January 9, 1948

Mr. Boris Shishkin
901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

Confirming my telephone conversation with you yesterday, the Southern Regional Council, the Council of Church Women, labor groups, etc., will sponsor a Conference on Civil Rights here in Atlanta on February 27. We are delighted that it seems entirely possible that you will be with us.

We are not asking the entire Committee, as a one-day session would give us little time for discussion if we did.

I am very happy that we are going to have such a conference and feel sure we will have the support of even the newspapers which have attacked the Report of the Committee.

I shall send you more details of the program in a few days.

It will be great to see you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 12, 1948

Mrs. C. K. Derrick
79 Druid Circle, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Derrick:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, NE.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day, and we are eager to have you share in the Conference.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Attorney General Clark and leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

I know you will get this announcement through the Council of Church Women, but I want you to have it as President of the Lutheran Women, and I trust we will have many of them present.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 12, 1948

Mrs. D. J. Brodmann
652 Longwood Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Brodmann:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day, and we are eager to have you share in the Conference.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Attorney General Clark and leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

I know you will get this announcement through the Council of Church Women, but I want you to have it as President of the Christian Women, and I trust we will have many of them present.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 12, 1948

Mrs. C. M. Lancaster
992 Cumberland Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Lancaster:

I regret so much that I will be out of town all this week and will be unable to be at our annual meeting, but you may make the announcement of the Conference on Human Rights for February 27, sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women, as we did last year. The Conference will be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, N. E.

As soon as I get back we will call a meeting of the Committee, as we did last year, and full plans can then be sent out to the members of the Board.

I regret more than I can tell you that I cannot be with you, as I shall be teaching a course to ministers in Delaware on the Christian Basis of a World Order. I hope you will have the best of annual meetings, and with love to the whole group, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church

CENTRAL JURISDICTION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1564 VALMONT STREET
NEW ORLEANS 15, LOUISIANA

January 20, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

How I would like to be in your meeting with you and the other serious-minded Southern people in Atlanta, February 27th at the South-wide Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women. Every way I juggle my dates, appointments, and engagements there seems to be no way to get to Atlanta by February 27th. I am sorry. Maybe another time. However, I am planning to go to Orlando, Florida.

May God give you strength to continue the great work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Davis Bowen

(Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, Jr.)

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

January 26, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I find on checking my calendar that I must be in Hanover on February 26 for I am scheduled to give a lecture to the "Great Issues" course for seniors. This is an assignment of some standing, and it would be impossible to change the date. Thereafter, I am due in Oklahoma on March 4, so I am afraid it would be impossible to fit in a trip to Atlanta between these two dates.

I should have checked when you called this morning, but I am just back from a four day trip to Washington and my brain is still a little fuzzy. I am terribly sorry to say no to you, for there is nothing I would rather do than come down to Atlanta for a visit. We haven't had very good luck in getting together, and I am afraid you will get discouraged and give up on me. Please don't do that!

Sincerely yours,

Bob Carr

Robert K. Carr

RKC/pd

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

	7m 1-29	PM	D
	AD 1-29	AD	D

January 27, 1948.

Mr. Frank McCallister
353 Courtland Street
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Frank:

We would like to help out your Southern Regional Council's efforts in connection with the President's Committee's report but we are just closing our fiscal year this week and we do notknow how we are coming out.

It may be that the Marshall Civil Liberties ~~members~~ Trust will vote a sum of money for promoting the recommendations of the report and in that case I think the amount you mention might be secured. Just how soon that will be I do not know but I should think within the next month.

Sincerely yours,

RNB.T

Roger

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

January 28, 1948

U. ... 2 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Attorney General Clark was very pleased to receive your letter of January 8, 1948, and the subsequent telephone message, asking him to speak before the Conference on Civil Rights in Atlanta on February 27, or, failing that, to send a representative from the Department of Justice in his place.

It is a source of genuine regret, both to the Attorney General and to me, that it is impossible to comply with this request because of the great pressure of public business and other commitments.

Sincerely yours,

The Assistant to the
Attorney General

January 8, 1948

Honorable Thomas Clark
Attorney-General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have just had a 'phone conversation with your secretary, Miss Grace Stewart concerning your coming to the conference here in Atlanta on Civil Rights, February 27, 1948. She informed me that this happens to be a Cabinet day, but this meeting in Georgia is to be so far-reaching and of such importance that I wish to appeal to you to come to us rather than attending Cabinet Meeting this time.

The meeting on Civil Rights is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, the Council of Church Women, the Southeastern Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee, and several other responsible citizens' organizations. I know you are aware of the need of the South to face the issues of Civil Rights, and will see the importance of this meeting. The South will listen to you, because you are one of her own.

This is not an ordinary invitation. The meeting will be an earnest inquiry by influential Southern leaders into this subject. The meeting will need you as its key speaker.

Could you send me a wire, at 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta?

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the Christmas card. I am wishing you the best of things for this coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. E. Tilly

Edwin R. Embree
President

Will W. Alexander
Vice President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

January 29, 1948

My dear Frank: I have your letter of January 22. You know of my great interest in the Workshop. I will talk with Charles Johnson about this next week and give you an early reply. I am not sure that we can help but I will let you know definitely next week when I have a chance to talk with Johnson.

I am

Sincerely yours,

Will W. Alexander
EB

WWA:EB

Mr. Frank McCallister, Director
Georgia Workers Education Service
353 Courtland St., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH

CONFERENCE OFFICERS
1946

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Mrs. C. C. Weaver
709 Summit Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Vice President
Mrs. J. W. Payne
Cherryville, N. C.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. John Hoyle, Jr.
639 South Green Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Secretary of Organization and Promotion
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Mrs. A. H. Whitley
419 Edgedale Drive
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Mrs. J. G. Winkler
Box 47
Kings Mountain, N. C.

Secretary Children's Work
Mrs. S. A. Rhyne
307 North Center Street
Statesville, N. C.

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Mrs. D. M. Davidson
Gibsonville, N. C.

Secretary Supply Work
Mrs. J. W. Harbison
Shelby, N. C.

Secretary Spiritual Life
Mrs. J. Dale Stentz
330 South LaFayette Street
Shelby, N. C.

Secretary Missionary Personnel
Mrs. C. N. Clark
146 Franklin Street
Mount Airy, N. C.

Secretary Status of Women
Mrs. Mabel Baughman
Box 998
Hendersonville, N. C.

Editor of Woman's Page in the North Carolina Christian Advocate
Mrs. E. Lester Ballard
808 Brown Street
Greensboro, N. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
Mrs. J. Dale Stentz
Secretary Spiritual Life
~~330 South LaFayette Street, Shelby, N. C.~~
Concord, N.C.

41 Academy, Street
January 29 1948.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta Georgia.

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

At our Executive Board Meeting last week I was elected as a delegate to your Conference on Human Rights in Atlanta Febuary 27 with an afternoon,morning and evening meeting. Is that correct?

Mrs. Ames stated to the group she could not come and asked for a representative. Will you please send me more information about the conference ,where I should spend the night,where the meeting is to be etc. Could you make a reservation for me at the nearest hotel to the meeting place or where the other delegates may be stopping. I will spend the night Friday 27.

Thanking you for the above and praying we may have a worthwhile conference together. Thank you for the Washington Report, I am presuming you had it sent to me,

Sincerely Yours,
Mrs. J Dale Stentz

P.S. not the change of address from what you may have in your Jurisdiction minutes

January 29, 1948

Miss Thelma Stevens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Thelma:

You cannot know how delighted I am that you will be with us, both at our Atlanta Conference on Civil Rights and at our Jurisdictional Conference in Orlando.

We are thrilled over the prospects of our Civil Rights Conference, jointly sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, the United Council of Church Women, and several other organizations.

Our Methodist women will take it in on their way to Orlando, and the Presbyterians are bringing their leadership here from over the South.

On the same day of the Conference, students will gather in a conference at Atlanta University as a youth section of the Conference on Civil Rights. Our adult conference will join the youth conference in the evening hour.

Our meeting will be held at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street NE. We will make your hotel reservations and let you know where you will be staying.

We are having a Workshop in four sections: (1) The Right to Safety and Security of the Person; (2) The Right to Citizenship and Its Privileges; (3) The Right to Freedom of Conscience and Expression; and (4) The Right to Equality of Opportunity.

We want you to lead the fourth section and will have good support for you in it.

As for Orlando, you can go with our crowd on Saturday and be there for the Retreat Monday. On Tuesday we have the sectional meetings, and I will most certainly need you in it. Then on Thursday morning

you will have 25 minutes. You can word your subject most any way you want to; We are featuring human rights and you can treat it any way you want.

Is it possible to let me have 150 copies of the last issue of the Information and Action Bulletin. I would want them sent to The First Methodist Church in Orlando.

Again, assuring you that we are just thrilled that you are to be with us, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

T:P

January 29, 1948

Mr. J. R. Morton, Director
Southeastern Conference on Adult Education
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mr. Morton:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with other organizations is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights, to be held in Atlanta Friday, February 27.

The meeting will be interracial, and will be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, NE, with an anticipated participation of some two to three hundred representatives. The agenda will include four workshops on civil rights problems in the South and speeches by nationally known authorities, including members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. We strongly believe that such a meeting in the South is greatly needed at this time and that a program such as this one will be most effective and significant.

In behalf of those organizations that have thus far agreed to co-sponsor this meeting, we are extending an invitation to the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education to ~~be a co-sponsor~~. If you accept our invitation, your responsibilities will consist of furnishing the names of the individuals who will represent your organization at the meeting and providing their necessary travel expenses. Since this is a region-wide meeting, we naturally desire the broadest possible representation throughout the South.

participate in this meeting

"The following have been invited" (substituted in letter to Leagues of women voters)

In addition to your organization, we have invited the following to co-sponsor this meeting:

United Council of Church Women
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
National Urban League
American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Southern Sociological Association
Catholic Committee of the South
Regional Young Women's Christian Association
National Young Men's Christian Association
Georgia Association of Social Workers
Georgia Academy of Social Sciences
Georgia Citizens Council
American Civil Liberties Union
American Veterans Committee
Georgia State Teachers Association
Georgia Education Association
Georgia Council of Church Women
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
Atlanta Urban League
Georgia Workers Education Service

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. The workshops will be aimed at listing the things that can be done in Southern communities to implement civil rights, under four great headings laid down in the Report; namely, Security of the Person, Freedom of Citizenship, Freedom of Conscience, and Equality of Opportunity.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

Since your organization is contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South, we hope that you will be vitally interested in ~~co-sponsoring~~ participating this meeting. Please advise us of your decision at your earliest convenience, ~~and not later than February 10.~~

Most sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
~~Executive~~ Director

Original Clearcopy Original Skin MADE IN U.S.A.

"Morton" letter

Sent to organizations checked in red on page 2.

Also sent to presidents of State League of Women Voters for Fla., Ark., Ga., Ky., La., with invitation to participate but not to co-sponsor.

January 31, 1948

Dr. A. W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dent:

We should greatly like to have at this meeting someone from the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations. Would you be good enough to find out whether that could be arranged?

At the moment we do not have in sight the money with which to pay expenses, but if later on we get in enough money for this conference to enable us to pay expenses of Southern Regional Council field people coming in, we would provide for the expenses of whoever might have come from the New Orleans Committee. Meanwhile, the chances are we won't be able to pay expenses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure:
form ltr to
Division and
Interracial Com.
officials

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Southeastern Jurisdiction
The Methodist Church

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. M. E. TILLY, *Secretary*
1013 HIGHLAND VIEW, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

February 1, 1948

Mr. Milton Stewart
49 West 55th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Stewart:

It was just great to get your more than half-way promise to be with us here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street N. E. at 10:00 A. M. on February 27.

Well, I really have something that is most too big for me. When I began rather timidly some months ago to talk of South-wide groups coming together to discuss our report, I did not dream it would reach this proportion. The Methodist, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches are bringing their women leadership of the Southern states and the colleges are cooperating. The two labor organizations, the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Area of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A, the Anti-Defamation League and some other organizations are sponsoring the Conference.

We want you to tell how the report came to be and give us a brief analysis of it at our morning session. The student group is meeting separately at Atlanta University and you will do the same thing for them in the afternoon. Our evening session will be a joint meeting and we have every assurance of an audience of two or three thousand. After your introductory speech we will break up into four workshops on the four lines of the report. Turner Smith, Boris Shiskin and Jim Carey will be with us.

Please clear your calendar and come and help our South.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Southeastern Jurisdiction
The Methodist Church

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
MRS. M. E. TILLY, Secretary
1013 Highland View, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

February 1, 1948

Mr. Charles Wilson, President
General Electric Corporation
Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am more than sorry that you could not come down our way, as the South does greatly need you.

Well, I have something on my hands entirely too big for me and I am appealing to you for help, if you can find the "help".

I began some months ago to work on a South-wide conference on our report, "TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS", hoping I might find groups willing to face ways of implementing the report by action. I am more than amazed at the response and sorely embarrassed by it. The Methodist Church is bringing its women leadership of the Southern states and so are the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians, and we are paying the travel for the Negro women.

The two labor organizations, the Anti-Defamation League, the Southern Area of the Y. W. C. A., the American Veterans Committee, the League of Women Voters, the United Council of Church Women, the Southern Regional Council and the student groups are all sponsoring the conference to be held here in Atlanta on February 27.

The students will have a separate section and we will shift leaders to and fro between the two conferences with a joint evening meeting, at which time we have every assurance of an audience of two or three thousand young people.

All the cooperating organizations, like the rest of the South, are operating on deficits, and we haven't funds enough for the conference. Have you $500.00 in your charity budget you could appropriate to civil rights education of the South? If so, I assure you it would be a most worthwhile gift and one deeply appreciated, and I believe will help defeat Talmadge and his kind in Dixie. I am not in the habit of writing soliciting letters (Please don't think I'll keep this up) and I may not have made a good case, but you know our need down here and you know me. I would appreciate an immediate reply.

It was a great privilege to work with you on the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Southeastern Jurisdiction
The Methodist Church

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. M. E. TILLY, *Secretary*
1013 HIGHLAND VIEW, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

February 1, 1948

Mr. Charles Luckman
Lever Brothers
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Mr. Luckman:

I regret so much you are not able to be with us at our Civil Rights Conference here in Atlanta on February 27, for it bids fair to be a big, worthwhile Conference. In fact, it has gotten too big for me and I am appealing to you for help, if you can find the "help".

The Methodist, the Southern Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches are bringing their women leadership from over the Southern states and the colleges are cooperating. We are paying the expenses of the Negro church women and appropriating something to the student expense.

The labor organizations, the Southern Regional Council, the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Area of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y.W.C.A. are sponsors.

The students will have a separate section and we will shift leaders to and fro between the two conferences with a joint evening meeting, at which time we have every assurance of an audience of two or three thousand young people.

All the cooperating organizations, like the rest of the South, are operating on deficits, and we haven't funds enough for the conference. Have you $500.00 in your charity budget you could appropriate to civil rights education of the South? If so, I assure you it would be a most worthwhile gift and one deeply appreciated, and I believe will help defeat Talmadge and his kind in Dixie. I am not in the habit of writing soliciting letters (Please don't think I'll keep this up) and I may not have made a good case, but you know our need down here and you know me. I would appreciate an immediate reply.

It was a great privilege to work with you on the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

LEVER HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 20, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1948
Southern Regional C

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

When I returned to the office yesterday I found your nice letter of January 8 and also learned of your talks with my secretary.

I have now had a preliminary discussion with our Directors, who have just arrived in Boston, and at the moment it appears that I shall be going on with them to Trinidad. If, on the contrary, it had appeared unlikely, I would have been happy to accept your invitation, principally out of respect to the great work which you have done for so many years. I am deeply sorry that I cannot do so.

I do, however, want to congratulate you on achieving the impossible by having a report on Civil Rights in Atlanta.

Sincerely

Charles Luckman

CL:em

Charles Luckman

AIR MAIL

January 8, 1948

Mr. Charles Luckman
Lever Brothers
Lever House
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Luckman:

I called you yesterday, finding you were out of town. I gave my message to your secretary that we very much want you to be with us here at a Civil Rights Conference, February 27th.

Believe it or not, we are really to have a conference on the Report on Civil Rights here in Atlanta. Don't you want to congratulate me and come to my aid?

The meeting is being sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, The Council of Church Women, The Southeastern Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee, the labor groups and some other reputable organizations. We are bringing leaders from over our South. We believe it is going to be a far-reaching and most important meeting.

As you sat with us through the days of our Committee meetings, I know you realize how desperately the South needs such a meeting, and I assure you it will be an earnest inquiry by influential Southern leaders into the question of civil rights.

I realize how very busy you are, but I also know you some way find time to serve our nation, and we are hoping you will also find time to serve our South in her hours of need. I sincerely hope you will be with us. We will write you further details about the program.

We are not having all the members of the Civil Rights Committee—just you, Mr. Carey, and Mr. Shiskin.

Please accept my thanks for the Christmas box. It was a delightful experience to unpack all the numerous items. It was like unpacking Santa Claus' pack.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

T:P

D. Brantley

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DEAN

February 2, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of January 31, calling attention to the meeting scheduled for February 27 in Atlanta. I am very glad to know that the Southern Regional Council is arranging such a conference for the study of proper procedures for implementing the report on Civil Rights issued recently by President Truman's Committee. I am trying to arrange my work so that I shall be able to participate in the conference.

Very truly yours,

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion, Dean

CGG/b

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

EXECUTIVE 5581

Air Mail Special
9:40 a.m.

February 2, 1948

	FW 2-6	FW	O
	AD please return	AD	O
	Dana Brantley		

Mr. Frank McCallister
Director
Georgia Workers Education Service
353 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frank:

This is a belated answer to your letter of January 16 requesting me to speak at the Workshop on Civil Rights which is planned to be held at Atlanta on February 27. My delay in answering was occasioned by the indefiniteness of my plans.

I am to sail on February 4 for Paris and it will be impossible for me to get back by the 27th. In fact, I will have to miss the Conference on Civil Liberties to be held in Cleveland on February 19 and 20.

If you desire a substitute, let my office know and it can be arranged by either George Weaver or ~~Harry Read~~. — not so best.

I further regret at this time that it will not be possible for us to make any contribution as requested in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer

February 2, 1948

Dr. Marion B. Smith
Department of Sociology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Smith:

We think this is going to be a very useful and interesting meeting.

Could you or someone representing the Baton Rouge Interracial Committee contrive to come over?

We have not got enough money for the meeting as yet to enable the Council to pay expenses of its own officials who come in from State Divisions or State Interracial Committees. If we should get enough money to pay for them, we would also pay the expenses of someone from your group. The chances are we won't have the money to pay the expenses. Still, we only hope that somebody out of your part of Louisiana will find it possible to come over.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

The Courier-Journal

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office of the Editor

February 2, 1948

Mrs. M.E.Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am afraid I simply won't be able to be with you at the Civil Rights meeting on Fenruary 27. Just about the only conflict that could prevent me from going down to Atlanta on that day has occurred. A welfare foundation, of which I am chairman, has the assurance of an amazing gift of $250,000, and it has been called by a bank, a trust officer, the donor and a group of lawyers on that date to receive the fund and also a statement of specifications for its use. I have been committed irrevocably to the appointment, and I can't help fearing that if there is any bobble in the matter, the relationships will be disturbed and the prospects endangered. I am sure you will sympathize with my position.

I should have communicated with you before this, but I was at Columbia University last week, and did not receive your letter until I returned. Then I spent some time trying to shift the date of our foundation meeting, but the arrangement involved the convenience of three persons from out of Louisville and could not be changed.

If there is any other way in which I may serve, or any time in the future, please command me. I am very sorry about this conflict.

Yours sincerely,

Tarleton Collier

Tarleton Collier

February 3, 1948

Mrs. C. R. Kelley
87 South Crest Road
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Kelley:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

The meeting will be interracial, and will be held at the LutheranCChurch of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E., with an anticipated participation of some two to three hundred representatives. The agenda will include four workshops on civil rights problems in the South and speeches by nationally known authorities, including members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. We strongly believe that such a meeting in the South is greatly needed at this time and that a program such as this one will be most effective and significant.

We are anxious to have you as a leader in your community who is contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South to participate in this meeting. Will you please let us know as soon as possible if you can do this?

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

250 AUBURN AVENUE, NE Jackson 5471 **ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA**

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February
Fourth
1 9 4 8

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The National Urban League, Southern Field Division, will be glad to be a co-sponsor of the Southwide Workshop on Civil Rights, to be held in Atlanta Friday, February 27.

I am attaching a list of Executive Secretaries in the Southern Field for your information.

If I can serve you further, do not hesitate to let me know.

Very truly yours,

Nelson C. Jackson

Nelson C. Jackson,
Southern Field Director.

NCJ:MW
enc:

Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes

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Miss Lenice McRee
220 West Lee Street
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Mrs. R. R. Ellison
121 College Street
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By-Laws
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2505 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Editor, Woman's Page
Mrs. Guy McGowan
400 Southview Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Woman's Society of Christian Service

D. Brantley

The Methodist Church

Alabama Conference

President
MRS. C. H. COWART
Troy, Alabama

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
Brundidge, Alabama

Treasurer
Mrs. Clyde Moore
Crichton, Alabama

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Brundidge Ala.
Feb 4th 1948.

Dear Mr. Mitchell.

It will be impossible for me to attend the meeting in Atlanta Feb 27th. I'm very sorry to miss any such meeting.

I've sent copies of your letter to our Vice Chm. & the Treas. & also wrote Mrs. McDowell & asked her to go. Our Conference Pres. asked me to write her to go. The Conf. will pay her expenses if she goes.

With kind regards & all good wishes for you in this great work.

Sincerely yours
Frances Powers McLeod
(Mrs. J. Fletcher McL.)
Sec. Ala. Div. S.R.C.

D. Brantley

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL WORK

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 5, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 29 relative to a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights which will be held in Atlanta on Friday, February 27. As an individual, I am in hearty sympathy with the workshop and the work of your Council. As President of the Southern Sociological Society, I could not co-sponsor this meeting without consulting the Executive Council. It would be necessary to consult them by mail and it would be several days before I would receive their replies. The decision would come too late to be of any benefit in promoting the workshop.

I shall call the workshop to the attention of our members in the Atlanta area and I shall request some of them to attend and participate. This will be done on an unofficial level and not by virtue of my being President of the Southern Sociological Society.

Sincerely yours,

Coyle E. Moore

COYLE E. MOORE, President
Southern Sociological Society

CEM/phd

Hebrew Benevolent Congregation

1589 PEACHTREE ROAD
ATLANTA, GA.

JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD
RABBI
DAVID MARX, D. D.
RABBI EMERITUS

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 5, 1948

Mr. Dana E. Brantley, Jr.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Brantley:

I shall be most happy to participate in the workshop on Civil Rights to be held on Friday, February 27.

My understanding of your request that ministers serve as supporters to the leaders of workshops is that you would like us to stimulate discussion. I shall look forward to hearing from you more in detail as to the exact type of participation you will expect from me.

I presume that these workshops will be held during the day on Friday. If they are to be held in the evening I will, of course, be unable to attend since our religious services are held at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob M. Rothschild

Ch 8365

JMR:mw

February 2, 1948

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
1589 Peachtree Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Rothschild:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

The meeting will be interracial, and will be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E., with an anticipated participation of some two to three hundred representatives. The agenda will include four workshops on civil rights problems in the South and speeches by nationally known authorities, including members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. We strongly believe that such a meeting in the South is greatly needed at this time and that a program such as this one will be most effective and significant.

We are anxious to have ministers who are contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South to participate as supporters to the leaders of the workshops. Will you please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to participate in the workshop: "How is the right to citizenship and its privileges to be strengthened?"

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

February 2, 1948

The Rev. Mr. E. G. Mackay
1221 Clifton Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mackay:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

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With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

February 2, 1948

The Rev. Mr. W. H. Borders
24 YonggeSStbeet, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Borders:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

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We are anxious to have ministers who are contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South to participate as supporters to the leaders of the workshops. Will you please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to participate in the workshop: "As citizens of a region containing the largest minority citizens group, what shall our part be in strengthening the right to safety and security of the person?"

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

February 2, 1948

The Rev. Mr. I. J. Domas
669 W. Peachtree St., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Domas:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

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We are anxious to have ministers who are contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South to participate as supporters to the leaders of the workshops. Will you please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to participate in the workshops "What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strengthened?"

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

February 2, 1948

The Rev. Mr. Matthew Warren
168 Peachtree Circle, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Warren:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

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We are anxious to have ministers who are contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South to participate as supporters to the leaders of the workshops. Will you please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to participate in the workshop: "What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strengthened?

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

February 2, 1948

The Rev. Mr. Harrison McMains
1678 N. Rock Springs Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McMains:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

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We are anxious to have ministers who are contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South to participate as supporters to the leaders of the workshops. Will you please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to participate in the workshop: "Wherein have we failed to assure the right of equality of opportunity, and what remedial action can be taken?"

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

February 2, 1948

Dr. Monroe F. Swilley, Jr.
2715 Peachtree Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Swilley:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Urban League, the Georgia Workers Educational Service, and other organizations, is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday, February 27th.

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We should very much like for you to open this meeting with appropriate devotional services, and to participate in the meeting generally as you may desire.

It is anticipated that the meeting will begin between 9:30 and 10:00 A. M. Will you please let us know as soon as possible, if you will be able to so participate in this meeting.

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

February 6, 1948

Dr. E. Beulah Winston
South Carolina State
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Winston:

We are so glad that it will be possible for you to attend the Civil Rights Meeting in Atlanta on February 27.

Further details will be sent to you as soon as they have been worked out.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

February ~~27~~ 6, 1948

Mrs. M. Anna Hauser, President
Woman's Home and Foreign
Missionary Society of the
A. M. E. Zion Church
202 South West Street
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Hauser:

If you find it possible to attend the Civil Rights Meeting in Atlanta on February 27, we shall be very happy indeed to have you. However, if you wish to send Mrs. Shaw in your place, we shall be equally glad to see her.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

26 Arlington Ave.,
Greer, S.C.
Feb. 6, 1948

FEB 9 1948
Southern Regional

My dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thank you very much for the notice and invitation to the great meeting staged in Atlanta Feb. 27.

I certainly was greatly befited last year and have made many speaches on the work of our several groups and their findings. Many have been helped. And that last message by Dr. Brokoff just lead us right in the present of God. It was a gleat challenge.

We constantly read of your fine work as you travel over our country and feel proud of you and ~~tame~~ proud to be one of your learners.

I am very sorry I can not be present this year, I will be in Chicago, Ill., 740 Rush St., attending the General Commission Meeting ~~to study~~ the Local Church which will make recommendations to the Gen'l Conf. for various improvements in our local church programs. I am the only woman representing the Central Jurisdiction and certainly should be there, Feb. 25-26-27.

I have asked Mrs. J. W. Curry, Conf. Sec. C.S.R. & L.C.A. to represent our Conf. I hope she can, with at least one other.

With prayers and best wishes,

(Mrs) P. M. Gibbes, Conf. Pres.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

220 COLLIER BUILDING (PEACHTREE AT ELLIS), ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

February 6, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Haas is temporarily out of the League office. Your letter of January 29 was brought to the attention of the executive committee of the League of Women Voters of Georgia yesterday.

The executive committee instructed me to express to you our appreciation for the invitation to participate in the south-wide workshop on Civil Rights. The committee also asked me to advise you that the League is so far behind with two big jobs it must finish before the 1948 primary that it will be necessary to turn down everything else until that time.

Sincerely,

Frances Blackmon

(Miss Frances Blackmon)
Director

FB-FOB

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 6, 1948

RECEIVED FEB 9 1948 Library Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your invitation to attend the meeting in Atlanta on February 27th. I regret that I shall not be able to attend due to previous commitments relative to a special evaluation of Lutheran College.

I am particularly impressed with the contents and form of your bulletin. I glean the impression that this meeting is going to be of unusual significance. Permit me to congratulate you on the fine way in which you are projecting the activities of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan

SED:c

ALL SAINTS CHURCH
634 WEST PEACHTREE
ATLANTA

February 7, 1948

Mr. Dana E. Brantley, Jr.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dana:

You hit me in the worst possible time, and I am afraid I will have to decline the invitation to help with the workshop on February 27. I just have to draw the line somewhere, and I am completely booked up through April and will have to be away two weeks in May, so you can see how it is with me.

I am deeply regretful, but I am sure you will forgive me.

Cordially yours,

Matthew M. Warren

Matthew M. Warren

MMW:fm

1612 Pierce Street,
Tampa 2, Florida,
February 7, 1948.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Field Secretary,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I wish to thank you for your recent letter in which you invited me to attend the Conference on Human Rights in Atlanta on February 27.

I want you to know that I appreciate the invitation to participate in the discussion and that I shall be happy to be present. It will be a privilege to hear Mr. Turner Smith of the Department of Justice as well as other leaders in the field of civil rights.

You may expect me to arrive in time for the first session. I am looking forward to receiving the full program.

Yours sincerely,
Frankye A. Berry

League of Women Voters of Kentucky

PRESIDENT
MRS. GARNETT BALE
110 S. MAPLE ST.
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 7, 1948

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell -

The League of Women Voters of Kentucky appreciates very much your invitation to attend the Southwide workshop on Civil Rights, February 27th. It is with regret that we find we are unable to send a representative to the meeting. Due to limited finances and woman-power, we are not able to take advantage of every conference which we would like to attend. But I feel sure you know how very interested we are in your planned workshop, and we will be watching for all the news that comes out of the meeting.

Thanking you for your invitation, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs. Garnett Bale, Pres.

Josephine Hamilton
731 1/2 Mississippi Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Feb. 8, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
So. Regional Council
Auburn Ave. Atlanta

Dear Mr. Mitchell
I hope to be at the meeting Feb. 27.

Very sincerely yours
Josephine Hamilton

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. T. H. FORE
103 ARLINGTON, NATCHEZ, MISS.

PRESIDENT
MRS. E. V. PERRY
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CLIFF THOMAS
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

TREASURER
MRS. C. E. MULLINS
BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

The Mississippi Conference

Rolling Fork, Miss.
February, 8, 1948.

SECRETARIES

PROMOTION
MRS. JOHN CIRLOT
MOSS POINT, MISS.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION AND SERVICE
MRS. E. E. DEEN
206 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. W. H. WEATHERSBY
200 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
1626 CHAMBERS STREET
VICKSBURG, MISS.

LITERATURE AND PUBLICATION
MRS. S. W. GRANBERRY
619 DULING STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

SUPPLY WORK
MRS. R. E. ROLLINGS
617 MAIN STREET
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
MRS. JESSE H. GRAHAM
2100 29TH AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISS.

STUDENT WORK
MRS. C. C. CLARK
714 NORTH RANKIN STREET
NATCHEZ, MISS.

YOUTH WORK
MRS. EUGENE W. ULMER
MT. OLIVE, MISS.

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. FRANK CROSS
DECATUR, MISS.

STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. W. F. MAHAFFEY
PRENTISS, MISS.

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. R. R. PRIDDY
1121 MONROE STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

CHAIRMAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE
MRS. C. C. McDONALD
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT
MRS. R. R. HOWELL
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

HATTIESBURG DISTRICT
MRS. W. T. GERALD
MOSELLE, MISS.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT
MRS. M. E. BLANKS
COLLINSVILLE, MISS.

JACKSON DISTRICT
MRS. CHANDLER H. HUTTO
163 LYNN AVENUE
JACKSON, MISS.

SEASHORE DISTRICT
MRS. W. A. WELCH
451 QURENS
BILOXI, MISS.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT
MRS. C. D. CRAWFORD
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

Dear Mrs Tilly:

It will be impossible for me to come to the meeting in Atlanta late this month. We are planning on going to Orlando by car-if I get to go-right now it looks very doubtful-I have a very ill Aunt-we are quite concerned about her-and unless she is improved at that time I feel I should stay here.

At our Executive meeting in January we voted to send our Secretary of CSR, Mrs Weathersby-I have sent your last letter on to her. I hope she will write you when she will arrive-and about saving a room for her. She is not a delegate to Orlando-so will be coming back to Mississippi when the meeting closes. I have offered her my copy of the Civil Rights report, if she does not have one.

About Mrs Clark-you know we discussed her at Buck Hill Falls. I have not said anything to her about thinking about letting her name come up as your successor-for soon after I came home she wrote me a letter that sounded like it was paving the way for her resignation. Last week it came. She is resigning to give her full time to work in the field of Alcohol Education-which is important-and she is doing a fine piece of work-through the Annual Conf Temperance Board, as well as other agencies. I can agree to release her for that type work. Her schedule is very full-and I don't believe she would consider any other place-however I might suggest her name to Mrs Payne, and then she can write and ask her. But just now I don't believe you had better count much on her. She would have been good, had she taken it.

I hope you have a most successful meeting. Am sorry we can't have a larger representation. Maybe other Conferences can do better. I certainly hope so.

Sincerely,

Frances Perry

February 9, 1948

Dear Mrs. Ratliff:

Mrs. Hardy and I are leaving early in the morning for a week in South Georgia and I am dictating this and leaving it to be signed and mailed to you.

I have your reservation at the Biltmore Hotel for the night of February 27. If you are coming in on the evening of the twenty-sixth, please let me know.

About the North Georgia program: We have a great many institutions with many deaconesses in Georgia, and usually they are given about two minutes each on the annual meeting program. This year it was decided there would be only one speaker, and you are invited to speak instead of all of the numerous deaconesses.

We are having our meeting on February 27 in the form of a workshop, hoping to make it more or less a school that will teach those present how to present to other groups the question of civil rights. The sections of the workshops are as follows:

1. As citizens of a region containing the largest minority citizens group, what shall our part be in strengthening the right to safety and security of the person?

2. How is the right to citizenship and its privileges to be strengthened?

3. What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strengthened?

4. Wherein have we failed to assure the right of equality of opportunity, and what remedial action can be taken?

We expect to have a blackboard in each section, headed "What to Do," and as the discussion goes on we hope the blackboard will be filled with suggested action. Think through it and let us know which of these workshops you would like to assist in.

With love,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Mississippi

February 9, 1948

Mr. Turner Smith
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

We are happy that you can be with us for our Southwide meeting on civil rights. We strongly believed in the need for such a meeting at the time we began to make our plans. Subsequent events, as you well know, make this meeting's success even more imperative.

This is the way that the meeting came about: The November, 1947, Annual Membership Meeting of the Southern Regional Council commended Mr. Truman for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and commended the Report to the thoughtful study of the whole South. In addition, it directed that the Council arrange at a date early in 1948 a Southwide meeting on civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with church groups.

The date for this meeting has been set as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta. The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), the Georgia Workers Education Service and other similar groups, as well as by some or all of the following organizations which have been asked to join the Council in sponsorship of it: The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Southern Sociological Society, the Catholic Committee of the South, the Regional Young Women's Christian Association, the Regional Young Men's Christian Association, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The date of the meeting has been fixed to coincide with gatherings in Atlanta of representative official groups of Methodist women and Presbyterian women. These two meetings will give over February 27 to the meeting on civil rights. In addition, the Council is inviting officials of its several State Divisions or affiliated Interracial Committees from over the South.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. I am enclosing a copy of the proposed program.

The Council has prepared a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have out before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

You will see by the proposed program that we have you indicated as the speaker covering the session on "Using and strengthening the existing machinery for the protection and obtaining of civil rights under law." We felt that you would have plenty of source material to draw upon from your experience as Director of the Civil Rights Section. Additionally, we hope that you will be able to participate in one or several of the workshops. If there is further information that you may need in making your plans, please advise us at once.

The Atlanta University Center is sponsoring a conference on intergroup education, with special reference to civil rights, on February 27 and 28. At the present time it is anticipated that our meeting will combine with this conference for a joint gathering at Atlanta University on the evening of February 27. I understand that the sponsors of this meeting are contacting you separately concerning your participation there.

We are very grateful for your agreeing to be with us. We strongly believe our meeting will be most significant and effective.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Enclosure: Proposed program,
Civil Rights Meeting,
Feb 27, 1948

AIR MAIL

W. ELLIOTT DUNWODY, JR.
PRESIDENT

MRS. FRANCES C. DWYER
VICE-PRESIDENT

Georgia CITIZENS COUNCIL

20 IVY STREET, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE LA. 4361

LON SULLIVAN
DIRECTOR

COUNCIL MEMBERS

DR. ALLEN D. ALBERT, JR.
ATLANTA

MORGAN BLAKE
ATLANTA

JULIAN V. BOEHM
ATLANTA

MRS. RALPH BUTLER
DALLAS

DR. HARMON W. CALDWELL
ATHENS

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GRANTVILLE

ROBERT COWART
DOUGLAS

DR. JOSIAH CRUDUP
GAINESVILLE

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COLUMBUS

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MACON

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WILLIAM D. ELLIS
ATLANTA

MRS. R. C. FRYER
MANCHESTER

W. C. HENSON
CARTERSVILLE

PARKS HUNTT
ATLANTA

WILMER D. LANIER
AUGUSTA

MRS. ROBERT A. LONG
ATLANTA

MRS. C. C. SAPP
ALBANY

DR. HERMAN L. TURNER
ATLANTA

DR. L. M. TWIGGS
GAINESVILLE

WILLIAM A. WATT
THOMASVILLE

February 9, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 29th, which arrived while I was out of the city. Since returning to the city, I have been kept away from my desk due to illness for a few days --- hence the delay in replying.

The members of the Georgia Citizens Council and the staff are naturally deeply interested and sympathetic with the work that you are carrying on. We hope that you will call on us whenever we can be of assistance in any way.

Unfortunately, however, the date of your meeting is the same date as that of the next meeting of the Georgia Citizens Council. It is a policy of the Council not to sponsor or co-sponsor any project without thorough discussion among all the members. Since it is impossible to put this matter before the Council before the date of your meeting, I am afraid you will have to leave us off this time.

I know you will understand that since we are a state agency, our policies concerning authorization for such sponsorship are somewhat different from the other private organizations which you have listed as co-sponsors for your meeting on February 27.

I will be delighted to urge our members and our section members to attend your meeting and I will send you a letter or a copy of the memorandum which we send to them.

Unfortunately, it is not possible for us to pay travel expenses except for Council members to and from the regular monthly Council meetings.

If the business of our regular monthly Council meeting is concluded in time, I hope very much that it will be possible for me to attend your meeting at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

With best wishes and sincere appreciation for your cooperation in the past.

Sincerely,

Lon Sullivan

Lon Sullivan
Director

LS/td

6-Civil Rights - Southwide Meeting, 1948 - Corresp.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

EXTENSION DIVISION

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 9, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Regional Association for Adult Education has voted to accept the invitation contained in your letter of January 29.

The Association will be pleased to be one of the sponsors of the Workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta on Friday, February 27. Mr. W. J. McGlothlin, associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, and Mr. Frank McCallister of the Georgia Workers Education Service are the officially designated representatives of the Association to the Workshop.

Very sincerely yours,

J. R. Morton

J. R. Morton, Chairman
Southeastern Regional Association
for Adult Education

JRM/hh

(K)

Sent to organizations checked in red on page 2.

Also sent to presidents of State League of Women Voters for Fla., Ark., Ga., Ky., La., with invitation to participate but not to co-sponsor.

January 29, 1948

Mr. J. R. Morton, Director
Southeastern Conference on Adult Education
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mr. Morton:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with other organizations is making arrangements for sponsoring a Southwide workshop on Civil Rights, to be held in Atlanta Friday, February 27.

The meeting will be interracial, and will be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE, with an anticipated participation of some two to three hundred representatives. The agenda will include four workshops on civil rights problems in the South and speeches by nationally known authorities, including members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. We strongly believe that such a meeting in the South is greatly needed at this time and that a program such as this one will be most effective and significant.

In behalf of those organizations that have thus far agreed to co-sponsor this meeting, we are extending an invitation to the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education to be a co-sponsor. If you accept our invitation, your responsibilities will consist of furnishing the names of the individuals who will represent your organization at the meeting and providing their necessary travel expenses. Since this is a region-wide meeting, we naturally desire the broadest possible representation throughout the South.

"To participate in this meeting" — changed for League of Women Voters etc., as above.

The following have been invited

In addition to your organization, we have invited the following to co-sponsor this meeting:

United Council of Church Women
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
National Urban League
American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Southern Sociological Association
Catholic Committee of the South
Regional Young Women's Christian Association
Regional Young Men's Christian Association
Georgia Association of Social Workers
Georgia Academy of Social Sciences
Georgia Citizens Council
American Civil Liberties Union
American Veterans Committee
Georgia State Teachers Association
Georgia Education Association
Georgia Council of Church Women
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
Atlanta Urban League
Georgia Workers Education Service

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. The workshops will be aimed at listing the things that can be done in Southern communities to implement civil rights, under four great headings laid down in the Report; namely, Security of the Person, Freedom of Citizenship, Freedom of Conscience, and Equality of Opportunity.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

Since your organization is contributing in such a large manner to the constructive work in the South, we hope that you will be vitally interested in ~~co-sponsoring~~ participating in this meeting. Please advise us of your decision at your earliest convenience, and not later than February 10.

Most sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
~~Executive~~ Director

Mr. Guy Aldrich
Executive Sec.
Y M C A
706 Standard Bldg

Mr. Walter Paschall
President
Ga Academy Social Science
958 Albion Avenue

C. L. Harper, President
Geo. State Teachers Assoc.
250 Auburn Ave

(DB) 1020 0219
Mr. Leona and Haas
President, Gta State League
of Women Voters
175 Peachtree, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga

Mr. Bela A. Lancaster
President, Ga-Educ. Assoc.
~~Ga H~~ 704 Walton Bldg.
Atlanta

Southern Soc. Logical Society

Mr. Lester Persells
Reg Chairman
AUC
(Nov 26) 1083 Blue Ridge Ave. N.E
Atlanta

Coyle E Moore
President
Southern Sociological
Society
Fla. State Univ
Tallahassee
Fla

Dr R Morton, Atlanta
Southeastern Conference on
Adult Education
U of Alabama, Tuscaloosa
Ala

Mr. Nelson Jackson
Regional Atlanta
National Urban League
250 Auburn Ave NE

Ms. Jean Hamilton
Executive Director
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Ave, NE

Mr. Lon Sullivan
Atlanta, Ga Citizens Council
20 Ivy Street, SE

Miss Mary Jane Willett
Reg. Corelator, YWCA
63 Auburn Ave

To Deaconesses (8) of Methodist Church, names selected by Mrs. Tilly.

February 9, 1948

The Southern Regional Council, the United Council of Church Women and, of course, our W.S.C.S. of the Southeastern Jurisdiction are sponsoring a workshop on Civil Rights here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE, February 27. Our morning session will begin at 10:00 A.M., and will run through the day. The questions of the workshops are:

1. As citizens of a region containing the largest minority citizens group, what shall our part be in strengthening the right to safety and security of the person?

2. How is the right to citizenship and its privileges to be strengthened?

3. What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strengthened?

4. Wherein have we failed to secure the right of equality of opportunity, and what remedial action can be taken?

Atlanta University is sponsoring a student conference at the same time and we will hold our evening session together at Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

We are inviting you to share in this with us. If you wish us to make hotel reservations for you, please let me know.

We believe this will be a most worthwhile day of study and action and we trust you may be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. H. R. Tilly

"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."—2 Timothy 2:15.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MINISTERS' WIVES
VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY ACTIVELY COOPERATING

MRS. W. M. GLADDEN
Vice-president-at-large and Assistant Field Worker
P. O. Box 453, De Ridder, La.

MRS. JOHN A. HUNTER
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Stamps and Stationery
526 14th St., N., Birmingham 4, Ala.

MRS. G. L. LONG
115 N. Cherekee St., Morrilton, Ark.

MRS. ARTISHIA W. JORDAN
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Publicity
1277 W. 25th St., Los Angeles 7, Calif.

MRS. ANNE H. BREWER
Vice-president
522 18th St., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

MRS. L. S. WHEATHERSPOOL
254 Harris St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. HOLMAN W. EVANS, SR.
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Citizenship
6110 Eberhart Avenue, Chicago 37, Ill.

MRS. G. C. BORROUM
Box 1813, Alexandria, La.

MRS. GOLDIE GREEN
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Temperance
2018 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. MARY O. ROSS
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Instruction
584 Arden Park, Detroit, Mich.

MRS. ANN E. MOORE
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Plans and Suggestions
2929 Dayton St., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. YANCY LEE SIMS
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Building
117 N. Pennsylvania Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.

MRS. D. BUYABUYE MDODANA
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Transportation
718 Green Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. T. A. GRADY, Vice-president
2202 Fayetteville St., Durham, N. C.

MRS. ESTHER JOHNSON
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Social Welfare
730 City Park Avenue, Toledo, Ohio

MRS. PEARL CLARK CLOW
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Race Relations
116 N. E. Schuyler St., Portland 12, Ore.

MRS. T. ROBERT WASHINGTON
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Membership-Individual and Group
3837 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. I. ISSAC GOODMAN
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-President of Ministers' Wives Organization
69 Superior St., Providence, R. I.

MRS. JOHN S. BEANE
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Ways and Means
616 S. Adam St., Petersburg, Va.

MRS. R. L. TYLER, Vice-president
Box 135, Logan, W. Va.

MRS. ELIZABETH COLES BOUEY
PRESIDENT AND FIELD WORKER
1827 Maplewood Avenue
Richmond 20, Virginia

February 10, 1948

Special Delivery

DIRECTOR
FEB 13
DEWOLF
Southern Region

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Field Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Yours of recent date received. Have been on a continual go, hence my delay in answering you.

I shall be pleased to be present, D.V. at the Conference on Human Rights on February 27th.

I should like to know as soon as possible just what part I am to play on your program.

Yours for a world of real peace,

Elizabeth Coles Bouey
(Mrs.) E. H. Bouey

EHB/cw

MRS. HENRY W. CAMPBELL
Vice-president, Chairman-Committee-Program
539 Florida Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MRS. W. B. HANSOME, Recording Secy.
1507 Decatur St., Richmond, Va.

MRS. C. L. EVANS, Asst. Recording Secy.
2012 Parkwood Ave., Richmond, Va.

MRS. W. J. LUCAS, Corresponding Secy.
102 Cedar St., Jenkintown, Pa.

MRS. S. M. THOMPSON
Asst. Corresponding Secy., Chairman-Committee-International Relations
2019 Miller Ave., Richmond, Va.

MRS. L. ADOLPHUS HOBBS
Financial Secretary
462 Winona Ave., Germantown, Pa.

MRS. WILLIAM M. SCOTT, Treasurer
509 Madison Avenue, Roanoke, Va.

MRS. T. LESLIE SCOTT, Statistician
111 Rutherford Ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

MRS. D. A. SCOTT, Historian
1007 Central Avenue, Chester, Pa.

MRS. JULIA WEST HAMILTON
Parliamentarian
320 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. J. W. BUNDRANT, Pianist
Chairman-Committee-Music
435 21st St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

MRS. L. R. TAYLOR, Asst. Pianist
1704 Stockton Street, Richmond, Va.

MRS. EDGAR NEWTON
Editor Ministers' Wives Herald
1118 Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT L. TAYLOR
Business Manager Ministers' Wives Herald, Chairman-Committee-Coordinating
807 N. 26th St., Richmond, Va.

MRS. W. J. HELM, Custodian
1718 Arctic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

MRS. J. L. S. HOLLOMAN
Chairman Executive Board
403 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. H. J. BOOKER
Secretary Executive Board
435 S. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. H. ARTHUR BOOKER
Chairman-Life Memberships
123 W. 120th St., New York, N. Y.

MRS. W. L. SMITH
Chairman-Committee-Gifts
923-D N. 5th St., Richmond, Va.

MRS. JULIA B. WOMACK
Chairman-Committee-Publications
60 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. FAIR J. JONES
Chairman-Committee-Finance
744 19th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

MRS. J. H. HESTER
Chairman-Committee-Budgeting
400 Ohio Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

MRS. W. L. JENNINGS
Chairman-Committee-Auditing
1812 Grayland Ave., Richmond, Va.

MRS. E. R. L. GUSS
Chairman-Committee-Pictures and Cuts
Guineas, Va.

MRS. R. D. SHARKS
Chairman-Committee-Group Activities
201 S. Harrison St., Richmond, Va.

February 10, 1948

Mr. Charles E. Wilson
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you so much for your letter of February 4. The good wishes and interest in it are worth the five hundred you could not find for the Council.

As you possibly know from the papers, things are rather heated in the South right now, which makes it more necessary that we have a workshop or training day for people to learn how to promote our civil rights program.

I will send you the results after the meeting is over.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:eb

CHARLES E. WILSON
570 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

February 4, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Woman's Society of Christian Service
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

On returning to the office this morning, after a little trip to Washington and upstate New York, I find your good letter of February 1st.

I, too, am sorry that it is not going to be possible for me to participate in some of your activities in the South, but from the list of those you expect to have with you, this should not be too important from your standpoint.

It is particularly interesting to note the fine plans you have for your conference in Atlanta on February 27th and I wish I were in position to extend the "help" you suggest, to assist in financing this undertaking, but my so-called "charity budget" has run out on me. For some little time now, Mrs. Wilson and I have been allocating all the funds we had available for such purposes to a selected group of activities where we were in position to take an active interest. This has worked out very well, but the demands on our finances have been so great that nothing has been left for other worthwhile undertakings we would like to support if it were possible for us to do so. I suppose we are no different in this respect than many others, but this does not lessen our regret at not being able to give even a token recognition of the fine work you are doing.

From letters being received, I feel more and more that the work we all put in on the President's Committee was worth while - and certainly no one ever had a better committee to work with than I did in preparing the report that has received such enthusiastic endorsement by those whose opinion I value.

Sincerely,

C E Wilson

CEW:h

Mrs. Frank L. Williams
4217 Enright Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

February 10, 1948

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

The date of your meeting conflicts with the date of the Literature Committee. I regret this will make it impossible for me to come to Atlanta. I am sure this is a very important meeting and I hope all of your plans will work out to your satisfaction.

You will remember that Mrs. T. N. Brooks and Mrs. T. E. Jones are members of the Department of C. S. T. I think my first choice

would be Miss Matilda Saxton. I can not write to her for you because I do not have any addresses here.

Frances asked me to say to you that she did not believe she could return to Atlanta. She will get in touch with you when she arrives in Atlanta.

Thanks again for your gracious invitation.

Sincerely yours,
Susie W. Jones

February 10, 1948

Mr. George L. Googe
Southern Representative
American Federation of Labor
416 Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Googe:

I thought it would be well to supplement our telephone conversation yesterday about the Southwide meeting on civil rights with some factual data concerning its origin and the agenda. You probably will want to pass some of this information on to your state representatives who you advised would be at the meeting.

This is the way that the meeting came about: The November 1947, Annual Membership Meeting of the Southern Regional Council commended Mr. Truman for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and commended the Report to the thoughtful study of the whole South. In addition, it directed that the Council arrange at a date early in 1948 a Southwide meeting on civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with church groups.

The date for this meeting has been set as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta. The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), the Georgia Workers Education Service and other similar groups, as well as by some or all of the following organizations which have been asked to join the Council in sponsorship of it: The Southern Sociological Society, the Catholic Committee of The South, the Regional Young Women's Christian Association, the

Regional Young Men's Christian Association, the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The date of the meeting has been fixed to coincide with gatherings in Atlanta of representative official groups of Methodist women and Presbyterian women. These two meetings will give over February 27 to the meeting on civil rights. In addition, the Council is inviting officials of its several State Divisions or affiliated Interracial Committees from over the South.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. I am enclosing a copy of the proposed program.

The Council has prepared a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have out before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings. In this connection, please do not forget to send me over several of the AFofL leaflets on civil rights that I mentioned to you yesterday. If possible, we should like to have some two to three hundred copies of this pamphlet.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state or public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

Please furnish us as soon as possible the names of those individuals who will represent your organization in order that we may advise them of the necessary details.

The expenses involved in putting on this meeting are considerable, and at the present time we are quite short of funds. However, we feel so very strongly that the success of this meeting is even more imperative as a result of recent events and, therefore, we are going ahead with the hope that the necessary money will be forthcoming. Please help us out if you can.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Enclosure : Agenda of meeting

February 10, 1948

Miss Lillian Smith
Clayton, Georgia

Dear Miss Smith:

The Southern Regional Council, in cooperation with the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), the Georgia Workers Education Service and other similar organizations, is sponsoring a workshop on civil rights, to be held here in Atlanta on Friday, February 27. The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. and will be held in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE.

The sections of the workshop are as follows:

1. As citizens of a region containing the largest minority citizens group, what shall our part be in strengthening the right to safety and security of the person?

2. How is the right to citizenship and its privileges to be strengthened?

3. What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strengthened?

4. Wherein have we failed to assure the right of equality of opportunity, and what remedial action can be taken?

The Atlanta University Center is sponsoring a conference on intergroup education, with special reference to civil rights, on February 27 and 28. The evening sessions of our meeting and of the Atlanta University group will be combined at a joint gathering on February 27 in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

It would be more than good to have you with us and we hope to see you here.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:eb

MONROE F. SWILLEY, JR.
SECOND-PONCE DE LEON BAPTIST CHURCH
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 10, 1948

Mr. Dana E. Brantley, Jr.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brantley:

Your recent letter came during my absence from the city. This accounts for my delay in answering until now.

After examining my calendar, I find that another engagement will make it impossible for me to attend the meeting of your southwide Work Shop on Civil Rights which is to be held on Friday, February 27, at the Luthern Church of the Redeemer.

Your thought of me in connection with this meeting is greatly appreciated, and I regret very much my inability to attend. I hope that I shall have another opportunity at some future time, to be of service to you and your fine organization.

Cordially yours,

Monroe F. Swilley, Jr.

MFS/eh

Invitation

Southwell Conf
Invitations
Refusals 7

February 10, 1948

Mr. J. Oscar Lee, Field Secretary
Federal Council of Churches
of Christ in America
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 4 and its enclosures.

We are more than glad to invite Dr. Thomas Allen to be with us at our Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights here in Atlanta on February 27.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:eb
Dictated but not read

February 10, 1948

The Reverend Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Department of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

We have had a letter from the Federal Council of Churches suggesting that we send you a special invitation to be with us in our Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights here in Atlanta on February 27.

The day will be spent in workshops, with the following sections:

1. As citizens of a region containing the largest minority citizens group, what shall our part be in strengthening the right to safety and security of the person?

2. How is the right to citizenship and its privileges to be strengthened?

3. What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strangthened?

4. Wherein have we failed to assure the right of equality of opportunity, and what remedial action can be taken?

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A. M. and run through the day. There will be a student conference running simultaneously at Atlanta University and our evening sessions will be combined at Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

Please advise us in which section of the workshop you would like to participate.

As you know, the meeting is sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the Federal Council of Churches.

We look forward to having you with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT.:eb
Dictated but not read

Carbon Copy on Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

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Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

	FW 2-16	FW 0	
	Dana Brantley		

February 11, 1948

My dear Frank: Your letter of January 22 came while I was away and has been held longer than I should have held it. We are liquidating this Fund and are confining our gifts to enterprises to which we have in the past been committed over long periods. Our Trustees have instructed us not to undertake any new work. Consequently, I find it impossible to get favorable action on this appeal. I hope you will understand that this is due to no lack of personal interest on my part.

I am

Sincerely yours,

W. W. A

WWA:EB

Mr. Frank McCallister, Director
Georgia Workers Education Service
353 Courtland St., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
ATLANTA CHAPTER
848 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HARRY BOYTE

February 11, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of recent date giving information regarding a southwide meeting on civil rights, to be held on Friday, February 27, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

I will make every effort to attend this session and hope that it will be possible for me to hear the speakers who will address the meetings.

Sincerely,

Harry Boyte (a.)

Harry Boyte
Executive Director

Woman's Society of Christian Service

HOLSTON CONFERENCE, METHODIST CHURCH

MRS. HERBERT ACUFF, PRESIDENT
632 CHEROKEE BLVD.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

February II, 1948.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Atlanta, Ga.,

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I should have written you some time ago in regard to coming to the Civil Rights workshop, to be held there on February 27th.

We are having our Conference here all next week and it will be impossible to say just now who will come, I know that it will be impossible for me to do so, but if at all possible we will send some one , and I will let you know later, unfortunately Mrs. DeBusk is not a delegate to the Jurisdiction, but it may be that we can send her to Atlanta anyway, we will decide that at our meeting next week.

Best wishes to you and looking forward to seeing you in Orlando.

Lila Acuff.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

AFFILIATE OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

75 IVY STREET, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA PHONE LAMAR 4726

EMIL RIEVE
GENERAL PRESIDENT

R. R. LAWRENCE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR

KENNETH DOUTY
GEORGIA STATE DIRECTOR

February 11, 1948

FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, NE.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

When the program for the 27th is definitely set would you send me a dozen copies. I want to send them to our staff members so that they can attend if possible.

It might be well if Gillman and the others could do the same.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Douty,
Georgia State Director

Mrs. C. P. Kelley - 87 South Crest Road - Chattanooga, Tennessee

Feb. 11, 1948

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I look forward with pleasure to your February 27th Southwide workshop. Such a meeting will be so helpful to those of us who hope for better practices in Civil Rights in the South.

It may be possible for Mr. Stanton E. Smith, our Central Labor Union Secretary, and Mrs. Smith to attend. Would it be permissible for me to extend them an invitation to do so?

A time schedule of the meetings would be so helpful to those of us from out-of-town. What time should we be there Friday morning? What time will the meeting close?

Sincerely,

Mrs. C. P. Kelley

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Rm 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM	X	ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FEBRUARY 11, 1948

JENNINGS PERRY
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS TO BE WITH US AFTERNOON OF TWENTY-SEVENTH. HOWEVER, PROGRAM REQUIRES SPEAKER IN EARLY MORNING. MANY THANKS.

DOROTHY TILLY

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices: and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

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TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 11, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge with thanks receipt of your recent letter informing me of the meeting to be held in Atlanta on February 27th. I regret I shall be unable to attend this meeting in view of a previous commitment, but I should like to be informed on the proceedings.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles S. Johnson

CSJ:dd

CHARGE TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Rm 452, 83 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Charge to the account of

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER	X	URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

DAY LETTER

JANUARY 12, 1948

RITA L. D. WILKINS
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

REGRETTABLY ARRANGEMENTS HAVE GONE TOO FAR TO SHIFT DATE TO FEBRUARY 26. WOULD DEEPLY VALUE DR. JOHNSON'S PRESENCE TWENTY-SEVENTH. MRS. TILLY AWAY THIS WEEK.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA49

Q LPA281 PD=NASHVILLE TENN 12 950A

MRS M E TILLY=

1949 JAN 12 PM 12 13

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

TU ATLANTA

COULD MEETING DATE BE CHANGED TO FEBRUARY 26TH ALLOWING DOCTOR JOHNSON TIME TO KEEP URGENT COMMITMENT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO MAKE MEETING ON 27TH=

RITA L D WILKINS.

26 27.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

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2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices: and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

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7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

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10-42

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DEFERREDS

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NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

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January 9, 1948

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I called you this week only to find you out of Nashville.

The Southern Regional Council made plans at its Annual Meeting to have a statewide conference on civil rights. We have succeeded in getting several of the organizations to be co-sponsors and will have the conference here in Atlanta on February 27.

We are very anxious to have you be one of our speakers. I feel sure you realize the importance of such a conference, and we sincerely trust that your schedule will make it possible for you to be with us.

Our meeting will open at ten o'clock in the morning and will close with an evening session. We will particularly need you early in the morning. I shall send you further information as plans develop.

We believe the meeting is going to be of great significance and your coming will certainly help it to be so.

I should appreciate it if you would let me know as soon as possible whether you can be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

EMORY UNIVERSITY

EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 11, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sorry that commitments already made make it impossible for me to plan to attend the meeting scheduled for Friday, February 27.

Sincerely,

Goodrich C. White

Goodrich C. White
President

GCW:sf

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

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February 11, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of February 6.

Under separate cover, I am mailing you the 200 copies of our statement, "Judaism and Race Equality", which you requested. Your check is being returned, since no charge is made for this material.

I regret that it will not be possible for me to attend the meeting on civil rights, which the Southern Regional Council is sponsoring in Atlanta on February 27. I am requesting Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild, of your city and a member of our Commission, to represent us.

It may be of interest for you to learn that our Commission is planning to conduct an Institute on Judaism and Civil Rights in St. Louis, Mo. on April 17 and 18.

Yours sincerely,

Julius Mark

Rabbi Julius Mark
Chairman

JM:BB

Mrs. C. P. Kelley

February 12, 1948

Dear Virginia:

Thanks very much for your letter. I had planned calling or writing you personally after extending a formal invitation to you to attend our meeting. It is progressing slowly, as all such things do. However, we feel that on the twenty-seventh we will have a meeting that will be of some significance.

I am most happy that you will be able to be here. You probably should arrive in Atlanta not later than nine o'clock in the morning, since the meeting will begin about ten. The SRC meeting will close at approximately five or five-thirty. However, we are planning to meet jointly with a similar group of people at Atlanta University for a forum on civil rights. Governor William Hastie, Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Mr. Boris Shishkin and of course Mrs. Tilly of the President's Committee, among others, will participate in this evening meeting. I certainly would advise your planning to stay for it. This would require your spending the night in Atlanta and, if you feel that you can do so, let me know and I will make necessary hotel reservations, probably at the Biltmore, since I am living there.

It is a splendid idea of yours to invite Stanton Smith and his wife. I certainly would have wanted to invite them, for I feel that they can offer a great deal of support in the workshops. It is probable that they may be extended an invitation through either the CIO or the AFofL. However, I think that it is desirable that I send them a formal invitation and shall do so.

I am enclosing a copy of the proposed program as it stands at this time. Please be thinking about the workshop in which you will desire to participate. We will give you your choice. However, I think we will want, at least, Stanton in Workshop Number 3.

I hope Pat will be able to make the trip with you. Please give him my regards.

With all best wishes,

Dana E. Brantley
Assistant to the Director

P. S. I am enclosing also a copy of the PM reprint of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Would be well for you to read this, if you have not already done so--as I am sure you have.

D.E.B.

Enclosures: Agenda
PM reprint

Mrs. C. P. Kelley
57 South Crest Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee

President
Mrs. R. M. White
5026 Sylvan Road
Richmond 24, Va.

Vice-President
Mrs. J. A. Berry
416 Arlington Road
Roanoke 15, Va.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. J. A. B. Lowry
Crewe, Va.

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. R. G. Pullen
753 Belmont Ave.
Charlottesville, Va.

Treasurer
Mrs. Jacob Hevener
Box 506
Staunton, Va.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH
VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

753 Belmont Avenue
Charlottesville, Virginia
February 12, 1948.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am to have the happy privilege of attending the meeting of the Southern Regional Council and Georgia Council of Church Women in Atlanta on February 27th.

Mrs. Elmer Hess and I will travel down together. Mrs. Hess called me tonight to tell me about your letter relative to the reservations for rooms that you have made at the Biltmore Hotel for those attending the meeting. I do not have a room reservation and would appreciate very much your arranging for one for me. If you do not have a single room, I'd be very glad to share a double one with one of the other ladies, since I think Mrs.Hess and Mrs. J.M.Johnston plan to stay together.

Again thanking you for your help and anticipating seeing you and attending the meeting, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs. Richard G.) Julia G. Pullen
Mrs.Richard G. Pullen
Promotion Secretary
Virginia Conference.

RICHMOND
FEB 13
1948

REPLY CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

GIV
RED C
FUN

POSTAL CARD
1 1
SMITH & WASHINGTON

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 433,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I expect to attend the conference on Civil Rights on the 27th.

My first choice of sections is (4); second, (2); third (3); fourth (1).

I am making every effort to get other people from Virginia present for the meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos C Allen

Feb. 13, 1948. Thos. C. Allen.

16 1948
Southern Regional Council

T. C. PRINCE
SUPERINTENDENT
E. L. ADCOCK
BUSINESS MANAGER

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AUSTIN HIGH SCHOOL
1400 EAST VINE AVENUE
T. R. DAVIS
PRINCIPAL

KNOXVILLE 15, TENNESSEE

801 E. Clinch Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
February 13, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I appreciate very much the invitation, extended to me by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., to attend the conference on Human Rights, which is to be held in your city on February 27.

I assure you that I shall do all that I possibly can to join you and others since I am vitally interested in the problems that concern us---the Southern people.

I shall be pleased to receive the program and shall gladly accept all courtesies extended.

Very sincerely yours,

Fannie C. Clay

LB:

Fannie C. Clay

Saint Mary's-on-the-Highlands
1910 Twelfth Avenue, South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

REV. WILLIAM H. MARMION
RECTOR

MISS HELEN MARIE AVERETT
SECRETARY-TREASURER

MISS ESTELLE DeS. WARREN
DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

TELEPHONES
OFFICE 3-2925
BUILDING 7-2077

February 13, 1948

RECEIVED

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I plan to be in Atlanta, February 27, to make an address to make an address at St. Luke's Church that evening, and it may be possible for me to come early and attend some of the sessions of the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights. I should like to attend the morning sessions if any, and I would appreciate your sending me a program whenever you can.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Marmion

William H. Marmion

WHM:pmac

American Veterans Committee, (AVC)

INCORPORATED

TO ACHIEVE A MORE DEMOCRATIC AND PROSPEROUS AMERICA AND A MORE STABLE WORLD

National Offices • 1200 Eye Street, N. W. • Washington 1, D. C. • REpublic 8269

Chat Paterson
Chairman

Richard W. Bolling
Vice-Chairman

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Morris Pottish
Robert Rawson
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
Oren Root, Jr.
Michael Straight
Hugh Will

Lincoln W. Lauterstein
National Counsel

Vernon Eagle
National Treasurer

Joseph A. Clorety, Jr.
National Secretary

Clifford C. Dancer
National Field Secretary

Robert L. Carter
Director of Veterans Affairs

Andrew L. Newman
Director of Public Relations and Publications

Richard L. Hawkins
Managing Editor of AVC Bulletin

Samuel Unger
Business Manager

S. E. Regional Office, AVC,
63 Auburn Ave., NE,
Atlanta, Georgia.
February 13, 1948.

Dr. George Mitchell, Exec. Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On behalf of the American Veterans Committee in the Southeast, I wish to accept the opportunity to co-sponsor with the SRC and other organizations the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights. Please feel free to call on me, our regional office, or any of our members for any aid we can give toward this important meeting. I can assure you that the members of AVC are sincerely and wholeheartedly in accord with the aims and activity of leadership training of this type.

Our regional office will keep you currently informed of the number of AVC members who expect to attend the meeting. I have also sent word to Mr. Fred Schmidt, S.W. Regional Chirman, AVC, who will inform you through our Atlanta office of Southwestern members of AVC who expect to attend. My estimate at present is that we will have 10-15 persons from outside Atlanta and a maximum of seven from Atlanta. Each of these will be persons who will be in a position to use the training received.

Again, thank you for this opportunity. We know that the Southern Regional Council will make this meeting another of their many successes.

Sincerely,

Lester H. Persells

Lester H. Persells.

LP:ri
Copy to Fred Schmidt
Chat Paterson

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

TLS:jmk

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 13, 1948

Mr. Mozell C. Hill,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Hill:

I very much appreciate your cordial invitation expressed in your letter of February 7, 1948, to participate in your study conference on the Report of the President's Civil Rights Commission to be held February 27 and 28.

It was my pleasure to attend a somewhat similar meeting last year at Atlanta University and I would indeed enjoy a return visit. However, in the interval since talking with Mrs. Tilley in regard to the program of the Southern Regional Council, I find that my court schedule here in Washington has been unexpectedly moved up. It is now possible that I may not be able to attend the series of meetings in Atlanta on these dates. Because of this uncertainty, and your need to plan a definite program in advance, I feel that I should decline. May I ask to be again remembered at another time.

Sincerely yours,

Turner L. Smith

Turner L. Smith

Fleming
Brantley
file

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

February 13, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1948
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of January 31, 1948, inviting me to attend the south-wide meeting on civil rights to be held in Atlanta, February 27. I think such a meeting is timely and I wish it were possible for me to attend but, due to previous commitments, it will be impossible. I certainly hope that you will have a representative group in attendance and serious thought will be given to this problem. I shall be glad to be of service to the group in any future plans following this conference.

I think the digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights is a grand job. I hope this report can be widely used as a means of creating serious thought and necessary action by the various groups in the southeast.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Very sincerely,

J. H. Daves

J. H. Daves
Specialist in Negro Education
Training and Educational
Relations Division

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CENTRAL JURISDICTION
THE METHODIST CHURCH

MRS. G. W. DAMERON
MISSIONARY EDUCATION AND SERVICE
2664 WISTERIA ST., NEW ORLEANS 17, LA.

DR. MARY E. SHANNON
FOREIGN WORK
314 GREENWOOD ST., TOPEKA, KANSAS

MRS. JOE T. ROGERS
HOME WORK
224 N. ERIE, WICHITA 8, KANSAS

MRS. R. H. COLE
LITERATURE AND PUBLICATIONS
525 N. JACKSON ST., MAGNOLIA, ARK.

MRS. MELL PALLETTE
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND
LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
130 EAST RUBY ST., INDEPENDENCE, MO.

MRS. B. B. WEDEMEYER
CHILDREN'S WORK
1305 N. 15TH ST., WACO, TEXAS

MRS. L. E. HOOVER
YOUTH WORK
1319 N. 38TH ST., LINCOLN 3, NEB.

MRS. GEORGE S. SEXTON, JR.
PRESIDENT
110 SEXTON ROAD, SHREVEPORT, LA.

MRS. W. C. HANSON
VICE PRESIDENT
ARMA, KANSAS

MRS. H. E. WERNER
TREASURER
1290 HIGH ST., TOPEKA, KANSAS

MRS. C. T. SCHAEDEL
RECORDING SECRETARY
2304 COTTONWOOD AVE., BAY CITY, TEXAS

MRS. JOHN W. EKWALL
PROMOTION SECRETARY
2818 WOOLWORTH AVE., OMAHA 5, NEB.

MRS. FRANK L. WRIGHT
RESEARCH
~~707 N. PORTER ST., WEBSTER GROVES~~, MO.
5947 Waterman St. Louis 12

MRS. J. N. R. SCORE
STUDENT WORK
SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
GEORGETOWN, TEXAS

MRS. GEORGE DISMUKES
WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
CANE HILL, ARKANSAS

MRS. CLYDE BARTON
SUPPLY WORK
KERMIT, TEXAS

MRS. JOHN B. LEONARD
SPIRITUAL LIFE CULTIVATION
BOX 632, DURANT, OKLAHOMA

MRS. VIRGIL WALKER
STATUS OF WOMEN
6145 BRYAN PARKWAY, DALLAS, TEXAS

MRS. J. B. POLLARD
MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
2107 POLK ST., ALEXANDRIA, LA.

St. Louis Mo. Feb. 13-1948

Mrs M. E. Tilly
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. Tilly!

Your kind invitation to attend the workshop on Civil Rights is at hand and I would love to attend. However, our jurisdiction Woman's Society meeting is next week and the Missouri Council of Church Women, the first week of March so, much as I regret it, I must decline the invitation. Since our Council meeting is so near at hand and our Council besides finances, too, no other member can come.

We had a good meeting here yesterday which I attended, in similar vein, the program of which I am enclosing.

I trust at another time the date may prove more propitious for I would be thrilled to attend a meeting of the Southern Regional Council.

Warm personal regards to you in your brave stand for equal rights — Sincerely,

Nancy L. Wright

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

The Methodist Church

MRS. MARVIN EBLEN, PRESIDENT
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky., Feb., 14 1948

Dear Mrs. Tilly:-

I have my reservations made through to Orlando. I will leave here the evening of the 26th according to my plans now and will arrive in Atlanta at 9:55 a.m. I will go immediately to the Biltmore Hotel and on to the meeting at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. I believe this is the same place of meeting we had before. I will leave Atlanta at 9:05 P.M. on Friday and get into Orlando about two P.M. on Sunday afternoon. It was necessary to make my reservation well in advance because this seems to be the busy season on all trains going to Florida.

Our Secretary of Christian Social Relations is not a delegate to the Jurisdiction and she had asked that some of us represent her at this meeting. The delegates from the Louisville Conf. will not leave here until the 29th or Ist of Mch, and will not be able to attendthe Workshop on Civil Rights.

I am looking forward to seeing you and having the thrill of your enthusiasm . You make me want to get up and do something and that is most unusual.

Sincerely,

Nannie C. Eblen

February 14, 1948

Mr. Alexander Heard
Bureau of Public Administration
The University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Dear Mr. Heard:

Dr. Mitchell has been out of town for the past week, and in his passing through the office this morning, he requested my replying to your letter of February 9th.

Our plans for the conference are progressing very well; however, we very definitely need you as a principal discussion leader in the workshop that was mentioned in Dr. Mitchell's letter. As you well know, we are experiencing difficulty in securing informed leaders --especially from the South.

We hope to hear from you next week that you will be able to arrange to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

RECEIVED FEB 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Francis Marion Hotel
Charleston, South Carolina
February 9, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Your letter of February 2, 1948, awaited me here upon arrival late last night. Thanks very much for the invitation to appear on the February 27 program.

I shall be unable to give you an answer until my return to Tuscaloosa, which will probably be February 18. I suggest, therefore, that you try to locate somebody else and then drop me a line if you still want me to try to work something out when I get back to Alabama. There is at least an even chance I cannot accept but you might also run into difficulty with a substitute. Needless to say I am in full sympathy with the objectives of the meeting.

South Carolina is the last state on my interviewing schedule. Several months of composition lie ahead. I have seen several persons suggested by you in our conversation last spring, in other states but most recently, and it seems most frequently, in South Carolina.

Let me know if you still need me next week.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Heard

Alexander Heard
Research Associate

February 2, 1948

Mr. Alec Hurd
Department of Government
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Alec:

The November, 1947, Annual Membership Meeting of the Southern Regional Council commended Mr. Truman for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and commended the Report to the thoughtful study of the whole South. In addition, it directed that the Council arrange at a date early in 1948 a Southwide meeting on civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with church groups.

The date for this meeting has been set as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta. The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), and by some of all of the following organizations which have been asked to join the Council in sponsorship of it: The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Southern Sociological Association, the Catholic Committee of the South, the Regional Young Women's Association, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

This is an inclusive list of organizations so invited.

The date of the meeting has been fixed to coincide with gatherings in Atlanta of representative official groups of Methodist women and Presbyterian women. These two meetings will give over February 27 to the meeting on civil rights. In addition, the Council is inviting officials of its several State Divisions or affiliated Interracial Committees from over the South.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. The workshops will be aimed at listing the things that can be done in Southern communities to implement civil rights, under the four great headings laid down in the Report; namely, Security of the Person, Freedom of Citizenship, Freedom of Conscience, and Equality of Opportunity.

The Council has prepared ~~and has now at the printer's~~ a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have out before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

Now to the point. We want you to be the principal discussion leader in the Workshop on Citizenship Rights. The title of that is "How is the Right to Citizenship and Its Privileges to Be Strengthened?". The chairman for that Workshop will be Mr. Ira Reid of Atlanta University. Mr. A. T. Walden of Atlanta will be available as a resource person, as will also the Reverend Mr. E. G. Mackay and others.

I can't yet fix the exact time, but you ought to be on hand by ten o'clock in the morning and we could guarantee to turn you loose by five in the afternoon.

We would expect to bear your expenses for the trip over and back. The expenses of the meeting in general will be so considerable that we are sorry we cannot offer a sum in addition to expenses.

I think you are the best informed man in the South on this matter today. I value your knowledge and judgment on it. Therefore, you are the guy we want.

I do hope you can agree to come over for that day.

We expect no great amount of advance publicity on the meeting. If we are able to get some of the members of the President's Committee, and also the Attorney-General* with all of whom we are currently dickering, we think the subsequent publicity would be considerable. The object is not newspaper noise, but discussion and instruction.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

*Not coming; Turner Smith (former head of Civil Rights Section of Department of Justice) is coming.

Brantley

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

LUCY RANDOLPH MASON
SOUTHERN PUBLIC RELATIONS
REPRESENTATIVE

75 IVY STREET, N. E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Feb. 15, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1948

Dear George:

So sorry I will be away when your conference, which shoulds most worth while and interesting. The 27th will find me on a train getting here from the University of Oklahoma, where I spend six days with a Federal Council of Churches team indoctrinating the students. I am a bit nervous over the heavy and advanced program they are giving me, so send me some helpful thoughts.

Yours,

Lucy R Mason

The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen

". . . To preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

POST OFFICE BOX 577
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HOWARD KESTER, *Chairman*
WARREN ASHBY, *Treasurer*
NELLE MORTON, *General Secretary*
CHARLES JONES, WARREN ASHBY, CHARLES MCCOY } *Finance Chairmen*
T. B. COWAN, *Publications Chmn.*
BENJAMIN MAYS
LOUISE MCKINNEY
GREIG RITCHIE
ALVA TAYLOR

FRIENDS OF THE SOIL
EUGENE SMATHERS, *Chairman*
FRANCIS DRAKE, *Field Secretary*

COMMISSION CHAIRMEN
MAYNARD CATCHINGS, *Christian Fellowship*
ROSALIE OAKES AND DAVID BURGESS, *Labor*
W. L. GREENE, *Research*
RICHARD COMFORT, *Rural Reconstruction*
CHARLES MCCOY, *World Peace*

February 16, 1948

Mrs. M.E. Tilley
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I have to be in Atlanta either this week or next for a meeting, and if I come next week, I would like to know more of the conference you are calling on the civil rights report.

Sincerely yours,

Nelle Morton

Nelle Morton
General Secretary

ack'd 23 Feb 48
EB

NM/cbl

PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER
STATE DIRECTOR, TENNESSEE

PHONE 2-9714

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

Organizing Committee
423½ W. DEPOT AVENUE
KNOXVILLE 17, TENN.

VAN A. BITTNER
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

SHERMAN H. DALRYMPLE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

216 Flatiron Building
February 16, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am very sorry I cannot attend the civil rights conference in Atlanta on February 27th which the Southern Regional Council is sponsoring.

Certainly this is a timely conference and I'm glad I can be confident that you and your associates will see that the program and action decided upon will be the kind which will get the best results in the south.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher
Tennessee Director

PRC:ll

1004 - 15th Ave. So.
Nashville, Tenn.
Feb. 16, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 - Highland View N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I received a letter from Mrs. H. H. Jones of Memphis, concerning the workshop on Civil Rights to be held there on Feb. 27th.

Mrs. Jones asked me to represent the Tennessee Conference, Central Jurisdiction, as I am the Vice-President of the Conference.

I plan to attend the meeting and would greatly appreciate it if you could tell me of a nice place where I might spend Fri. night there.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs) G. A. Thompson

Clement.

LOUISIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

26 Audubon Place
New Orleans, La.
February 16, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your invitation to have representatives of the Louisiana League of Women Voters present at your Southwide workshop on Civil Rights, to be held in Atlanta Friday, February 27.

We are very interested in the question of civil rights and are doing everything within our state to promote opinion that protects minorities. It is, however, impossible for us to send delegates to Atlanta February 27 to participate in your meeting.

Thanking you very much, I am,

Sincerely,

Martha G. Robinson

MARTHA G. ROBINSON,
President

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

University of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL • *North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at* RALEIGH • *The Woman's College at* GREENSBORO

Consolidated Offices

CHAPEL HILL

FRANK P. GRAHAM, *President*
WILLIAM D. CARMICHAEL, JR.
Controller and Business Manager

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

February 17, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Dr. Graham was here for the meeting of the University Board of Trustees in Raleigh on Monday but did not come to the office. He had to leave immediately after the meeting and is not expected back here until the weekend.

Since acknowledging your invitation to Dr. Graham to speak at the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council on February 27, a meeting has been scheduled for the Directors of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and as this is an extremely important meeting it will be necessary for Dr. Graham to attend. As this meeting conflicts with the Council meeting, it will be impossible for Dr. Graham to be with you. I know he would want us to express to you his deep regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Reynolds

Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

University of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL • *North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at* RALEIGH • *The Woman's College at* GREENSBORO

Consolidated Offices

CHAPEL HILL

FRANK P. GRAHAM, *President*
WILLIAM D. CARMICHAEL, JR.
Controller and Business Manager

January 12, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter inviting Dr. Graham to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council on February 27 has come during his absence from the country. He has not yet returned from his mission to Indonesia, and we do not know exactly when he will be able to return. We shall be glad to bring your letter to his attention as soon as he gets back to Chapel Hill.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Reynolds

Secretary

January 9, 1948

Dr. Frank Graham, President
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Graham:

I called you this week only to find you out of Chapel Hill.

The Southern Regional Council made plans at its Annual Meeting to have a statewide conference on civil rights. We have succeeded in getting several of the organizations to be co-sponsors and will have the conference here in Atlanta on February 27.

We are very anxious to have you be one of our speakers. I feel sure you realize the importance of such a conference, and we sincerely trust that your schedule will make it possible for you to be with us.

Our meeting will open at ten o'clock in the morning and will close with an evening session. We will particularly need you early in the morning. I shall send you further information as plans develop.

We believe the meeting is going to be of great significance and your coming will certainly help it to be so.

I hope the Government is using less of your time now so that you will be able to render us this great service. I shall appreciate it if you will let me know as soon as possible whether you can be with us.

It certainly was a joy and privilege to work with you on the President's Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

February 17, 1948

Mr. Boris Shishkin
901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

I am enclosing a copy of our proposed program for the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights. We are counting very strongly on your being here to take part in the workshop.

Out meeting will combine with one that will be held simultaneously at Atlanta University for a forum in the eve ing on civil rights. Dr. Ira Reid will act as moderator and Mr. Ralph McGill, Colonel A. T. Walden, Mr. P. L. Prattis and I will participate. They are anxious to have you as a participant on this forum also. I have taken the liberty of indicating tentatively that you would do so, pending hearing from you. Please let me know by return mail if this is agreeable with you.

We are still very short of dollars and if you can find any floating around, please direct them down this way.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Enclosure: Agenda of Meeting

Mrs. Robert E. Speer
Honorary President

Mrs. Arthur Forrest Anderson
President

Mrs. Edward W. Macy
First Vice-President

Mrs. William Spencer Bowen
Second Vice-President

Mrs. Bartlett B. Heard
Third Vice-President

Mrs. Duncan H. Newell
Fourth Vice-President

The National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America

Miss Margaret E. Burton
Secretary

Mrs. Roland P. Beattie
Treasurer

Miss Adah Kieffer
First Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. F. Beardsley Foster, Jr.
Second Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott
General Secretary

600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Telephone: PLaza 3-4700 Cable Address: Emissarius, New York

February 17, 1948

Southern Regional Office
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Jackson 2381

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I called Mr. Brantley to say that the National Board of the YWCA will be glad to be a co-sponsor of the South-wide Workshop on Civil Rights to be held in Atlanta, Friday the 27th. We appreciate so much the invitation to join with you and the other organizations named in your letter of January 29.

I am attaching a list of persons to whom we would like to have information sent. These are members of our National Board resident in the Southern Region, members of our Industrial, Business and Professional, and Agricultural Councils; State Public Affairs members, members of the College and University Division, and members of the regional staff traveling in the Southern Region.

With best wishes to you and for the meeting.

Cordially,

Mary Jane Willett

Mary Jane Willett
Correlator, Southern Region
National Board, YWCA

MJW.1

P. S. In any information going out about the workshop, please use the name "National Board, YWCA".

National Board, YWCA

Mrs. Charles A. Rosenberg, 8138 Cohn St., New Orleans 18, Louisiana
Mrs. Frederic R. Scott, 1400 Coventry Road, Richmond, Virginia
Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins, 1112 North Evergreen Street, Arlington, Virginia
Mrs. Maxey Jarman, Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tennessee
Mrs. Nathaniel Dillard, 3103 "P" Street, Richmond, Virginia
Mrs. Theodore Johnson, 1026 Cowper Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina
Mrs. Marshall Joy, 2421 East 26th Street, Tulsa 5, Oklahoma
Mrs. E. M. Sparling, 1608 West Grand Street, Hot Springs, Arkansas
Mrs. Lee W. Meriwether, 604 Fairview Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama
Mrs. C. R. Sherer, Box 245, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
Mrs. Paul Reed, 1448 South Denver Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mrs. Hiram Salisbury, 11 Saddlewood Road, Box 471, Route 12, Houston, Texas
Mrs. Neal B. Spahr, 924 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mrs. James W. Irwin, 3031 Sedgewick, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Evans B. Wood, 537 North Oleander Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida
Mrs. J. Callaway Otwell, Jr., 963 Heard Avenue, Augusta, Georgia
Mrs. E. H. Green, Cleveland, Mississippi
Mrs. Helen Russworm, 321 South Workman Street, Watonga, Oklahoma
Mrs. W. M. Lessing, Union Church, Mississippi
Mrs. Walton Calvert, Dawson Spring, Kentucky
Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina
Mrs. Paul M. Jones, 1911 Kendale, Memphis, Tennessee
Mrs. Duncan Moore, 1520 Jefferson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana
Mrs. E. H. Weekes, Berea, Kentucky
Miss Hallie Crowder, 911 Paxton Avenue, Danville, Virginia
Miss Angie Previto, 104 Churchill Drive, Mobile 18, Alabama
Miss Melba Hendricks, 1233 Oakland Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Mollie Jackson, 591 Dudley Street, Memphis, Tennessee
Miss Shirley Pridgen, 708 North Green Street, Greensboro, North Carolina
Miss Betty Rossi, P. O. Box 375, Daytona Beach, Florida
Mrs. Esther Smith, 671 Greensferry Ave., Apt. 547, Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Kathleen Isher, 721 Eighth Avenue, Laurel, Mississippi
Miss Cecile Willis, 1500 Crescent Ridge Road, Daytona Beach, Florida
Miss Lou Marbet, 295 Pinecrest Drive, Athens, Georgia
Miss Billie Pence, YWCA, 196 Monroe Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee
Miss Evelyn Reichard, 1510 Pickens Street, Apt. 1, Columbia, South Carolina
Mary Lou Dobbs, YWCA, 37 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Mary Kalb, 808 West Franklin, Richmond, Virginia
Miss Lucy Mae Peoples, 1440 Pittsburg Avenue, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Miss Theresa Papa, 902 Pulliam Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Jewell Hicks, 506 Denny Street, High Point, North Carolina
Mrs. Alice Jones, 1007 Carrol, Durham, N. C.
Miss Carrie Mae Moore, Box 305, Schoolfield, Virginia
Miss Thelma Thompson, 613 Monroe Street, Lynchburg, Virginia
Miss Jewell Patrick, YWCA, 403 Fifth Street, San Antonio, Texas
Miss Bertha Christian, 621 East Oklahoma Place, YWCA Branch, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Miss Dorothy Harvey, 608 Keeler Street, Bartlesville, Oklahoma
Miss Bonnie Hinkle, 1213 Orange Street, Fort Worth, Texas

Miss Selma Lou Leath, Box 412, Wichita Falls, Texas
Miss Martha Moore, 1814 Driscott, Houston 6, Texas
Miss Jean Clements Parker, 605 West Main, Apt. 3, Ardmore, Oklahoma
Miss Melanny Schwartz, 777 Grand Avenue, Beaumont, Texas
Miss Louise Dorney, 1607½ North Klein, Oklahoma City 6, Oklahoma
Miss Mary Maude Wedemeyer, 660 Calder Avenue, Beaumont, Texas
Miss Dorothy Gonzales, 2215 West Houston St., San Antonio, Texas
Miss Hazel Corder, 604 West Fourth Street, Fort Worth, Texas
Miss Mary Guarisco, 1320 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Texas
Miss Eunice Battle, 4542 Bellaire Blvd, Bellaire, Texas
Miss Florence Harris, National Board, YWCA, 65 Auburn Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Kathryn Fasnacht, " " " " "
Miss Leta Galpin, " " " " "
Miss Rosalie Oakes, National Student Council, " "
Miss Irene Harris " " " " "
Miss Margaret Fisher, Southwest Council of Student Christian Associations, 3012 Maple Avenue, Dallas 4, Texas.
Mrs. Paul Pfuetze, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia
Miss Elizabeth Stinson, Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia
Miss Lorraine Corrin, YWCA Executive Director, Tuskegee, Instituge, Alabama
Miss Cassandra Maxwell, 69 N. Boulevard, Orangeburg, S. C.
Miss Rossie Drummond, Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Miss Lillian Youngs, Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C.
Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Houston Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, 239 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. T. L. Curry, 50 C Street, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Elizabeth Bowles, 37 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Hallie Farmer, Alabama College, Montevallo, Alabama

February 17, 1948

Mr. Van A. Bittner, National Director
CIO Organizing Committee
79½ Poplar Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bittner:

I have been trying to reach you by telephone for some two weeks in order to see what your plans are in co-sponsoring our Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights. Since I do not know just how much you know about this meeting, I will set forth the way it came about.

The November 1947 Annual Membership Meeting of the Southern Regional Council commended Mr. Truman for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and commended the Report to the thoughtful study of the whole South. In addition, it directed that the Council arrange at a date early in 1948 a Southwide meeting on civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with church groups.

The date for this meeting has been set as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta. The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), the Georgia Workers Education Service and other similar groups, as well as by some or all of the following organizations which have been asked to join the Council in sponsorship of its The Southern Sociological Society, the Catholic Committee of The South, the Regional Young Women's Christian Association, the Regional Young Men's Christian Association, the Georgia Academy of Social

Sciences, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The date of the meeting has been fixed to coincide with gatherings in Atlanta of representative official groups of Methodist women and Presbyterian women. These two meetings will give over February 27 to the meeting on civil rights. In addition, the Council is inviting officials of its several State Divisions or affiliated Interracial Committees from over the South.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. I am enclosing a copy of the proposed program.

The Council has prepared a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have out before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings. In this connection, we should appreciate it if you would send us any of your pamphlets or other literature which you think might be useful at the meeting.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

We hope that the CIO will have a large representation at this meeting, including, if possible, your state representatives. Please let us know as soon as you can the names of the individuals who will represent the CIO.

The expenses involved in putting on this meeting are considerable and at the present time we are quite short of funds. However, we feel very strongly that the success of this meeting is even more imperative as a result of recent events and, therefore, we are going ahead with the hope that the necessary money will be forthcoming. Please help us out as much as you can.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Enclosure: Agenda

Chattanooga Central Labor Union

CHARTERED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — AFFILIATED WITH TENNESSEE FEDERATION OF LABOR

540 VINE STREET

Chattanooga 3, Tennessee

STANTON E. SMITH
SECRETARY-TREASURER
TELEPHONE 7-5224

February 18, 1948

Mr. D. E. Brantley, Jr.
Southern Regional Council
Room No. 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brantley:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your very cordial invitation to participate in the meeting of February 27 on Civil Rights. I would like very much to accept this invitation as the problem of Civil Rights is one that gives me great concern. It seems to me that the February 27 meeting should be extremely valuable as a means of clearing the atmosphere of the fog and smoke which some of our Southern extremists have been putting forth since President Truman's statement on the subject.

Unfortunately I am not in a position to give you a definite acceptance at this time as I am leaving for Philadelphia to attend the ADA convention on Friday of this week, and will not be back in my office until Wednesday morning of next week. If I find it possible to get away again so soon I will most certainly attend the Atlanta meeting. In fact, I will make every effort to be there, but that is not a very satisfactory way to leave it from your standpoint with respect to the program, so you had better not count on me.

I am extremely sorry that I am unable to give you a definite acceptance. The program of the Southern Regional Council certainly has my enthusiastic support, and then, too, I would enjoy seeing you again after these many years.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith

Stanton E. Smith

SES:flb

OEIU-179
AFL

February 16, 1948

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
Central Labor Union
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

The November, 1947, Annual Membership Meeting of the Southern Regional Council commended Mr. Truman for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and commended the Report to the thoughtful study of the whole South. In addition, it directed that the Council arrange at a date early in 1948 a Southwide meeting on Civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with church groups.

The date for this meeting has been set as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta. The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), the Georgia Workers Education Service and other similar groups, as well as by some or all of the following organizations which have been asked to join the Council in sponsorship of it: The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Southern Sociological Society, The Catholic Committee of the South, the Regional Young Woman's Christian Association, the Regional Young Men's Christian Association, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The date of the meeting has been fixed to coincide with gatherings in Atlanta of representative official groups of Methodist Women and Presbyterian women. These two meetings will give over February 27 to the meeting on civil rights. In addition, the Council is inviting officials of its several State Divisions or affiliated Interracial Committees from over the South.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. The workshops will be aimed at listing the things that can be done in Southern communities to implement civil rights, under the four great headings laid down in the Report; namely, Security of the Person, Freedom of Citizenship, Freedom of Conscience, and Equality of Opportunity.

The Council has prepared and has now at the printer's a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have out before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

Now to the point. We should like to have you key supporter to the leader of the workshop; what is the right to freedom of conscience and expression and how can it be strengthened.

The meeting will begin around 10:00 A.M. and will continue until five or six o'clock in the evening. On the same day of the Conference students and faculty from Southern Colleges will

gather in a meeting at Atlanta University. This conference will extend through noon on Saturday.

The expenses of the meeting in general will be so considerable we are sorry that we are unable to pay your expenses down. If you desire to attend the evening meeting you probably will want to make reservations for hotel. Let me know.

It has been some 14 years since you taught me $A^2 - B^2 = C^2$. I remember you most pleasantly, and hope that I shall have the opportunity to see you here after reading about you for many years.

Sincerely,

D. E. Brantley, Jr.

President
MRS. J. S. VANWINKLE
143 St. Mildred's Court
Danville, Ky.

Vice President
MRS. JOHN B. DUPUY
Pikeville, Ky.

Promotion Secretary
MRS. COLLIS RINGO
225 Kingsway Drive
Lexington, Ky.

Recording Secretary
MRS. HOWARD M. HARTON
140 Riverside Parkway
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Treasurer
MRS. C. O. HINTON
1120 Main Street
Paris, Kentucky

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Kentucky Conference — The Methodist Church

Shelbyville, Kentucky.
February 18, 1948.

My dear Mrs. Tilly,

My tickets and reservations are bought so that my sister and I arrive in Atlanta Friday morning, the 27th, at 9.15. We shall go immediately to theBiltmore, leave bags and go directly to the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer for the Workshop. Mrs. Van Winkle has been in Florida for several weeks with her daughter; Mrs. Hinton feels she cannot leave her business even one day longer than necessary- so neither will be in Atlanta.. Miss Patton's mother is so seriously ill that I doubt that she can leave her at all, but she knows our plans and we have urged her to join us.

I am writing the Biltmore that Harriet and I will wish our reservations for overnight the 27th. It was most thoughtful of you to make it possible for your C.S.R. secretaries to have reservations- for it certainly is difficult to travel these days, if reservations are not made in advance!

Cordially yours,

Elizabeth Jameson Poynter

Civil Rights Conference
file
1947

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

February 18, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

This letter comes to thank you for informing me about your meeting on February 27. This is a splendid movement on the part of the Council and you do not know how sorry I am that I will not be able to attend; for last year, for the greater part of the year, I was in West Africa making a study in family living for our State Department and the time has been so full since my return.

I think the civil liberties report is one of the most outstanding documents of this age. It ranks in importance with the Emancipation Proclamation. The Southern Regional Council is to be congratulated on taking this opportunity to push forth the work of the committee report. You have my hearty cooperation and enthusiastic support.

You will be interested to know that I belong to two organizations that have specifically worked on the report in various community areas so indirectly we are working toward the same end.

Let me thank you again for your letter and to say how sorry I am I will not be able to attend.

Very sincerely yours,
Flemmie P. Kittrell
Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head
Department of Home Economics

FPK:bcl

Box 1208
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am planning now to attend the meeting on the 27th., but I don't expect to spend either night.

Sincerely,

Cyrus M. Johnson

Cyrus M. Johnson

RALEIGH
FEB 13
6 30 PM
1948
12

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RABBI EMIL W. LEIPZIGER
TOURO SYNAGOGUE
NEW ORLEANS 15

February 19, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, NE,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am very glad to be able to announce that Professor Clarence E. Glick of 1307 Audubon Street will represent the Race Relations Committee of New Orleans at the Civil Rights Meeting to be held under the auspices of the Council in Atlanta on February 27th.

Our organization will pay his expenses.

Sincerely,

Emil W. Leipziger

Emil W. Leipziger
President
New Orleans Committee on
Race Relations

ewl;jlg

Religion
OUR MOST
CONSTRUCTIVE
DEFENSE

632 Chickasaw Ave., Jackson 30, Miss. 2/20/48

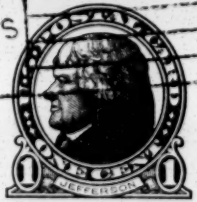
My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I think that I wrote Mrs. Tilly that I would be at the meeting on Feb. 27 but for fear I over looked doing it, here is my notice of expected attendance. Am soglad that a planned trip for other matters right at this time will make it possible to be at the sessions.

Sincerely, Helene G. Alford (Mrs. C.E.)

JACKSON
FEB 20
9 PM
1948
MISS.

GIVE
RED CROSS
FUND



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. George S. Mitchell

Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Atlanta 3

Ga.

TENNESSEE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

February 20, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

It is with great regret that I must re ort to you that I have not found any one in our League to serve as a delegate to the Southern Regional Council meeting on February 27th. The two members upon whom I had been counting are both ill. I still hope to find a representative for the League at the conference and will let you know as soon as I do.

We appreciate being invited to participate in this conference and shall be sorry and chagrinned if we fail to have representation there.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Allen Parsons

Mrs. Edward S. Parsons, Jr
President Tennessee League of
Women Voters.

Wilson Rd.,
Signal Mt. Tenn.

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

R. B. MONTGOMERY
President

MRS. FRANCES R. CRAWFORD
Vice-President

F. D. GOODWIN
Vice-President

W. W. PEELE
Vice-President

J. A. BOSSERMAN
Treasurer

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

ERNEST TRICE THOMPSON
Department Chairman

THOMAS C. ALLEN
Department Director

Department of Interracial Cooperation
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary

MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

February 20, 1948

FEB 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George C. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

I can report some progress with reference to people coming to Atlanta for the Conference on next Friday. The Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation of Norfolk is sending Mrs. Mason and the Virginia Civil Rights organization will also have a representative. I hope to have a young man from the local Anti-Defamation League, and perhaps the Rev. S. L. Gandy from Virginia State College at Petersburg.

I expect to arrive in Atlanta Friday morning and will be there through Saturday. You know my son, Charles, is living in Atlanta now so I shall stay with him and thus it will not be necessary for you to make any reservations on my behalf. The other people who are coming will need to be provided for. I cannot give the names at this time, other than Mrs. Mason, but if you will juwt keep the number of people in mind and be prepared to take care of them if necessary, the details can be worked out after they reach Atlanta.

Paul Williams and I have had two conferences about the Atlanta meeting and expect to have one more when he arrives from Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

Tom.

Thomas C. Allen

TCA:j

February 10, 1948

The Reverend Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Department of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

We have had a letter from the Federal Council of Churches suggesting that we send you a special invitation to be with us in our Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights here in Atlanta on February 27.

The day will be spent in workshops, with the following sections:

1. As citizens of a region containing the largest minority citizens group, what shall our part be in strengthening the right to safety and security of the person?

2. How is the right to citizenship and its privileges to be strengthened?

3. What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strangthened?

4. Wherein have we failed to assure the right of equality of opportunity, and what remedial action can be taken?

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A. M. and run through the day. There will be a student conference running simultaneously at Atlanta University and our evening sessions will be combined at Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

Please advise us in which section of the workshop you would like to participate.

As you know, the meeting is sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the Federal Council of Churches.

We look forward to having you with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT.:eb
Dictated but nor read

February 6, 1948

The Reverend Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Department of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Tom:

I should be grateful if you would take on the job of asking someone from the Richmond Committee for Civil Rights and someone from the Virginia State Civil Rights Committee to come down for the meeting on February 27. It is a discussion meeting and every honest point of view should be represented.

It would be particularly interesting to have people present who would speak of their experience and plans in developing state and local legislative enforcement of civil rights. Unfortunately, we haven't the money to pay the expenses of representatives of these two groups, but we very much hope that someone from each can come down.

I shall be in Richmond Monday, February 9, and will come to your office.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

R. B. MONTGOMERY
President

MRS. FRANCES R. CRAWFORD
Vice-President

F. D. GOODWIN
Vice-President

W. W. PEELE
Vice-President

J. A. BOSSERMAN
Treasurer

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

ERNEST TRICE THOMPSON
Department Chairman

THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

Department of Interracial Cooperation
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary

MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

February 3, 1948.

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George C. Mitchell
Executive Director
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

I think your plans for the meeting in Atlanta on February 27th to emphasize the Civil Rights report is an excellant idea. I shall put this date on my schedule and work definitely to being present. I would like to raise this question with you. We have here in Richmond a group that calls itself the Richmond Committee for Civil Rights. They are working specifically on a petition to Richmond's senators and house of delegate members for repeal of segregation on common carriers and in public assembly. Then of course you have heard through Dr. L. P. Jackson about the Civil Rights Committee on the State level. Would it be well to contact these two groups for people to attend your meeting?

I shall follow through with the matter of definite reservations in a few days. There are one or two other matters that I would also like to discuss with you in person.

Very sincerely yours,

Tom

Thos. C. Allen.

February 20, 1948

Mrs. Leslie Neighbors Webb
410 North Bragg Avenue
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Webb:

We are delighted that you will come down for the Civil Rights Meeting February 27.

Others that we know of that are coming from Chattanooga are the following:

Mrs. C. P. Kelley, 87 South Crest Road;

Mr. Stanton Smith, Director of the Central Labor Union, AFofL, 540 Vine Street;

Mrs. Stanton Smith, former school teacher, active in the League of Women Voters and the Junior League;

Miss Josephine Hamilton, 731½ Mississippi Avenue, a teacher in the Chattanooga High School.

We expect to send Mrs. Henry Havens into Tennessee in March in the hope that it will be possible for her to strengthen work of this kind in that State.

I will suggest to Mrs. Havens that she get in touch with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

February 19, 1948

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

FROM: Dana E. Brantley

RE: Acceptances from Chattanooga People

I suppose you wanted to know the people who are attending the Conference from Chattanooga in connection with your reply to Mrs. Webb's letter.

Mrs. C. P. Kelley, 87 South Crest Road. Mrs. Kelley is a close friend of mine who has been out of Chattanooga for several years, but has returned. She is a person of keen social consciousness, and an active member of the League of Women Voters, but is anxious to take part in other activities of more "militant" action. She is a niece of J. Ed Campbell of TVA.

Mr. Stanton Smith. Mr. Smith is presently the Director of the Central Labor Union. He taught in the Chattanooga High School at the time I attended. He has been a member of the Electrib Power Board of Chattanooga and is also a person of rounded social consciousness.

Mrs. Stanton Smith. is a former school teacher and is active in the League of Women Voters and the Junior League.

Miss Josephine Hamilton, who, or course, is a Fellow of the Council, under whom also I studied in High School and who was my outstanding teacher in public schools. She has done and is doing a great job with the high school students.

Mrs. Leslie Neighbors Webb, who I do not know.

If you wanted this information for other reasons, perhaps I can supply information of a different nature.

MRS. LESLIE NEIGHBORS WEBB
410 NORTH BRAGG AVENUE
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

Feb. 11, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Atlanta

My dear Mr. Mitchell

Thank you for inviting me to the Civil Rights meeting on February 27! I plan to be right there.

However, it will help me a great deal to know of any patrons from Chattanooga who will attend! My reason for this is that Chattanooga is ultra-conservative, and I believe no one person can accomplish any good which should come out of such a meeting.

I spoke to Mrs. Tilly about the problem here, when she spoke in Centenary Church last week - She told me that

MRS. LESLIE NEIGHBORS WEBB
410 NORTH BRAGG AVENUE
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

really East Tennessee is her own territory. She realizes something of the serious situation here. It is possible that you and she have already discussed it!

Do you know that Mr. S. Bartow Strong is still the head of our Inter-racial Committee here? I grieve to tell you that the committee does not even meet regularly and accomplishes very little.

Sincerely yours

Helen Browne (Mrs. Leslie) Webb

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

6TH FLOOR—211 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

February 20, 1948

RABBI EMIL W. LEIPZIGER, CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MRS. JEAN L. BENSON
RALPH E. BOOTHBY
MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
REV. R. W. COLEMAN
MRS. CORNELIA S. CRAWFORD
DR. P. P. CREUZOT
LAWRENCE CROCKER
JOHN R. DAVIS
GEORGE H. DECKERT
MAUD DEDEAUX
A. W. DENT
HASKETT DERBY
MRS. W. SAZON DORSEY
BROOKE H. DUNCAN
GRADY FARLEY
RABBI JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN
MRS. T. JEFF FEIBLEMAN
MRS. ROBERT D. FEILD
ROBERT D. FEILD
DAVID FICHMAN
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND
CLAYTON FRITCHEY
MYRTLE GAMAS
JAMES E. GAYLE
MRS. H. B. GESSNER
HARLAN W. GILMORE
DR. CLARENCE E. GLICK
BISHOP S. L. GREENE
REV. L. L. HAYNES
ISAAC HELLER
JOY M. HIGGINS
BEATRICE HODGE
REV. N. A. HOLMES
RT. REV. JOHN L. JACKSON
VERY REV. MSGR. H. JOS. JACOBI
CARMELITE JANVIER
ALVIN H. JONES
BISHOP R. E. JONES
MRS. HARRY B. KELLEHER
DR. MILTON E. KIRKPATRICK
REV. J. S. LAND
CLARENCE LAWS
HAROLD N. LEE
MONTE LEMANN
MRS. RALPH P. LEVEY
GEORGE KING LOGAN
E. S. LORSPEICH
RABBI JEROME MARK
DONALD MARSHALL
J. W. MASON
REV. NORMAN A. MAUNZ
NIRNA MEAD
LOUISE MEYER
W. H. MITCHELL, JR.
MRS. DAVID MOORE
LILLIE H. NAIRNE
J. HARVEY NETTER
ARTHUR J. PERRAULT
REV. H. THOMAS PRIM
ROBERT QUINN
MARY RAILEY
ELIZABETH RAYMOND
MARY C. RAYMOND
MARTHA ROBISON
SOL. Z. ROSENBAUM
FERDINAND L. ROUSSEVE
MOST REV. JOS FRANCIS RUMMEL
GEORGE E. SCHNEIDER
MRS. ROGER P. SHARP
SISTER HENRIETTA
EVA SMILL
DOROTHY SPIKER
EDGAR B. STERN
MRS. WALTER S. STERN
MRS. N. F. STRACHAN
FLORENCE SYTZ
MRS. E. CHARLES THORNHILL
REV. W. R. VIVRETT
DR. T. A. WATTERS
DR. JOHN M. WHITNEY
FANNIE C. WILLIAMS
LOGAN WILSON
ELIZABETH WISNER
ERNEST J. WRIGHT

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Referring to your letter of January 31st addressed to Mr. A. W. Dent suggesting that the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations send a representative to the Civil Rights Meeting in Atlanta on February 27th, I am writing to advise you that Dr. Clarence E. Glick will represent the New Orleans Committee at this meeting.

Dr. Glick is on the faculty of Tulane University and has been very active in working with the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations.

The Committee is very happy to be represented at this meeting and particularly fortunate that Dr. Glick is able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mary C. Raymond

Mary C. Raymond
Acting Secretary

mcr/l

ack'd & Dr. GEK
21 Feb 47
GB

Young Women's Christian Association

929 Gravier Street
MAgnolia 5412
New Orleans 12, La.

MRS. H. B. STEPHENS
PRESIDENT
MRS. MALCOLM MONROE
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS BEATRICE HODGE
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. VICTOR H. SCHIRO
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CHARLES KELLER, JR.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. W. B. WISDOM
TREASURER
MISS MARTHA E. ROBISON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 20, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Airmail To

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are planning to send the chairman of our Public Affairs Committee, Mrs. W. S. Wiedorn, to the Institute on Civil Rights which you are sponsoring for February 27. As she is eager to spend as little travel time as possible, could you please send me immediately the program, at least as to hours and place of meeting. If you know the leaders, I will be glad to have their names.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Martha E. Robison

Martha E. Robison
Executive Director

MER:mp

ack'd by airmail to
Mrs Wiedorn, 23 Feb 48.
2B

OFFICE OF

GEORGIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE IMPROVED
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD

Civil Liberties' Department.
402 McKinley, St. Dublin, Georgia.
February 20, 1948.

The Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

We take joy in helping to discuss~~ing~~ methods of training, "To Secure These Rights", in your Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights, February 27, at Atlanta, Georgia.

We Send as our representatives, Mr. M.C. Castleberry, and Rev. W.R. Walters. Our best wishes for a successful meeting,.

Yours Truly,
Georgia State Association I.B.P.O.
E. of W. Civil Liberties Dept.
Rev. W.R. Walters
Rev. W.R. Walters, 1st Vice Pres.

WRW:da

385 N.Billups St.
Athens, Ga.
February 20-1948

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
~~643~~ 63 Auburn Ave.N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Mr. Mitchel,Directer:

Your communication concerning the meeting for Friday ~~Febtuary~~ the 27th, I am planning to attend the sam e said meeting.

As you asked that ~~should~~ if I am contemplating attending , to let you know as early as possible. This is to answer your request.

Very truly yours

G S Ellington
G.S.Ellington

ack'd 23 Feb 48
EB

GSE/

"Mathias" letter

February 20, 1948

Mr. Charles Mathias, Chairman
Atlanta Industrial Union Council, CIO
Room 210, 75 Ivy Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mathias:

The November 1947 Annual Membership Meeting of the Southern Regional Council commended Mr. Truman for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and commended the Report to the thoughtful study of the whole South. In addition, it directed that the Council arrange at a date early in 1948 a Southwide meeting on civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with church groups.

The date for this meeting has been set as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta. The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), the Georgia Workers Education Service and other similar groups, as well as by some or all of the following organizations which have been asked to join the Council in sponsorship of it: The Southern Sociological Society, the Catholic Committee of The South, the Regional Young Women's Christian Association, the Regional Young Men's Christian Association, the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The date of the meeting has been fixed to coincide with gatherings in Atlanta of representative official groups of Methodist women and Presbyterian women. These two meetings

will give over February 27 to the meeting on civil rights. In addition, the Council is inviting officials of its several State Divisions or affiliated Interracial Committees from over the South.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. I am enclosing a copy of the proposed program.

The Council has prepared a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have out before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings. In this connection, we should appreciate it if you would send us any of your pamphlets or other literature which you think might be useful at the meeting.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

We hope that your organization will have representatives attending our meeting. We know you share the opinion with us that such a meeting in the South is greatly needed at this time and believe that it will be most effective and significant.

With all good wishes,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.
Assistant to Director

February 20, 1948

Mr. A. Abbott Rosen, Chief
Civil Rights Section
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rosen:

We look forward to your being with us for the Meeting on Civil Rights.

I am enclosing a copy of the program. Very few, if any, changes will be made. You will see that we have a very busy day planned for you.

The evening session of our meeting will combine with that of a similar group of students and faculty of nearby colleges at Atlanta University for a joint gathering at Sisters Chapel, Spelman College. The program will consist principally of a forum in a "Town Meeting" manner, with Mr. Boris Shishkin, Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Mr. A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, Mr. P. L. Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier, yourself and I as forum speakers. Dr. Ira Reid will act as moderator.

At this meeting we should like you to speak for about ten minutes on "The Need for and the Nature of the Recommendations of the Report in Regard to Sections 51 and 52 of the Criminal Code."

The faculty and sponsors of the Atlanta University meeting hope that you will be available as a resource person for their panels which will continue on Saturday morning.

Please let us know what time you will arrive and by what means. Mr. Dana Brantley, who is in charge of arrangements, desires to meet you. It is probable that you will wish us to make hotel reservations.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Enclosure

SPECIAL DELIVERY AIR MAIL

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

AAR:BC

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am informed that Mr. Turner Smith has already advised that I shall represent the Department of Justice in the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights of the Southern Regional Council to be held on Friday, February 27, in Atlanta.

I have before me a proposed program and note that Mr. Smith was to speak during the third session of the meeting on the subject, "Using and Strengthening the Existing Machinery for the Protection and Obtaining of Civil Rights Under Law". Will you please immediately advise whether you wish me to speak on the same subject, and, if so, how long you would wish to devote to this portion of your program. If you desire that I speak on some other subject or that I participate in different fashion in the work of the meeting, do not hesitate to so suggest.

I am advising Mr. Mozell Hill that I shall be available to participate in the Atlanta University Conference on the Civil Rights Report also to be held on the week end of February 27. Will you please check with him and then outline a time schedule by which I may guide myself while in Atlanta.

I look forward to meeting you and your colleagues of the Southern Regional Conference and deem it a privilege to have the opportunity to make some small contribution to your work.

Sincerely yours,

A. Abbot Rosen

A. ABBOT ROSEN
Chief, Civil Rights Section

Mercer University

February 21,1947

Mr. Dana E. Brantley
Assistant to the Director
Southern Regional ~~Director~~ Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brantley:

You inquired in your letter of February 12 how many students I planned to bring to the conference next Friday. We hope about five will come. I am sorry we cannot be more definite. Mr. Howard McClain will be unable to attend as he is to attend a conference in Chapel Hill.

Sincerely yours,
Rebecca Luttrell
Rebecca Luttrell

February 12, 1948

Miss Rebecca Luttrell
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear Miss Luttrell:

We are happy to know that you are planning to participate in our Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights. The program will consist of four workshops, covering the four large divisions of the President's Committee's Report. These workshops will take place simultaneously and you will have your choice of the one in which you desire to take part.

It is probable that you will want to spend the night in Atlanta, since there will be a joint evening meeting with a group of students and faculty members throughout the South at Atlanta University. At this meeting there will be a forum led by Mr. Boris Shishkin, Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Mrs. Tilly, Mr. Turner Smith and others.

As soon as it is practical, we should greatly appreciate your letting us know if you will be able to bring anyone with you.

We look forward to your being with us.

Sincerely yours,

Dana E. Brantley
Assistant to the Director

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mercer University
Macon, Georgia
February 11, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I plan to attend the conference on civil rights and would like to have any schedule of the workshops as they have been worked out. If possible, we hope to get student interest here, and bring a group up to attend.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Luttrell

Rebecca Luttrell

(she teaches history + political science - MP)

Sponsoring organization - refused

The Catholic Committee of the South

REV. VINCENT J. O'CONNELL, S. M.
CHAIRMAN

2901 S. CARROLLTON AVE. NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

February 23, 1948

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

We have accepted the invitation to attend the February 27th meeting on civil rights. For several reasons, it was decided not to accept co-sponsorship.

Monsignor McNamara has been appointed our official representative. He has informed me that he will try to get others to attend with him. I had hoped to attend myself, but I have a previous engagement to address the annual meeting of the Southern Conference of Teamsters in Houston, Texas on March 1st.

Wishing you every success with this important meeting and pledging all possible cooperation in programs that might be forthcoming from the meeting, I remain,

Sincerely,

Vincent J. O'Connell, S.M.

Vincent J. O'Connell, S.M. mas

vjo/mas

The Catholic Committee of the South

REV. VINCENT J. O'CONNELL, S. M.
CHAIRMAN

2901 S. CARROLLTON AVE. NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

February 17, 1948

18 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter of January 31st. I trust that Monsignor McNamara has been in contact with you. As he no doubt told you, I had a conference with Archbishop Rummel regarding our participation and co-sponsorship of the civil rights meeting. The Archbishop felt that he should consult with the other bishops throughout the region before committing our organization to official participation. His reason for such action was not hesitation on his part, but the possibility that some of the bishops might misunderstand the nature of the meeting. It is unfortunate that this necessary action will delay our definite answer to you, but I am sure that you understand the situation. You will be informed of the ultimate decision as soon as possible.

With every best wish for a successful meeting and the promise of all cooperation possible,

Sincerely,

Vincent J. O'Connell, S.M.

Vincent J. O'Connell, S.M.

vjo/mas

January 31, 1948

Reverend Father V. J. O'Connell, S. M.
2901 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Father O'Connell:

You will recall that, at the Council's Annual Meeting in November, the Council undertook to arrange, at an early date in 1948, a Southwide meeting on civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with women's groups in the various churches.

After consultations which have now stretched over several weeks, we have set the date for this meeting as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta.

It was possible to select a date which would coincide with the presence in Atlanta of fifty or sixty representative women leaders from the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, being persons drawn from most of the Southern states, and also of a similar but smaller gathering of women of the (Southern) Presbyterian Church.

These two bodies have arranged for February 27 to be a free day in their own meetings in order that those present may take part in the meeting on civil rights organized by the Southern Regional Council.

The meeting is officially designated as sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with an agreed list of other organizations. Those which have thus far accepted are The United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the American Veterans Committee, the National Urban League, the Atlanta Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the Georgia Workers Education Service.

In addition, we have invited to join as co-sponsors, but have not had replies from, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Southern Sociological Association, the Regional Young Women's Christian Association, the Regional Young Men's Christian Association, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

This letter is our invitation to the Catholic Committee of the South to participate, whether as a co-sponsor or less formally.

Those organizations which become co-sponsors would be listed on the program in that capacity and they would be expected to make arrangements under which representative persons from their groups would be present at that meeting. Unfortunately, we do not have funds with which to provide travel expenses for persons other than speakers and a very limited number of church persons, most of them Negroes.

The Council is inviting in to the meeting also officials of its State Divisions and of the State Interracial Committees. Here again we are without funds to provide their travel expenses.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. The workshops will be aimed at listing the things that can be done in Southern communities to implement civil rights, under the four great headings laid down in the Report; namely, Security of the Person, Freedom of Citizenship, Freedom of Conscience, and Equality of Opportunity.

The Council has prepared and has now at the printer's a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have ready before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

We would greatly like to have the Catholic Committee of the South as a co-sponsor. In case that is not workable, I do hope that you can help us in getting appropriate Catholic persons present at the meeting.

We have invited as principal speaker at the meeting the Attorney-General, Mr. Tom Clark. We understand that February 27 is Cabinet day, and it is unlikely that he will get here, but we expect an able assistant of his in any case. Mrs. Tilly, who served as a member of the President's Committee, will be present, and it is possible that one or two other members of the Committee will be on hand.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL OF THE C. M. E. CHURCH

MRS. ADDIE MASHAW, VICE-PRESIDENT
1735 18TH STREET, ENSLEY STATION
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MRS. A. M. NAYLOR, SECRETARY
507 NORTH FIFTH STREET
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

MRS. R. THOMPSON HOLLIS, PRESIDENT
210 NORTH STILES STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY 4, OKLAHOMA

COUNCIL OFFICE
C. M. E. PUBLISHING HOUSE
JACKSON, TENNESSEE

MRS. M. L. WASHINGTON, TREASURER
BOX 753
HOMER, LOUISIANA

MRS. E. W. F. HARRIS, EDITOR
OF THE MESSENGER
1208 E. MARSHALL STREET
GREENVILLE, TEXAS

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

Feb. 23rd, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Mitchell: I regret that I will not be able to attend the Southwide Meeting on Civil rights, Friday Feb. 27th, 1948.

I am sure it would be very helpful to me, if I could attend, and I need the information and help which people of authority will be giving in the workshops on Civil rights.

I am sure you know from what has been going on in Oklahoma, that we need some Civil rights workshops in this state.

I am intensely interested in what will be going on in Atlanta, Ga. Next Friday and I pray that great good will result.

Respectfully yours.

Mrs. R. Thompson Hollis

Civil Rights Conference 1948

The Council of Churches and Christian Education of Maryland-Delaware, Inc.

Official Cooperative Agency of Protestantism for Interdenominational Fellowship

OFFICES: 14 WEST MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE - 1 - MARYLAND

SARATOGA 8550

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Chaplain, Baltimore City Hospitals (Supported by Lutheran Inner Mission Society and Cooperating Communions)
REV. A. R. HORN

February 23, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3
Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I want to thank you for the invitation to the Southern Regional Conference meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, February 27th.

The Maryland Council of Church Women regrets its inability to send a delegate and I am, indeed, sorry that I cannot attend because of other meetings at that time.

I am certain that the work shops which you have planned will be most helpful and most meaningful to all who attend - and they are so needful at this time.

You have my best wishes in all the workings of the Southwide Workshop on Civil Rights.

Most cordially,

Ora V. McDonald

Mrs. Bruce H. McDonald
President Maryland Council
of Church Women

State Department of Public Welfare

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

ATLANTA, GA.

WM. E. IRELAND
DIRECTOR

February 24, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your notice in regard to the Regional Council meeting here on February 27. My plans are to attend this meeting, particularly to see you.

I am quite proud of all the fine things you are doing.

With love always,

Mrs. J. A. Rollison, Chief
Division of Institutions

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

OFFICE OF DEAN OF WOMEN

February 24, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilley:

You may not know how deeply sorry I am that it will not be possible for me to keep my promise to attend the Atlanta Southern Regional Workshop on Friday. However, an amergency over which there seems to be no control demands my presence at the college. There are so many kinds of pressure upon those who are anxious to learn how we, the people, can move forward together!

Please know that am still interested in the women of Atlanta, particularly the conscientious efforts you are personally exerting at a time like this. Miss Cassandra Maxwell, our Law School Librarian, is driving down to Atlanta and has promised to serve in my capacity. I am sending a note of introduction by her, and appreciate your understanding of how necessary it has been to make this change. You will find Miss Maxwell interested and eager to make whatever contribution she can. S he does have the advantage of being the only Negro Woman of this state who has passed the State Bar examinations. In addition to her work as Librarian at the Law School, she is a successful business woman, an officer of the Regional Division of the young Women's Christian Association and a very splendid person with all.

attended

Very sincerely yours,

Ethna Beulah Winston

Ethna Beulah Winston

Please know that the National Council of Negro Women under Mrs Bethune's leadership, are working diligently to interpret to everyday people the Presidents' Report on Civil Rights.

EBW.

February 6, 1948

Miss Frances Williams
2549 Enright Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Miss Williams:

The November, 1947, Annual Membership Meeting of the Southern Regional Council commended Mr. Truman for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and commended the Report to the thoughtful study of the whole South. In addition, it directed that the Council arrange at a date early in 1948 a Southwide meeting on civil rights, to be worked out in cooperation with church groups.

The date for this meeting has been set as Friday, February 27, in the Educational Building of the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, NE, here in Atlanta. The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the United Council of Church Women, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans Committee (Southeastern Region), the Georgia Workers Education Service and other similar groups, as well as by some or all of the following organizations which have been asked to join the Council in sponsorship of it: The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Southern Sociological Society, the Catholic Committee of the South, the Regional Young Women's Christian Association, the Regional Young Men's Christian Association, the Georgia Association of Social Workers, the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, the Southeastern Conference on Adult Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Georgia State Teachers Association, the Georgia Education Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The date of the meeting has been fixed to coincide with gatherings in Atlanta of representative official groups of Methodist Women and Presbyterian women. These two meetings will give over February 27 to the meeting on civil rights. In addition, the Council is inviting officials of its several State Divisions or affiliated Interracial Committees from over the South.

You will see that the meeting affords remarkable opportunity to lay before leadership people all over the South the contents of the Report of the President's Committee. We hope that, by dividing the meeting into four groups, we can get from those present satisfying discussion of the points and proposals made in the Report. The workshops will be aimed at listing the things that can be done in Southern communities to implement civil rights, under the four great headings laid down in the Report; namely, Security of the Person, Freedom of Citizenship, Freedom of Conscience, and Equality of Opportunity.

The Council has prepared and has now at the printer's a compressed version of the Report. We hope also to have out before the meeting a study guide to the Report, which will further amplify it from material in the files of the Council bearing on these several problems of liberty in the South. We think that the meeting can arrive at recommendations for local action, which recommendations could be woven into a subsequent edition of the study guide, making it into a study and action guide. The total result should be usable text material and locally available trained leadership, which could be fitted together in many communities of the South during the rest of this year for the benefit of local meetings.

The Council takes as its starting point the idea that civil rights will be improved in the South in rough proportion to the state of public opinion on the matter, and we are eager to do what we can in helping the South provide itself with an informed and sober judgment on the Report and its recommendations and, therefore, on the whole matter of civil rights in the South.

Now to the point. We want you to be the leader of the Workshop, "What is the right to freedom of conscience and expression, and how can it be strengthened?". You would be supported by key speakers and resource persons.

The meeting will begin around 10:00 A. M. and will continue until five or six o'clock in the evening. On the same day of the Conference students will gather in a meeting at Atlanta University. This conference will extend through noon on Saturday. Dr. Ira Reid of Atlanta University will write you also in connection with your taking part in the other meeting.

We would expect to bear your expenses for the trip to Atlanta and return. The expenses of the meeting in general will be so considerable that we are sorry we cannot offer a sum in addition to expenses.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

P. S. Please let us know by collect wire if you will accept this invitation.

*

and faculty from Sow Colleges

Civil Rights Conference
Expenses attended

February 5, 1948

Mrs. L. D. Keith, President
Atlanta Metropolitan Council
of Negro Women
91 Haygood Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Keith:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Mr. Turner Smith of the Department of Justice and other leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

OFFICE OF DEAN OF WOMEN

February 4, 1948

My dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thank you for your invitation to Atlanta for February 27. It does seem that I shall be able to come and will be pleased if you will let me know just what you would like for me to prepare.

We missed you in Washington. Perhaps the summary will give you some idea of plans ahead. We have a feeling there will be some action if for no more than experimental purposes. You may be interested to know that Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico were represented at the Commission meeting in Washington.

Sincerely, Ethel Wheaton

February 2, 1948

Dr. E. Beulah Winston
S. C. State A. & M. College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Winston:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Mr. Turner Smith of the Department of Justice and other leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

February 2, 1948

Miss Camilla Weems
Industrial College
Georgia

Dear Miss Weems:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Mr. Turner Smith of the Department of Justice and other leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

February 2, 1948

Mrs. E. H. Bouey
1800 Maples St.
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Bouey:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate i in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Mr. Turner Smith of the Department of Justice and other leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

Attended.

February 2, 1948

Miss Fannie C. Clay
801 East Clinch Ave.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Clay:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Mr. Turner Smith of the Department of Justice and other leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

Attended

January 29, 1948

Mr. Tarleton Collier
Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Collier:

I tried to call you just now and found you were out of town. Again we are asking you to come to the aid of the South.

Believe it or not, we are to have a southwide meeting on Civil Rights here in Atlanta on February 27. Many of our southwide organizations are co-sponsors. The moving spirits, however, are the Southern Regional Council, and the United Council of Church Women.

We are having a Workshop in four sections: (1) The Right to Safety and Security of the Person; (2) The Right to Citizenship and Its Privileges; (3) The Right to Freedom of Conscience and Expression; and (4) The Right to Equality of Opportunity.

We need you very much to be the leader in Section 3. This will involve a great many things, such as combatting the forces of hate in our nation; analysis of propaganda; disclosure as a means of attack on hate organizations; freedom of conscience, expression, and assembly in union activity; and freedom of expression in the matter of segregation. See also the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, pp. 47-53.

This whole Conference, now in the making, seems to be very full of promise as to southwide interest and southwide attendance. On the same day, students will be gathered in a conference at Atlanta University as a youth section of the Conference. Our adult conference will join the youth conference in the evening hour.

The adult conference will be held at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street NE, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Our need of your participation is so great we hope it will challenge

you to leave any other duties and be with us. We will of course pay your travel and entertainment expenses.

We feel that it is quite a triumph to be able to have a conference like this, and know that you, too, will see the significance of it.

Please wire me your answer collect—Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE.

Trusting nothing will prevent your coming, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

T:P

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society

OF THE

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH

"THE WORLD FOR CHRIST"

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

Mrs. M. Anna Hauser
Telephone Bell 965
202 South West Street
Salsibury, North Carolina

January 19,1948

Mrs.M.E.Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

I found your letter of the 12th,awaiting me January 17, when I returned from two meetings: The Home Missions Council of North America January 5-9,at Buck Hill Falls, Pa. and a Woman's Missionary Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church,Columbus,Ohio.January 13-16.

I thank you for the invitation to attend the Conference on Human Rights in Atlanta on February 27. I must attend a meeting in Louisville,Ky. February 18-20. I am wondering if I should find it impossible to attend if you will accept a proxy in the person of Mrs.Mabelle L.Shaw,of Birmingham, Ala,who is a member of our Board. If so,I will inform her and you in the event I find it impossible to attend.

Again thanking you for the invitation, I am

Very Sincerely Yours
M. Anna Hauser
M.Anna Hauser

January 12, 1948

Mrs. Emma Hauser
202 South West Street
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Hauser:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Attorney General Clark and leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 12, 1948

Mrs. George R. Martin
4908 Powhatan Avenue
Norfolk 8, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Martin:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Attorney General Clark and leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 12, 1948

Miss Kathleen Mallory
Comer Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Miss Mallory:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Attorney General Clark and leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 12, 1948

Mrs. S. L. Green
1900 Ringo Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Green:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of The Redeemer, 751 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us ~~Attorney General~~ Mr. Turner Smith ~~Clark and~~ of the Department of justice and others leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 12, 1948

Mrs. H. Y. Tookes
1011 West 8th Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Tookes:

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights here in Atlanta on February 27, to be held at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N. E.

We are inviting leaders of church groups to participate in the discussion for the day. We are eager to have you share in the Conference and are prepared to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We believe the Conference will be of great value, for it will be the thinking of Southern people on problems vital to our region. We are to have with us Attorney General Clark and leaders in the field of civil rights. As soon as possible, we will send you the full program.

We trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary

January 9, 1948

Mrs. Robert E. Jones
Gulfside
Waveland, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Jones:

I am more than delighted that you will be with us at Orlando, but here are some plans for an enroute stop in Atlanta.

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a South-wide Conference on Civil Rights here in Atlanta, February 27. It will be an all day meeting and backed by serious-minded Southern people.

We are anxious to have you with us and we need you and are hoping you will find it possible to be with us. We are prepared to take care of the extra expense of hotel, meals, etc. this stop over in Atlanta will entail.

Hoping you will be with us, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

January 9, 1948

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, Jr.
1564 Valmont St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Bowen:

I am more than delighted that you will be with us at Orlando, but here are some plans for an enroute stop in Atlanta.

The Southern Regional Council and the Council of Church Women are sponsoring a South-wide Conference on Civil Rights here in Atlanta, February 27. It will be an all day meeting and backed by serious-minded Southern people.

We are anxious to have you with us and we need you and are hoping you will find it possible to be with us. We are prepared to take care of the extra expense of hotel, meals, etc. this stop over in Atlanta will entail.

Hoping you will be with us, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Civil Rights Conference
Referred

CYPRESS 5065

Organizing Committee

79½ POPLAR STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

VAN A. BITTNER
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

SHERMAN H. DALRYMPLE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

February 25, 1948

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of the 17th, giving me a detailed account of the meeting to be held on the 27th on Civil Rights, received.

I appreciate the courtesy you have extended to me in asking me to take part in this meeting and regret that it will not be possible for me to attend as I have some previous engagements.

The question of representation from other organizations will have to be taken up with each individual International Union which I am sure you have already done.

Wishing you every success and with kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Van A. Bittner

S/a

File Civil Rights Conference

SOUTHERN RESIDENCE:
3612 CALHOUN ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TELEPHONE
WALNUT 7877

African Methodist Episcopal Church

EASTERN RESIDENCE:
622 NORTH 56TH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TELEPHONE
GRANITE 2-7769

BISHOP S. L. GREENE, D. D. LL. D.,
CONFERENCES: MISSISSIPPI - LOUISIANA AND
THE PHILADELPHIA, DELAWARE AND MARITIME
OFFICE
716 SOUTH 19TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TELEPHONE: KINGSLEY 5-0838

Feb. 26, 1948

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Field Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am acknowledging your letter for my wife in which you agreed to share expenses on the trip and inviting her to attend the meeting of February 27th.

Both of us are supporters of the Council, but for engagements conflicting, Mrs. Greene would have attended.

Again thanking you for her, I am,

Very sincerely,

S. L. Greene

Evelyn Hill:

SLG/bew

P. S. Your letter went to our home address 1900 Ringo St., Little Rock, Arkansas, but we do not spend much time there. Mail reaches us much better at our Field headquarters, 3612 Calhoun St., New Orleans, La.

SLG

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA42

FEB 27 AM 10 01

Q LLJ45 PD=ATLANTA GA 27 930A

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CARE CIVIL RIGHTS
CONFERENCE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER=
731 PEACHTREE ST ATLA KP=

CALLED OUT OF TOWN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, REGRET I CAN NOT
PARTICIPATE IN MEETING=
M NEIL ANDREWS,

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

March 5, 1948

The Reverend Mr. John R. Brokhoff
Lutheran Church of The Redeemer
751 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brokhoff:

Our Southwide Meeting on Human and Civil Rights was a great success.

We are most indebted to you for your good participation in our program and for your having made available the facilities of your Church.

I deeply feel that it is through the churches and church activities that we will be able to make steady progress toward achieving our divinely inspired human rights.

I hope I shall have an opportunity sometime to reciprocate your many kindnesses to me.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Civil Rights Conference
Letters of thanks to participants - teachers

March 4, 1948

Mr. A. Abbot Rosen, Chief
Civil Rights Section
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rosen:

I am sure that you share with us the opinion that our meeting was a great success.

We are most grateful for your interest in our activities down here and for your participation in our meeting. We feel that the fact that the meeting was held at this time is in itself a constructive contribution; however, the greater result will be realized by an effective follow-up of the good work that was done at the meeting.

We certainly shall keep you informed of our work down this way and shall send you all literature and accounts of our actions that may ensue.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

March 4, 1948

Mr. Boris Shishkin
American Federation of Labor
903 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shishkin:

I am sure that you share with us the opinion that our meeting was a great success.

We are most grateful for your interest in our activities down here and for your participation in our meeting. We feel that the fact that the meeting was held at this time is in itself a constructive contribution; however, the greater result will be realized by an effective follow-up of the good work that was done at the meeting.

We shall certainly keep you informed of our work down this way and shall send you all literature and accounts of our actions that may ensue.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

March 4, 1948

The Reverend Dr. Edward G. Mackay
1221 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mackay:

Just a note to let you know that the Council and the other sponsoring organizations of the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights very greatly appreciate your participation and assistance in making the meeting a success.

We feel that the fact that the meeting was held was within itself a constructive contribution at this time. However, the greater result is to be realized from an effective follow-up, and it is in this connection that we no doubt shall be calling upon you again.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

DEBjr:eb

March 4, 1948

Mr. Calvin Kytle
Ridgeview Road
R. F. D. #1
Dunwoody, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

I am sure you share our opinion that our meeting was a success. Its success was due, of course, to the excellent representation and to those leaders who participated. We certainly appreciate the time you gave to the workshops and to formulating our publicity policy. As you know, the publicity has been beyond all expectations and most gratifying.

I believe you know I am leaving the city for some months. I hope that if you and Elizabeth are ever up Philadelphia way, you will look me up, and I look forward to seeing you more frequently when I return to Atlanta.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

March 4, 1948

Miss Marguerite Turner, Vice President
Atlanta Area Chapter
American Veterans Committee
Lawson General Hospital
Chamblee, Georgia

Dear Marguerite:

I hope you share the opinion with me that our meeting was quite a success. I certainly appreciated the way you pitched in there so effectively and relieved the load.

Although we feel that the fact that the meeting took place is in itself a constructive contribution, the greater result will be realized by an effective follow-up. It is in this connection that the Council probably will be calling upon you and AVC to further militant action on these problems.

I leave Atlanta this Friday, but shall be back again soon. I hope to see you at that time.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

DEBjr:eb

March 4, 1948

Mrs. S. Reaves Gaston
215 Poplar Circle, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Gaston:

Our meeting Friday was a great success. The mechanics in such a meeting are a great problem, and your effective direction of the registration certainly caused the meeting to start off on an even keel.

I hope to meet you again sometime, and certainly, if I am involved in future conferences, I shall be looking for you.

Mrs. Tilly is out of the city. I know that I express her sentiments also.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

March 4, 1948

Mrs. Pauline Leake
Apartment 9
155 Third Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Leake:

Our meeting was a great success, in no small part due to your efficient handling of the food in such extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

I greatly appreciate your efforts, and if at such time as I may return to Atlanta and be similarly involved, I certainly shall be looking for you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

March 4, 1948

The Reverend Dr. Harrison McMains
200 Pryor Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. McMains:

Just a note to let you know that the Council and the other sponsoring organizations of the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights very greatly appreciate your participation and assistance in making the meeting a success.

We feel that the fact that the meeting was held is within itself a constructive contribution at this time. However, the greater result is to be realized from an effective follow-up, and it is in this connection that we no doubt shall be calling upon you again.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

DEBjr:eb

March 4, 1948

The Reverend Dr. William Holmes Borders
Wheat Street Baptist Church
559 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Borders:

Just a note to let you know that the Council and the other sponsoring organizations of the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights very greatly appreciate your participation and assistance in making the meeting a success.

We feel that the fact that the meeting was held is within itself a constructive contribution at this time. However, the greater result is to be realized from an effective follow-up, and it is in this connection that we no doubt shall be calling upon you again.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

DEBjr:eb

March 4, 1948

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
Hebrew Benevolent Congregation
1589 Peachtree Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rabbi Rothschild:

Just a note to let you know that the Council and the other sponsoring organizations of the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights very greatly appreciate your participation and assistance in making the meeting a success.

We feel that the fact that the meeting was held is within itself a constructive contribution at this time. However, the greater result is to be realized from an effective follow-up, and it is in this connection that we no doubt shall be calling upon you again.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

DEBjr:eb

March 4, 1948

Mr. Warren E. Hall, Jr.
Candler Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Warren:

Our meeting Friday was a success. We greatly appreciate your willingness upon relatively short notice to participate in the manner that you did.

We feel that the fact that the meeting was held was a constructive contribution within itself. However, the greater result will be realized by an effective follow-up. It is in this connection that the Council no doubt will be calling upon you again.

This office will send you a mimeographed copy of the findings and all material relating to the follow-up. Favorable publicity throughout the nation has been beyond all expectation.

I am leaving the city for some months, but I certainly hope to renew our short acquaintance on my return.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

March 4, 1948

Miss Ruth Warren
Georgia Workers Education Service
353 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruth:

Although your organization was a co-sponsor of our meeting last Friday, I want to personally thank you for your very kind assistance. As you well know, I was very anxious about its operation, and your help Thursday and Friday was indeed a personal favor.

Since I am locating in Philadelphia, I hope that you will place me on your mailing list in order that I may keep in contact with your activities until such time as I return to Atlanta.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

DEBjr:eb

March 4, 1948

Dear Ida:

In behalf of the Council and the other co-sponsoring organizations of our Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights, I want to express to you our sincere and deep appreciation of the great contribution made by the Women's Auxiliary.

The meeting was a great success--part of its success being due to the large representation. This made effective operation of the mechanics of the meeting most difficult, and the women of the Auxiliary did much to relieve this situation.

For many at the meeting there were new experiences. The possibility of having been photographed in an interracial meeting by a wire press service was frightening to many people. I think this is good, for it does us all no harm to face the reality of having to stand up and be counted. I appreciate deeply the willingness of the Women's Auxiliary to be so counted.

Although the meeting's having been held was within itself a constructive contribution at this time, the greater result will be realized by an effective follow-up, and it is in this connection that the Council probably will be calling upon you for future assistance.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dana E. Brantley, Jr.

Mrs. Ida Levin, President
Women's Auxiliary
Atlanta Area Chapter
American Veterans Committee
890 Argonne Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Civil Rights conference
Expense paid

March 8, 1948

Mrs. E. H. Bouey
1800 Maplewood Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Bouey:

We were delighted that you were able to be present for the human and civil rights meeting of February 27. Your presence added much and it was good that you b could be here.

Attached is an expense blank on which we would appreciate having a statement covering your expenses on this occasion. Covering check will be sent you as soon as you can return this statement to us.

With every good wish, I am

Sinserely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:S
Enclosure

March 8, 1948

Miss Cassandra Maxwell
State Agricultural and Mechanical College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Miss Maxwell:

We were delighted that you were able to be present for the human and civil rights meeting of February 27. Your presence added much and it was good that you could be here.

Attached is an expense blank on which we would appreciate having a statement covering your expenses on this occasion. Covering check will be sent you as soon as you can return this statement to us.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

March 8, 1948

Miss Fannie C. Clay
801 E. Clinch Ave.,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Miss Clay:

We were delighted that you were able to be present for the human and civil rights meeting of February 27. Your presence added much and it was good that you could be here.

Attached is an expense blank on which we would appreciate having a statement covering your expenses on this occasion. Covering check will be sent you as soon as you can return this statement to us.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

Turner Smith has just called
& said the Atty General
is sending
a. Abbott Rosen
Ch. Civil Rights Section
to us
Said our letter had been given to
him. Suggested a follow-up letter
advising him we are expecting him.

Dear Mrs Tilly --

I miss be unable to attend the meeting of the Southside Workshop. How I wish I could for the work is wonderful and greatly needed. Will pass the invitation on. And there some one of our women can leave their family long enough to make such an important call.

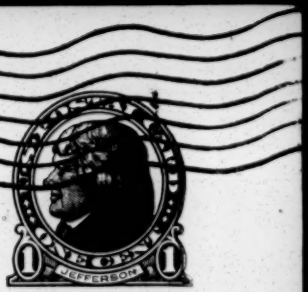
Sincerely yours

(Mrs F.I.) Jennie Dahlberg

Mr. F. Dahlberg
A.H. Dept.
College Station, Tex.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.
FEB 9
8 PM
1948

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mrs M E Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Clearcopy Onion Skin

OFFICIALS
OF SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE 1948

Mrs. Ruth Mougey Worrell,
Executive Secretary

Mrs. Emory Ross,
Associate Secretary
United Council of Church Women
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Mr. Lester H. Persells
Southeast Regional Chairman
American Veterans Committee
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

The Rev. Forrest Cleburne Weir,
Executive Secretary
Southeastern Inter-Council Office
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson,
Southern Field Director
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, NE.
Atlanta, Georgia

Southern Regional Council

Mr. Van A. Bittner,
National Director
CIO Organizing Committee
79½ Poplar Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. C. M. Lancaster,
President
Georgia Council of Church Women
992 Cumberland Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. George Googe
Southeastern Executive Secretary
American Federation of Labor
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mary Jane Willett,
Correlator, Southern Region
National Board, YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Alexander F. Miller,
Director Southeastern Regional Office
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
11 Pryor Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Frank McCallister, Director
Georgia Workers Education Service
353 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

J. R. Morton, Chairman
Southeastern Regional Association
for Adult Education
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Clearcopy

The Arkansas Council of Church Women

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
MRS. NELS O. LANGSETH
412 ALCORN ST., HOT SPRINGS
MRS. S. F. FREEMAN
706 N. MONROE, LITTLE ROCK

TREASURER:
MRS. H. M. THOMPSON
506 E. CENTER ST., SEARCY

CHAIRMEN

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MRS. J. R. HENDERSON
4312 WOODLAWN, LITTLE ROCK

CHRISTIAN WORLD RELATIONS:
MRS. IRA D. CREWDSON
2320 IZARD, LITTLE ROCK

CHRISTIAN WORLD MISSIONS:
MRS. T. P. DEVLIN
BOX 308, PINE BLUFF

CHURCH WOMAN (MAGAZINE):
MRS. A. J. DAVIS
1111 TEXAS AVE., TEXARKANA, TEXAS

FINANCE CHAIRMAN:
MRS. SAM WASSELL
623 W. 14TH ST., LITTLE ROCK

VISUAL AID:
MISS MARGARET MARSHALL
120 E. 14TH ST., LITTLE ROCK

PUBLICITY AND RADIO:
MRS. ROBERT P. HALL
2210 W. 17TH ST., LITTLE ROCK

PARLIAMENTARIAN:
MRS. H. KING WADE
HOT SPRINGS

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:
MRS. T. S. LOVETT
GRADY

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3520 FREE FERRY DRIVE, FT. SMITH

MRS. T. S. LOVETT
GRADY

MRS. W. F. BRITT
MORRILTON

MRS. R. B. MCCULLOCH
FORREST CITY

MRS. A. J. DAVIS
1111 TEXAS AVE., TEXARKANA, TEXAS

MRS. CARSON BOOTHE
728 MATTHEWS, JONESBORO

MRS. J. C. ELLIS
BLYTHEVILLE

MRS. J. E. COOPER
HOPE

MRS. H. M. THOMPSON
506 E. CENTER ST., SEARCY

DENOMINATIONAL PRESIDENTS

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601 NORTH PALM, LITTLE ROCK

MRS. WALTER TRULOCK
PINE BLUFF

MRS. G. H. SHINN
HARRISON

MRS. CLIVE R. LANE
348 COLLEGE, FAYETTEVILLE

MRS. J. E. CRITZ
340 N. WILLOW ST.
FAYETTEVILLE

MRS. J. W. SHORT
3710 WEST 11TH ST., LITTLE ROCK

MRS. E. J. RAUSCHKOLB, PRESIDENT
5316 STONEWALL ROAD, LITTLE ROCK

4312 Woodlawn
Little Rock, Arkansas

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY:
MRS. T. S. LOVETT
GRADY

HISTORIAN:
MRS. W. F. BRITT
MORRILTON

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The invitation to the Southwide Workshop on Civil Rights, February 27 was received and has not been ignored.

Because of other trips away from home at this time it will be impossible for me to attend, and I have tried to find someone else who could go, but have been unable to do so. I have also talked with some of the pastors who received invitations and have not yet learned who may be going from our state.

I am greatly interested in the Workshop and the questions to be discussed and agree that such a Workshop is indeed timely.

We are planning an Institute on Human Relations for our state in the not too far distant future and shall be interested in any findings or recommendations coming from your Workshop.

Thanking you for the invitation, and wishing you a successful and profitable time together, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Russell Henderson

Mrs. Russell Henderson

ST. LOUIS CIVIL LIBERTIES
COMMITTEE
(Affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union)

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706 Chestnut St.
St. Louis 1,
Mo.

INSTITUTE
on
THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS"

Thursday,
February 12 9:30 - 4:30 First Unitarian Church
5015 Waterman Avenue

PROGRAM

9:30 Registration - fee, $.50

10:00 Keynote Address, Mr. Luther Ely Smith, Attorney

10:30 to 12:00 Two panels (concurrent)

I. Housing and Restrictive Covenants
Mr. Eugene Buder, Exec. Sec. Civil Liberties Com.
Mr. Gerald L. Seegers, Attorney
Mr. George Vaughn, Attorney
Mr. Herman Willer, Attorney
Chairman: Dr. Arnold Rose, Assoc. Prof. Sociology, Wah. Univ. co-author, Gunnar Myrdal's "American Dilemma

II. Civil Rights and Discriminatory Employment Practices.
Mr. Ralph Abele, Pastor, Holy Ghost, Ev. and Re. Church
Mr. Alvin Bronstein, Ex. Dir. Jewish Employment and Vocational Service
Mr. Tom Hennings, Jr., Attorney
Mr. Chester Stovall, Dir. Indistrial Relations, Urban League
Father Jack White, Pastor, St. Malachy's Church
Chairman: Mrs. Samuel Johnson, Ch. Civil Rights Committee, Mo. Ass'n for Social Welfare

12:00 Luncheon - $1.00 Reservations may be made with Miss Reilly at LAclede 1140. Reservations must be in by Tues., February 10.

2:00 to 3:30 Two panels (concurrent)

I. Segregation in Education
Dr. Homer Jack, Exec. Sec. Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, National Pres. Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.
Mr. Walston Chubb, Attorney
Mr. William P. Mason, formerly associated with International Shoe Co.
Chairman: Mrs. Evarts Graham, Assoc. Prof. Pharmacology, Washington University School of Medicine

II. Political Rights and Freedom
The Honorable Claude Bakewell, Representative, 11th District, Mo.
Father Edward Dowling, S.J., Assoc. Editor, Queen's Work
Mr. John Stockham, Attorney
Dr. Benjamin Youngdahl, Dean, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University
Chairman: Mr. Edward M. Read, Principal, Senior School -John Burroughs School

3:45 to 4:15 Summary: Dr. Homer Jack

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
Morris J. Levin
Harold T. Meek
John R. Stockham
Mrs. Milton Landau

Pulse of the Public

Atlanta Constitution
May 20

Negro Father Asks About Court's Decision: 'Is Anybody Thinking About the Negroes?'

Atlanta—In all this talk about segregation, is anybody thinking about the Negroes themselves? It won't happen here in the South for a very long time I am convinced, and one reason it will not is because the Negro does not want it. Not, at least, in the schools.

Let me explain by an example. I have three children. The oldest boy will soon graduate from high school; the girl has two more years there; the youngest is still in grammar school. All three are bright, promising, attractive youngsters.

The two older children are leaders in their group. They have many friends, they are constantly getting elected to offices, they make fine grades. They seem to need many more things than their mother and I did at their age, they are always being asked to take part in plays and needing special costumes, and there are the school parties and proms, and so forth. It keeps their mother and me humping to supply it all.

But do you think we mind that? Hardly. We are so proud we nearly burst, so happy over their busy and happy young lives which are so full and interesting. They will both go to college, of course. We have fine Negro colleges in Atlanta, and we know they will be prominent and popular there, too.

Well, sir, maybe 500 years from now children like mine could have this sort of life in a school with white children. I don't know and I can't much care, because I am concerned with the here and the now. In my life-time or theirs they can't have it and this I know. They would be at a disadvantage.

You can't legislate that disadvantage away. Maybe I ought to be willing for my children to be martyrs for the sake of complete equality for a future generation. I'm not. I shiver to think that for this happy, fulfilled, wholesome experience where their abilities and their attractive personalities get the place to which they are entitled in their own pattern, with their own group, there would ever be substituted a situation where they would feel unwanted and at a disadvantage and develop, instead of the happy confidence they now have in their own environment, a defiant attitude of inferiority.

Our children are entirely satisfied in their own society group, I cannot see that they feel any badge of inferiority save at one place; they resent being made to sit at the back of the bus. If that were removed and if they could sit in the better sections at concerts, not the same sections necessarily for they prefer to go with their friends, but better ones, there would be no trace of race-resentment.

Even so these are rather small matters in lives as full and as interesting, with fun, friends, study, good teachers, trips, as my children's are. I shall fight to the last gasp against having my children attend a white school.

A NEGRO FATHER.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

TENNESSEE—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight. Tuesday, partly cloudy and mild.

The Daily Herald.

IF You Get The Herald You Get The News

VOL. XLVII.— NO. 122 COLUMBIA'S 1940 POPULATION 10,579 COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1946 MAURY COUNTY'S POPULATION 1940 40,357 SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

STABILIZATION OFFICE ORDERED BY TRUMAN

Argentina Under Siege Again As Votes Counted In President's Race

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—Argentina, once again under a state of siege, today began checking the estimated 3,100,000 ballots cast Sunday to determine whether Col. Juan D. Peron will be its next president.

First returns in Peron's contest with Dr. Jose Tamborini, candidate of the four-party democratic union coalition, are not expected for two or three days. A complicated procedure of assembling and checking ballot boxes comes first.

The state of siege was reinstituted by the government at midnight after a 48-hour suspension for the election.

War Minister Gen. Humberto Sosa Molina ordered the 100,000 Army, Navy and Airforce troops who supervised the orderly election to return to their barracks late last night. He said their job was finished.

Both Peron and Tamborini headquarters claimed victory. Dr. Enrique M. Mosca, Tamborini's running mate, said, "We have won everywhere." Rear Admiral Albetto Tesaire, one of Peron's managers, said his reports showed that Peron had swept the country.

Each side praised the orderly, impartial manner in which the army supervised the election. There was quiet throughout the country during the polling. Five soldiers were killed in incidents linked indirectly with the election. Two Buenos Aires policemen were arrested for distributing publicity for Peron.

Estimates placed the total vote at nearly 90 per cent of the 3,559,992 registered voters. Keen interest in the contest and favorable weath-

2 Negroes Held For Attack On Veteran

A negro woman and a man who said he was her son were being held in City Jail this afternoon as a result of an alleged attack on William (Billy) Fleming, 28, discharged Army veteran of two years' service in the Pacific theater.

The negroes, listed as Gladys and James Stephenson, were arrested by City Patrolmen after they allegedly shoved Fleming through a plate glass window at Castner-Knott electrical appliance store on the Southeast side of the Public Square about 11 o'clock this morning. They were also accused of having stabbed Fleming with jagged pieces of the window.

Witnesses said the altercation followed a dispute over the repairing of a radio, Fleming being employed at the store as a radio repairman. The witnesses said the negroes slashed at Fleming with the glass outside the store after they shoved him in the window.

Chief of Police J. Walter Griffin said the negroes admitted pushing Fleming through the window and added that he understood they later cut him with fragments of the glass.

Fleming is one of seven sons of John C. Fleming, Sr., of Culleoka, who served in the armed forces in World War II. He was discharged last August 23 but later he was at Kennedy General Hospital at Memphis for treatment of illness contracted while overseas. He is a brother of Flo Fleming, discharged Navy veteran, now a member of the State Highway Patrol and Democratic nominee for sheriff.

Rites Held For Mrs. Cora Wall, Sevier Descendant

Prayer services were conducted at the chapel of Oakes & Nichols at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for Mrs. Cora Ann Kirby Wall, a direct descendant of John Sevier, by the Rev. H. L. Smith, pastor of Bryant Station Methodist Church.

Mrs. Wall died at 2:45 o'clock Sunday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. Eston Walters, Theta Pike. Funeral services will be conducted at Mount Pleasant Methodist Church in King, N. C., with burial in the family cemetery there.

A daughter of the late Pleasant B. and Martha Ann Kirby, she was born in Forsythe County, N. C., May 27, 1867. A member of a distinguished North Carolina family

Grand Jury Selection Gets Start Here

The February term of Maury County Circuit Court got underway this morning with the selecting of the grand jury.

Selections got away to a slow start with a number being excused. Already-indicited cases were also to be docketed today with other cases slated to be set probably next week after the jurors complete their investigations.

Over 40 new cases are already listed for the grand jurors and others are expected to be added within the next few days.

Judge Joe M. Ingram was presiding in today's session.

Some British

Riots Spreading Through India But Order Is Finally Gained In Bombay

Bombay, Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—Anti-British rioting broke out in the Indian east coast port of Madras today as authorities restored order in Bombay after four days of mutiny and mob violence in which 231 persons were killed and 1,066 injured.

Dispatches from Madras said striking transport and factory workers stoned British military trucks and battled civil police forces around the city railway station.

There was no immediate word on the casualties at Madras, where the workers declared a general strike in protest against the British suppression of the Indian Navy mutiny and civilian rioting in Bombay.

But the outbreak threatened to disrupt the uneasy truce prevailing in Bombay, where British headquarters ordered five courts of inquiry established to investigate last week's mutiny and the subsequent rioting.

Mohandas K. Gandhi was scheduled to meet this afternoon in Poona with the Aga Khan and the Newab of Bhopal in an effort to work out a peaceful settlement of the disorders.

"In Bombay, the situation is completely quiet, and public confidence is returning," the British reported in a communique summing up the rioting and mutiny.

Four of the courts of inquiry into the mutiny will be held at once, the communique reported. It said Indian Navy sailors were "settling down to normal duties, and there are no incidents to report."

The latest official figures on

15 Bakeries In Detroit Closed; One-Day Holiday Set At Houston

Detroit, Feb. 25. —(U.P.)— Employes of at least 15 bakeries were idled today when the plants were shut down as the outgrowth of a strike by AFL Teamsters against one company in support of wage increase demands.

Samuel Hurst, president of the Teamsters' Local 51, termed the closing a "lockout," saying the only actual strike was that called yesterday against two plants of the Taystee Bread Company.

A meeting with state mediators also was set for today between striking CIO United Dairy Workers and creameries still shut down in the UDW's five-day strike for a 20-cent hourly wage increase.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—The AFL Building Trades Council today called on all AFL workers in the Houston area to "take a one day holiday" in support of the six-day walkout of city employes.

D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the Trades Council, said some 40,000 workers would take the holiday tomorrow. He said they would be urged to go to city hall and demand that municipal officials recognize "duly elected representatives of striking city employes."

Maxwell said all work on which AFL members are employed would be shut down "except that which is considered dire emergency."

Negotiations between the Duquesne Light Co. and an independent union at Pittsburgh were recessed last night after the company rejected a union proposal to avert a power strike at 12:01 a. m. tomorrow.

In the major labor developments:

Eccles Says Pay Hikes Must Come From Profit

Washington, Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—Federal Reserve Board Chairman Marriner S. Eccles told the House Banking Committee today that in the present economic situation wage increases are justifiable only if paid out of profits, without price increases.

He said it would be highly dangerous to remove price controls in an effort to increase production, as some groups, including the National Association of Manufacturers, have proposed.

"To argue against all price controls," Eccles said, "is like arguing against all vaccination; that it is better to contract smallpox and take a chance on recovering from it rather than to take preventive measures."

Eccles testified at committee hearings on extending price and rent controls beyond the present June 30 expiration date.

Eccles said the supply of money in the hands of those who want to spend is greater today than ever before in history. At the same time, there is the greatest backlog of demand for goods, which are insufficient and will be insufficient for "some time to come."

He called for a three-way attack on the inflationary threat which he said is inherent in the present situation:

1. Reduce the money supply.
2. Increase production.
3. Continue price controls until there is a better balance between supply and demand.

"Wage increases," Eccles said, "can be justified only by paying them out of increased productivity and profits and without raising prices."

"Price control is the last bul-

Hard Fight On Bill To Hike Minimum Pay

Washington, Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—A slam-bang battle was shaping up in the Senate today over the administration's bill to raise the national minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour.

The measure, high on President Truman's "must" list, comes up for debate soon bearing approval of the Labor Committee. Sen. Claude Pepper, (D., Fla.), the floor sponsor, admitted a "very tough fight" was in prospect but was confident it would be approved with most major provisions intact.

The opposition came from a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. Sen. Robert A. Taft and other Labor Committee members who opposed the measure scheduled a session today to complete a substitute proposal.

The committee bill provides an immediate raise in minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents hourly and two years hence would boost them to 75 cents. The minority proposal, not yet completed, would provide a raise to 55 cents now, and may provide a further advance in the future.

Another feature of the bill, expected to draw fire from some farm state Senators, would spread coverage to about 2,000,000 farm workers not now covered.

Rites Are Held

Bowles Assumes Duties; Is Faced With Decision On Wage Increases

Washington, Feb. 25. —(U.P.)—President Truman today formally ordered the reestablishment of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

Chester Bowles, former price administrator, will be stabilization director.

He will take office facing a demand to confirm or deny that he committed himself in advance to a wage increase policy favorable to the CIO and unfavorable to the AFL or unaffiliated workers.

The executive order also reestablished the Economic Stabilization Board. It will consist of Bowles, the Secretaries of Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, the Federal Loan Administrator, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the budget director, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the price administrator, the National Housing Administrator, and the chairman of the National Wage Stabilization Board.

The board also will include two representatives each of labor, management and agriculture to be appointed by the President.

Mr. Truman's brief order provided for reestablishment of OES with the same functions, powers and duties that it possessed prior to Sept. 20, 1945. On that late, the functions and authority of OES were transferred to the Office of the Stabilization Administrator.

The request for a statement by Bowles on his wage-price policy was made by Sen. Styles Bridges, (R., N. H.), on the basis of a letter he said Bowles sent to CIO President Philip Murray.

Bridges, ch

late last night. He said their job was finished.

Both Peron and Tamborini headquarters claimed victory. Dr. Enrique M. Mosca, Tamborini's running mate, said, "We have won everywhere." Rear Admiral Albetto Tesaire, one of Peron's managers, said his reports showed that Peron had swept the country.

Each side praised the orderly, impartial manner in which the army supervised the election. There was quiet throughout the country during the polling. Five soldiers were killed in incidents linked indirectly with the election. Two Buenos Aires policemen were arrested for distributing publicity for Peron.

Estimates placed the total vote at nearly 90 per cent of the 3,559,992 registered voters. Keen interest in the contest and favorable weather helped run up the total in the country's first presidential election since 1937.

A 98-year-old man was carried into a polling booth by two soldiers to cast his ballot in one province. In another a 78-year-old man rode for three days by horseback and bus to reach his home polls.

Several questions remained despite the unexpected calm of the voting. They were: (1) How honest will the counting be; (2) will the results be respected; (3) when, and for how long a term, will the new president take office. The military government's election decree did not set an inauguration date.

The winner will be determined largely by results in the Buenos Aires region. The federal capital has 68 of the 376 electoral college votes and Buenos Aires province has 88. It appeared essential for Peron to carry Buenos Aires province if he was to be elected.

Washington, Feb. 25. —(U.P.)— State Department officials today adopted a strictly wait-and-see attitude toward the Argentine elections pending announcement of the results.

Despite high interest in the balloting, officials declined to speculate on possible future developments in keeping with the policy of non-intervention in domestic affairs of other American republics.

Results of the elections will not be announced until later this month and possibly not until sometime in March. Reports from Buenos Aires indicated about 3,100,000 votes were cast in the contest between Col. Juan D. Peron, running on the Labor party ticket, and Dr. Jose Tamborini, representing the Democratic Union.

News dispatches from the Argentine capital indicated that voting in large centers was calm and orderly.

Two important things now remain to be seen, according to observers here: (1) Whether any large groups absented themselves from the polls for possible fear of violence, and (2) whether an honest count of the ballots will be forthcoming. This was said to rest largely in the hands of the Army and Navy.

A corollary question is whether, if Tamborini wins, he will be in-

(Continued on Page 4)

Rep. Snyder, Pa., Dies At Capital

Washington, Feb. 25. — (U.P.) — Members of Congress, Republican and Democrat alike, today mourned the death of Rep. J. Buell Snyder, (D., Pa.).

The 68-year-old representative, who was serving his seventh term in Congress, died of a heart attack yesterday in a Pittsburgh Hotel. The House laid aside its scheduled business today for a brief session to eulogize the veteran lawmaker.

Sevier Descendant

Prayer services were conducted at the chapel of Oakes & Nichols at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for Mrs. Cora Ann Kirby Wall, a direct descendant of John Sevier, by the Rev. H. L. Smith, pastor of Bryant Station Methodist Church.

Mrs. Wall died at 2:45 o'clock Sunday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. Eston Walters, Theta Pike. Funeral services will be conducted at Mount Pleasant Methodist Church in King, N. C., with burial in the family cemetery there.

A daughter of the late Pleasant B. and Martha Ann Kirby, she was born in Forsythe County, N. C., May 27, 1867. A member of a distinguished North Carolina family, she was a great, great granddaughter of James and Martha Shore Sevier. Her ancestors were the first settlers of Winston-Salem, N. C., going there from Plymouth, Mass. She attended Dalton Academy in Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Wall came to Tennessee in 1890 with her husband, the late James M. Wall, who died Mar. 13, 1945, and was a member of Bryant Station Methodist Church 55 years.

Surviving are three other daughters, Mrs. John Bristow and Mrs. J. Andrew Allen, Nashville, and Mrs. B. T. Bristow, Chicago; three sons, Baxter B. Wall, of Maury County; Ira E. Wall, Olive Hill, and Howard A. Wall, Greensboro, N. C., and nine grandchildren.

Nephews were pallbearers.

Oakes & Nichols is in charge.

State Briefs

By United Press

Memphis.—Fred Jackson, slender 16-year-old negro farmhand, went on trial in criminal court today charged with first degree murder in the slaying of two infants. Jackson was accused of using a steel bar to beat to death two small sons of Mrs. I. T. Goss to silence their outcries when he allegedly criminally assaulted their mother. Police said Jackson had confessed the slayings.

Nashville.—Burgin Dossett, State Commission of Education, is in Atlanta, Ga., today to lead a discussion panel on federal, state and local relations in education at the regional meeting of the American Association of School Administrators. Other Tennessee officials attending the three-day meeting are: R. Lee Thomas, director of elementary schools; R. R. Vance, director of high schools; H. C. Headden, director of schoolhouse planning; and W. E. Turner, coordinator of negro education.

Nashville—Police today are wondering whether a man who gave his name as Landon C. Hicks, Jr., is figuring new strategy to "beat" a charge of reckless driving. During the weekend Hicks reported his car stolen and later came to the police station when police informed him the vehicle had been recovered. He stayed a while—until he could raise $50 bond—as police claimed he drove down the wrong side of a street, knocked a parked car 15 feet, left the scene afoot and reported his own car stolen. Statements by Hicks' "girl friend" and another witness led to the charge.

Nashville.—A special meeting of the board of directors of the N. C. & St. L. Railroad will be held here Tuesday to elect a new president to succeed Fitzgerald Hall, who died Feb. 7.

Start Here

The February term of Maury County Circuit Court got underway this morning with the selecting of the grand jury.

Selections got away to a slow start with a number being excused. Already-indicited cases were also to be docketed today with other cases slated to be set probably next week after the jurors complete their investigations.

Over 40 new cases are already listed for the grand jurors and others are expected to be added within the next few days.

Judge Joe M. Ingram was presiding in today's session.

Some British, Americans Said Slowing Big 4

Washington, Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—Elements within the American, British and French governments were accused today of deliberately fostering big four disunity in an apparent effort to create a three-power western bloc against Russia.

Russell A. Nixon, former official of the American military government in Germany, told a Senate subcommittee that this trend was evident in the fact that the United States, Britain and France had squeezed Russia out of the Allied hunt for German assets in neutral countries.

If Russia were allowed to join in, Nixon said, it would "lay bare the fascist or reactionary regimes in countries such as Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Argentina and would reveal all the elements of collaboration of certain interests in the Allied countries with these regimes."

"This unwarranted and diligent effort to disunify the four powers," he said, " leads to a profound suspicion that it is being sought by at least some forces in the U. S. State Department and in the British and French foreign offices who are sympathetic to the creation of a western bloc versus the east."

Nixon formerly was acting director of the division of investigation of cartels and external assets in the U. S. military government in Germany. He testified before a Senate Military Affairs Committee headed by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, (D., W. Va.).

He also told the subcommittee that:

1. The I. G. Farben chemical trust—"Germany's greatest single instrument of economic aggression"—is being permitted to regrow along a pattern devised by Farben officials themselves in 1944, when they anticipated a German military defeat.

2. British opposition has prevented a destruction of the German cartel system.

3. The deNazification program in the American zone of occupation has failed because "we do not have a staff in Germany which, from top to bottom, possesses the will and understanding to carry out deNazification."

Nixon said that under an Anglo-American backed plan, Russia was having the dominant voice in getting German-owned valuables from Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Finland and eastern Austria. Other overseas assets of the Nazis are being handled by the U. S., Britain and France, Nixon said, although Russia has never acquiesced in such a program.

Besides trying to avoid creating of "too radical" regimes in the future, Nixon said, "there is ser-

(Continued on Page 4)

in Bombay, where British headquarters ordered five courts of inquiry established to investigate last week's mutiny and the subsequent rioting.

Mohandas K. Gandhi was scheduled to meet this afternoon in Poona with the Aga Khan and the Newab of Bhopal in an effort to work out a peaceful settlement of the disorders.

"In Bombay, the situation is completely quiet, and public confidence is returning," the British reported in a communique summing up the rioting and mutiny.

Four of the courts of inquiry into the mutiny will be held at once, the communique reported. It said Indian Navy sailors were "settling down to normal duties, and there are no incidents to report."

The latest official figures on casualties said the number admitted to hospitals since the beginning of the disturbances was 1,275 civilians, comprising 228 killed and 1,047 injured. Service casualties were listed earlier as three dead and 19 injured.

Cairo, Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—A national committee of students and workers tried to enforce an anti-British general strike throughout Egypt today despite an Egyptian government plea for business as usual.

Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha sought to prevent the demonstration by broadcasting repeatedly during the night an assurance that government forces would safeguard life and property. He urged business houses and public services to operate as usual.

The last two general strikes resulted in extensive violence and casualties.

Members of the students executive committee issued the strike call Sunday in mourning for the Egyptians killed by gunfire in the clashes between demonstrators and British troops last Thursday.

The Egyptians were urged to participate "so the imperialists can feel the people's condemnation of their shameful challenge to unarmed demonstrators."

Jerusalem, Feb. 25.—(U.P.)—A crisis, possibly of major proportions, seemed near today as result of an unexpected mass demonstration by 50,000 Jews in Tel Aviv yesterday.

A hurried stand-by call was issued to British troops and police after one-third of the city's population made a public demonstration of support for the Jewish resistance movement. High government officials hastened back from weekend resorts for consultation.

The 50,000 demonstrators marched in a funeral procession for four Jewish resistance movements raiders who were killed early Friday in an attack on a British police mobile force near Tel Aviv.

Dawson Kraft Shop On West Eighth

The Dawson Kraft Shop has moved from its old location on West Seventh Street to 307 West Eighth Street, where they have completely installed all necessary studio and dark rooms for their photographic business.

The dark room will be located in the basement of the home, and there will also be several bed rooms for the accomodation of their rooming trade, which they have conducted for the past several years at their West Seventh Street location.

The building occupied by the Dawson Kraft Shop was purchased more than a year ago by Dr. John T. Hart, and it is understood that the wrecking of the present building will begin soon and that a new and modern clinic will be erected thereon.

in the Houston area to "take a one day holiday" in support of the six-day walkout of city employes.

D. W. Maxwell, secretary of the Trades Council, said some 40,000 workers would take the holiday tomorrow. He said they would be urged to go to city hall and demand that municipal officials recognize "duly elected representatives of striking city employes."

Maxwell said all work on which AFL members are employed would be shut down "except that which is considered dire emergency."

Negotiations between the Duquesne Light Co. and an independent union at Pittsburgh were recessed last night after the company rejected a union proposal to avert a power strike at 12:01 a. m. tomorrow.

In the major labor developments:

1. Federal Labor Conciliator Walter Green reported both parties were making "an honest effort" toward settlement of the Detroit milk strike which has halted deliveries to nearly two million persons since last Thursday.

2. AFL bus drivers for the Chicago and Calumet district transit company called off a strike, set for 3:30 a. m. today, and agreed to submit their wage dispute to arbitration.

3. General Motors and CIO United Auto Workers officials resumed negotiations with at least three major issues barring immediate settlement of their lengthy dispute, now in its 97th day.

4. CIO transport workers President Michael Quill warned of a strike anytime after midnight Tuesday unless the union was granted exclusive bargaining rights for New York City's streetcar, bus and subway workers.

Some 17,500 CIO farm equipment workers last night voted to accept a wage proposal of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., ending a 26-day walkout. Workers making less than $1 an hour were granted a 15-cents hourly wage increase, those making more received a blanket 15 per cent raise.

Federal Conciliator Green reported after a seven-hour negotiating session last night that definite progress had been made toward settlement of the Detroit milk strike and that opposing parties would not be called to Washington as originally planned.

A spokesman for the Detroit milk dealers said that inability to obtain "a clarified price program" from the Office of Price Administration was all that was holding up settlement of the five-day walkout.

In Cleveland, 1,500 members of the AFL Milk and Ice Cream and Dairy Employes Union voted for strike action unless their wage demands were met. No date was set for the strike, which would shut off deliveries of more than 250,000 bottles of milk a day.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 25.—(U.P.) —Three negro pickets, members of striking United Steel Workers (CIO) were at liberty under $77 surfeit bond each today on charges of loitering and disturbing the peace at H. Blockman and Company here.

The negroes, Carey Jones, Abe Jones and Nick Jones, were arrested on complaint of a member of the strike-bound company. He charged they were members of a gang of 10 negroes who threatened him as he left the company office.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 25.—(U.P.) —A scheduled walkout by 210 United Exetile Workers (CIO) at the Bemis Bag Company plant here was cancelled last night by union officials who said "new developments" indicated a settlement might be affected.

Workers were ordered to report

(Continued on Page 4)

alition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. Sen. Robert A. Taft and other Labor Committee members who opposed the measure scheduled a session today to complete a substitute proposal.

The committee bill provides an immediate raise in minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents hourly and two years hence would boost them to 75 cents. The minority proposal, not yet completed, would provide a raise to 55 cents now, and may provide a further advance in the future.

Another feature of the bill, expected to draw fire from some farm state Senators, would spread coverage to about 2,000,000 farm workers not now covered.

Rites Are Held At Mt. Pleasant For Mrs. Cummins

Mt. Pleasant, Feb. 25—(Spl)—Funeral services for Mrs. Margaret McGill Johnston Cummins, 71, widow of W. F. Cummins, were conducted at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home on Florida Avenue by the Rev. J. O. Ensor, pastor of the Methodist Church, with burial in the Arlington cemetery.

Mrs. McGill died at her home at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night following a lengthy illness.

A daughter of the late Milton Joseph and Amanda McGill Johnston, she was born and reared in Maury County, spending most of her life here. She was an active member of the First Methodist church.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. R. T. Dugger, of Mt. Pleasant, and Mrs. R. T. Patterson, of Nashville; three sons, Frank Cummins, Jr., of Mt. Pleasant, Ralph M. Cummins, of Covington, and J. Hal Cummins, of Atlanta; a sister, Mrs. Mamie George, of Nashville, and eight grandchildren.

Active pallbearers were C. E. Perry, Baird Harris, Al Drane, Gordon Collier, Douglas Witherow, K. K. Hill, Herman Dugger and David Trice.

President Signs Burley Price Bill

Washington, Feb. 25—(Spl)—President Truman has signed a bill designed to stabilize the price of burley tobacco.

The measure, passed unanimously by the House and Senate, provides for:

1. Reductions by the secretary of agriculture in marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1946 crop of burley;

2. Proclamation of national marketing quotas for the 1947 burley and flu-cured crops and holding of referendums for each kind of tobacco to determine whether growers favor quotas;

3. Increase in the penalty for burley tobacco marketed in excess of quotas from 10 cents per pound to 40 per cent of the average market price for the preceding year.

Robert Isbell At Pearl Harbor

Robert L. Isbell, 19, seaman, first class, USNR, 415 West 11th Street, served aboard the YMS 410, a minesweeper at Pearl Harbor awaiting further assignment.

The 410 participated in the pre-invasion sweeps of Lingayen Gulf and Okinawa, where she assisted in splashing three planes and destroying seven mines. After weathering the typhoon in Buckner Bay, she took part in minesweeping operations off the Jap homeland.

spend is greater today than ever before in history. At the same time, there is the greatest backlog of demand for goods, which are insufficient and will be insufficient for "some time to come."

He called for a three-way attack on the inflationary threat which he said is inherent in the present situation:

1. Reduce the money supply.
2. Increase production.
3. Continue price controls until there is a better balance between supply and demand.

"Wage increases," Eccles said, "can be justified only by paying them out of increased productivity and profits and without raising prices."

"Price control is the last bulwark against increased cost of living."

He estimated that the money supply today is at least five times what it was before the war. He said it was important that the government should not add to the supply of money by borrowing.

"The supply increases with government or private borrowings."

Eccles said that the expansion in the money supply could be stopped if the government balanced its budget and began paying off its debt.

Replying to questions from committee chairman Brent Spence, (D., Ky.), Eccles said hat inflationary pressures are "stronger today than at any time in history." For that reason, he said that price controls should be extended for at least a year.

"Anything less than a year's extension would be a very great mistake," he added. "If we permit prices to rise, holders of liquid assets might lose faith and confidence n their investments and the results would be disastrous."

10 Escape From Atlanta Prison

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25.—(U.P.)— City, County and State police, aided by bloodhounds, intensified their search today for ten youthful desperadoes who escaped from a Fulton County penal camp last night after sawing their way out through the roof.

The escapees, all white men, made their break at about 9 p. m. from Fulton County's south camp. Police officials said the break was discovered almost immediately and that a guard fired two shots at the convicts as they ran for freedom. However, there was no indication that either of the shots found a mark.

No trace of the ten escaped prisoners had been reported early today. State highway patrolmen unsuccessfully chased two men last night who ran away from a grey 1941 Buick sedan which turned over three miles north of Lawrenceville, Ga.

The automobile had been reported stolen 30 minutes after the prison break and police believed that it might have been used by a couple of the escapees. However, Fulton County police officials said most of the escaped men were believed to be hiding out in the suburban areas of East Point, Hapeville or College Park.

The fugitives were not believed to have been armed when they escaped and officials said the escape was not in the order of a violent break.

"They just quietly sawed their way out and beat it," one official said. "I don't think they've got any guns, but I wouldn't be at all surprised to see them try to get guns and stage holdups. I know they haven't got any money. That and new clothes are going to be the first things they try to get."

of the National Wage Stabilization Board.

The board also will include two representatives each of labor, management and agriculture to be appointed by the President.

Mr. Truman's brief order provided for reestablishment of OES with the same functions, powers and duties that it possessed prior to Sept. 20, 1945. On that late, the functions and authority of OES were transferred to the Office of the Stabilization Administrator.

The request for a statement by Bowles on his wage-price policy was made by Sen. Styles Bridges, (R., N. H.), on the basis of a letter he said Bowles sent to CIO President Philip Murray.

Bridges charged that the "outstanding feature" of the letter was a "definite promise that, upon becoming stabilization director, you would issue a wage order of great advantage to all steel workers belonging to the CIO and to the distinct disadvantage to all steel workers belonging to the AFL or other unions, or none."

If that promise were intended, Bridges wrote Bowles, "do you now consider that you had any right to make such a pledge of favoritism to Mr. Murray before assuming the high office to which you have been named?"

Bowles said last night that he had not received Bridges' own let-

(Continued on Page 4)

Marshall Man Held In Hit-Run Car Accident

A man listed as Jack Dunn, Anniston, Ala., is receiving treatment at King's Daughters Hospital for injuries sustained in an automobile accident Saturday night and a Marshall County man is facing two charges as a result of his arrest in connection with the occurance.

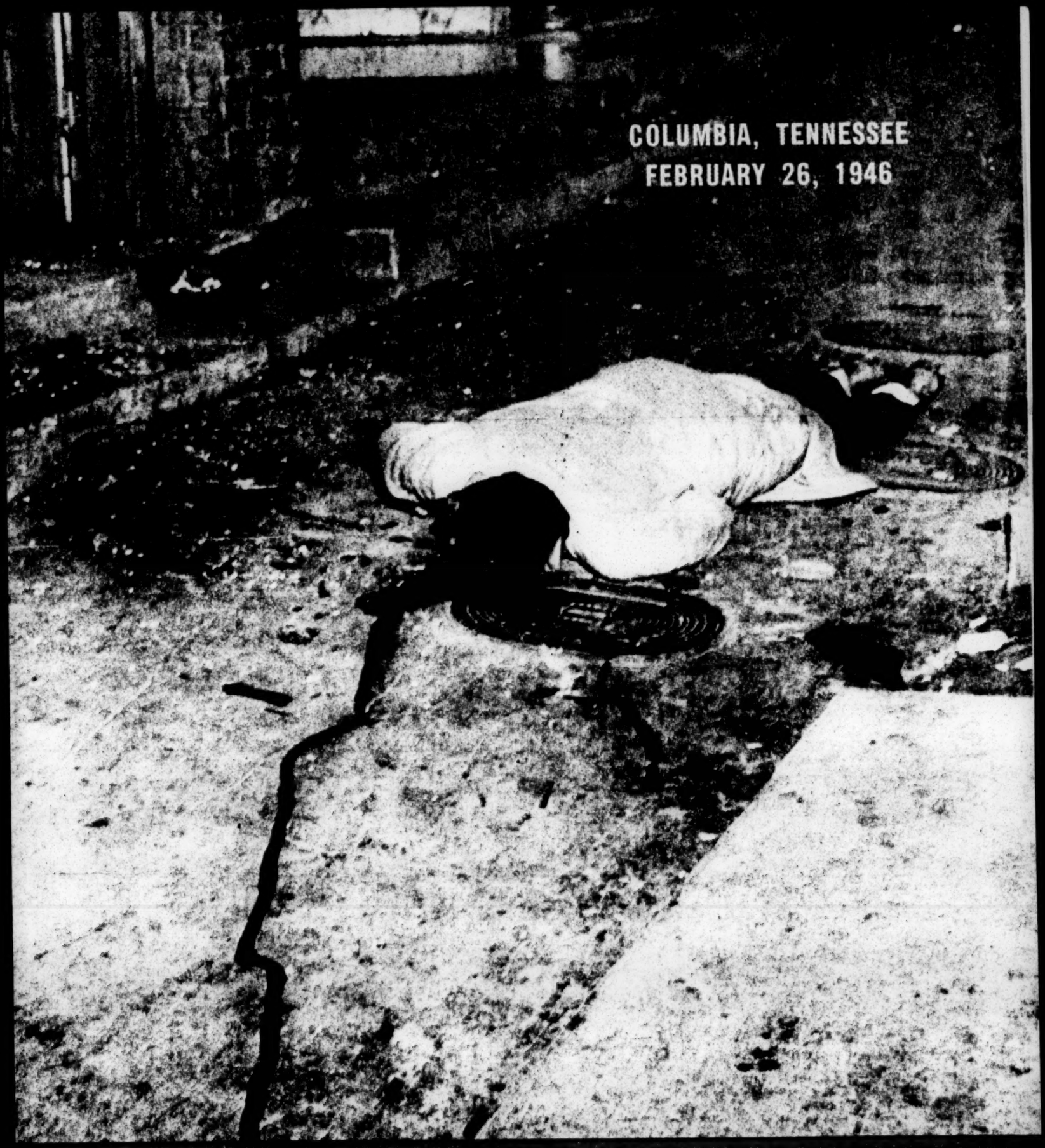
Dunn is reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood said Willie C. Wooten, of Lewisburg, was arrested for reckless drving and leaving the scene of an accident after allegedly striking Dunn on the Pulaski Pike. The officer said Dunn was pouring gasoline into the tank of his car, which was parked on the side of the road, at the time of the accident.

Wooten was arrested shortly after the accident, Sheriff Underwood said, and is now free on bond. Date for his hearing has not been set.

GWV Forms 1st Negro Post Here

National Headquarters of the Global War Veterans announces the formation of the first negro G.W.V. post here. The officers elected were as follows: Commander, V. K. Ryan, Vice Commander Frederick Randolph Howell, Adjutant, Anderson Hughes, Treasurer, Thomas Jones, Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert A. Love, Officer-of -the-Day, Charlie Harris, and Chaplain, Waddell Johnson. After considerable discussion the group decided to name their post after the two native Maury County veterans who paid the supreme sacrifice, Tyree Armstrong and Eugene Patton. In addition to the officers who were initiated and and sworn in, the following were initiated as charter members: Frank T. Johnson, George B. Armstrong, George C. Armstrong, Eddie B. Wright, Jerry Duncan, James W. Kelley, Henry L. Joyce, Marion C. Williams, Herbert E. Johnson and Earl C. Watkins.



Will America Whitewash This?

PRESIDENT TRUMAN:

U. S. Government Must Act!

THE Klan-like raid of 500 state and local police on the Negro community of Columbia, Tennessee, last February has been whitewashed by a federal grand jury.

No indictments have been issued against police and state troopers who wrecked and looted Negro business establishments, conducted house-to-house raids without search warrants, arrested more than 100 men and women and held them without formal charges for days.

No action has been taken against the officers who shot and killed two of those they were holding.

No restitution has been made for the vandalism and looting, for the damage to life, limb and property.

BUT—31 Negro men and women are on trial on trumped-up charges ranging from attempted murder to carrying concealed weapons.

HOW IT STARTED...

The incident which started it all was a dispute the morning of February 25th between a white radio repairman, Will Fleming, and a Negro woman, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, and her 19-year-old son, James, a Navy veteran.

Because she said she had been cheated, Fleming struck and kicked Mrs. Stephenson. James defended his mother. A mob gathered; the Stephensons were jailed.

The lynch mob grew. A rope "to use on a nigger" was bought in the hardware store on the square. Friends quickly got the Stephensons out of jail and out of town.

The mob, egged on, stormed the jail. But the Stephensons were gone.

THE RAID...

That night the Negro people, determined that there would be no lynching, extinguished all lights. Through a night of terror, they lay on floors of locked houses. In the pitch dark, four policemen drove a car down the streets and were met with buckshot.

At dawn, 400 state militia and 100 state patrolmen, joining the local police, invaded the main Negro business block, breaking windows and machine-gunning stores and offices.

Fixtures and furnishings of the funeral home were smashed or ruined. KKK was scrawled on a casket. The drug store equipment was destroyed, the stock and cash register looted. Juke boxes were pried open to steal nickels. A doctor's instruments were thrown out, his office vandalized. The barber shop was completely wrecked.

Police swept on into the homes of the Negro people, invading without warrants. Men, women and children were lined up, cursed and beaten with blackjacks, fists and guns—then jailed.

Two of the men, brought into the sheriff's office for questioning, were shot and killed by police who claimed that one had reached for a stack of unloaded guns. Days later, charges were made against 31 Negroes who are now being defended by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

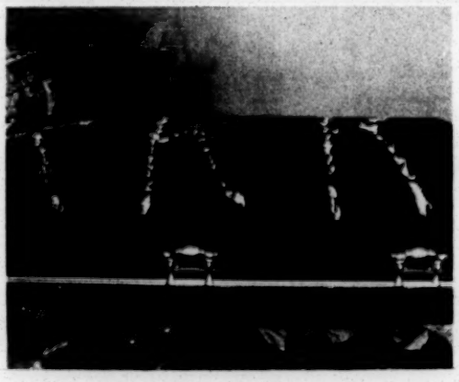
The newspapers called this terror "rioting by Negroes".

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, calling for "simple justice" in Tennessee, named it "brutal mob action" and "mockery of the law".

THE WHITEWASH...

An all-white federal grand jury covered the blood and wreckage of Columbia with official whitewash. It commended Governor McCord for "prompt action" in sending militia to the scene. It praised the police for "impartial action" and, despite photographic evidence and testimony by numerous witnesses, cleared the police of vandalism and murder by gravely stating that, while great damage had been done, it was "impossible" to determine who was responsible.

The same jury condemned those who insist that the federal government has the right, the responsibility and the authority to defend the constitutional



rights of all Americans—and to prosecute those who violate them.

This whitewash places in even greater jeopardy the men and women who are being tried on trumped-up charges.

It encourages terror against the Negroes, particularly in the South.

Not only is the Klan riding again—but, time and again, police are fulfilling the role of the Klan in assaults on the rights of Negroes.

PETITION President Truman to see that civil rights are enforced.

Prevent the terror of Columbia from happening again. Insist that the federal government punish the officials responsible and force restitution to the victims.

Columbia, Tenn., is a deep stain on our national honor and a threat to our democracy.

Petition

To the President of the United States:

We urge you to order a new federal grand jury investigation of the wholesale violence, vandalism and deprivation of the rights of the Negro community of Columbia, Tenn., which occurred in February 1946, for the purpose of:

1. *Fixing the responsibility* for the destruction of the Negro business section and the lawless invasion of the entire Negro community.
2. *Prosecution* of state and local officials responsible for destruction of property, mass deprivation of constitutional rights and the killing of Negro citizens.
3. *Restitution* for vandalism and looting of the Negro community.
4. *Restoration* of the faith of Americans in justice, which can be achieved only by wiping off the whitewash given these crimes.

NAME	STREET	CITY	CONTRIBUTION Contribute ten cents to help defray the expense of this petition campaign.

Name of Collector _____ Address _____

Return to: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

2 Slain in Jail At Columbia; Guard Boosted

Atlanta Constitution March 1

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 28.—(UP)—Two Negroes were killed and a deputy sheriff and another Negro were wounded in an outbreak at the Columbia jail Thursday, where 101 Negroes were being held in connection with a race uprising.

The two Negroes were pronounced dead upon their arrival at a Nashville hospital.

The Tennessee State Guard, preserving order here, was ordered reinforced.

An additional 250 State Guardsmen, equipped with helmets and bayoneted rifles, were ordered into the city to join 500 guardsmen who had been on hand since the racial trouble broke out on Monday.

The three Negroes—some of the 32 who had been rounded up since noon Wednesday and technically charged with attempted murder—had been brought to an office in the jail building for questioning about Monday's uprising in Columbia's "Mink Side" Negro business district.

The room when they stepped inside looked like an arsenal. Stacked in every available space were some 400 pistols, rifles, shotguns and machineguns. The weapons had been confiscated from Negro houses and business places during numerous raids and searches since the earlier incident.

State Safety Director Lynn Bomar identified William Gordon as the Negro who suddenly reached for a rifle in the stack and fired it almost without aim at Deputy Sheriff R. T. Darnell.

As the officer grabbed at his bleeding left arm the outside doors flew open and in dashed several state patrolmen, firing as they came. Their shots dropped two Negroes, Gordon and James Johnson, both fatally wounded, and hit a third, who was not badly hurt.

Boman also disclosed that 42 of the Negro prisoners had been moved to the state capital for protection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Columbia riot

March 4, 1946

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
General Board of Education
of the Methodist Church
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

Thank you for your letter of February 28. Dr. George Mitchell spent last Wednesday and Thursday at Columbia, Tennessee. Mrs. Tilly is going there this week. I believe that from their combined reports we will be able to get a pretty clear idea of the happenings at Columbia.

As far as we can see at present, the rumors involved in the affair at Columbia were equally bad on both sides. Apparently, there was not as much indiscriminate shooting by the police as is usual in a situation of this kind. Four white policemen got shot, but as far as we could determine, no Negroes had been killed until the later unfortunate incident at the jail. There has obviously been some violation of the civil rights of Negroes, but we are not able yet to say how flagrant it was.

We shall probably publish a report on the Columbia riot, or make a public statement about it sometime soon.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
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P. O. BOX 871, NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

February 27, 1946

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FEB 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

It seems to me that a thorough and impartial investigation ought to be made of the affair at Columbia, Tenn. Undoubtedly there lies behind it a background of emotion that ought to be explored and probably interpreted to the public. For example, one of the Negroes involved is quoted as saying to the press: "We heard that a white man had bought a rope and stated that they were going to hang some Negroes. We determined that there should be no lynching."

My opinion is that it would be found that the hostile attitudes of the Negroes was accounted for by some such rumor, more or less documented by the two lynchings that have occurred in the community in recent years.

The Southern Regional Council, it seems to me, is the logical organization to make an investigation, in cooperation, perhaps, with the Department of Social Science of Fisk University. Dr. Johnson, I understand, is on the way to Japan, but the department is still functioning under the direction of Mrs. Valliant. I talked with her this morning and find that the department has just been considering such a procedure as I have suggested. No doubt they would be very happy to join with the Southern Regional Council in making this investigation.

Yours very truly,

R B Eleazer

R. B. Eleazer

RBE:PP
SPECIAL

INCREASE YOUR CHURCH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
AN OBJECTIVE IN THE CRUSADE FOR CHRIST

Race Case Plea Denied

Atlanta Constitution 3/7/44

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 6.—(AP)—Judge Joe M. Ingram dismissed Wednesday a habeas corpus petition filed in connection with the arrest of approximately 100 Negroes last week in racial disorders which resulted in the death of two Negroes and the wounding of several other persons.

Maurice Weaver, of Chattanooga, Tenn., asked dismissal of the petition after he had been informed by Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus that all but 13 of the more than 100 Negroes had been released outright or on bond.

Weaver, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contended in the application filed last week that 34 Negroes had been held in violation of their constitutional rights.

Weaver said he would seek to furnish bail for the 13 still held in jail.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone Longacre 3-6890

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25

Columbia

March 7, 1946

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Southern Regional Council

NAACP PREPARES DEFENSE IN TENNESSEE RIOT

New York--Upon his return here March 6 from Tennessee, where he had conducted a firsthand investigation of the Columbia, Tennessee, riot February 26-28, Walter White, NAACP secretary, announced that plans for a defense of all Negroes arrested and charged with an offense would be speedily arranged by NAACP attorneys.

Mr. White also stated that every pressure would be brought to bear to secure the arrest and conviction of the real culprits, the mob members who stoned the jail February 26, and the state highway patrolmen and militiamen who violated the constitutional rights of citizens. He said that there was indication that patrolmen and militia members had stolen property because while all civilians were barred from the Negro area, the business establishment of Julius Blair, which had no persons in it, had had the clock shot from the wall, the juke box wrecked, cloth cut from the billiard tables, all cigarettes and cigars missing, as well as all ice cream.

All except a very few of the persons have been released on bail, according to White. The grand jury is now in session and will continue in order to consider the Columbia case. White revealed that the effort of NAACP attorneys Maurice Weaver and Z. Alexander Looby to secure the release of prisoners at first was blocked because authorities refused to give any information. Later when the attorneys began filing writs of habeas corpus, the authorities released information and began releasing prisoners after announcing that the writs were "unnecessary."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, will go to Tennessee to arrange for the defense after he has finished with a Supreme Court case in Washington, D. C.

William H. Hastie, chairman of the NAACP legal committee, and Martin Popper, of the National Lawyers Guild, conferred with Attorney General Tom Clark in Washington March 5, to insist on a more vigorous investigation by the Department of Justice. Since U. S. Attorney Horace Frierson, located in Nashville, is a native of Columbia, the NAACP requested an investigator direct from Washington, However, the department sent James Ruffin, an assistant attorney general and a native of Tennessee, who promptly announced he would work under Frierson's directions.

White revealed that Bayard Tarpley, secretary to Governor McCord, and Governor McCord himself, boasted of tapping the telephone wires on all calls to and from the Negro district of Columbia.

White categorically denied the report carried in some newspapers and over some radio stations that he had approved of the manner in which the state and local authorities had handled the riot.

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Dr. Guy B. Johnson Date: March 8, 1946

From: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Re: Columbia, Tennessee, Incident

Interview with Governor Jim Nance McCord, 9:30 A.M., March 6.

Mrs. E. D. Robinson and I were granted an interview with Governor McCord. Mrs. Robinson began the conversation by inviting the Governor to speak on citizenship at the annual meeting of the Tennessee conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service, on the following Wednesday. The Governor accepted.

I explained to him the purpose of this interview. The Governor said, "I have appointed an assistant attorney-general and have him at Columbia now as my personal representative in making this investigation. If anything constructive comes out of the investigation, I will give it to the public.... I ordered the State Patrol and State Guard out that order might prevail in the community. The first act of the State Patrol when they reached Columbia was to unarm 35 low-element whites..... I spoke at Mount Pleasant the week before at a Rotary meeting and while there two men whispered to me that at a Negro funeral that week 65 Negroes marched in the funeral procession armed with army rifles. We found the Negroes at Columbia armed and collected from them by searching their homes 400 guns and 132 pistols."

I asked him why the Negroes were afraid and why they were armed. He replied, "Outside groups incite them." I asked him what outside groups, explaining to him that my purpose there was to find out what was back of all this so that we may be able to prevent it in other communities. The Governor said, "Dombeski." About this time, he answered a telephone call and said over the telephone, "I have heard about it, but haven't received it yet." Just then a secretary brought him

in the communication from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare that is being circulated, and with it a postal to be signed and mailed to the Governor. The Governor said, "You'll be interested in this," and read the whole thing to us. He was pretty hot before he got through. "It's signed by Clark Foreman. Do you know him?" I replied that I did, that he is a Georgian. The Governor said, "A nephew of Clark Howell, and being played upon by this Communist, Domboski. We traced $12.00 worth of telephone calls from Domboski to Columbia Wednesday night. Some time ago Domboski came to see me about a nigra woman speaking in the auditorium, and I said to him, 'You don't expect me to say yes, but I am going to surprise you. There is an aisle going down the center of that auditorium. Nigras will sit on one side and white people will sit on the other.' I never heard from him again. They had the meeting in a nigra church."

"One thing I want to make clear to you is that the troops did not go into the nigra community until the next morning. They found nigras on top of buildings with their children. I have it authoritative that the nigras in Nashville Saturday made a run on a hardware store to buy ammunition, but the hardware store was conveniently out of it. I understand there is enough ammunition on Cedar Street to start a war. I want you to know we are good to the nigras of Tennessee and give them equal rights and equal education with the white people. We had a case in Missouri that made us have to give higher education to nigras. I had one who wanted to take a law course and the State paid his way in Howard. He got dissatisfied and wanted to change and we had to change him to the place he wanted to go."

"Last Friday I had a call from Walter White of the NAACP in Washington wanting to see me Saturday. Saturday is a half-holiday here because we work on an 8 hour day, but I told him to come on. I had a right good interview with him. He is a

very intelligent nigra. We got along well except that we didn't agree on some things he asked me to do. After he left the Civil Liberties Union had a representative waiting for me, and I talked to him. There was still another outside group, and I talked to them. The trouble we have had at Columbia could come anywhere, but we can take care of it in Tennessee because we've got plenty of State Patrol and State Guards to keep order. We had an incident some weeks ago and I just called them out and everything was settled. The FBI are here. I didn't ask them to come, but I am giving them full cooperation, and welcomed them to make the investigation."

When we asked him what he thought church people could do, he said, "Preach the gospel and nothing else!"

(These notes were made just after we left the office of the Governor, since we did not want to make them in front of him.)

Interview with Mr. Horace Williams, Board of Education, Methodist Church.

Mr. Williams stated that his wife had gone with a group of women that morning to see the school board about children being on the State Guard. The Tennessee law allows a child 16, if not 15, to be on the State Guard if both parents give permission. A mother had called Mrs. Williams to tell her that her 16-year-old son was one of the guards in the jail in Columbia when two Negroes were killed, and he was made to search their bodies, and had been in a state of hysteria ever since. Another mother had stated her child had not slept in 36 hours, and some measures must be taken to either make it impossible for so many children so young to be Guards, or that they not be called out to quell riots.

Rev. and Mrs. E. U. Robinson and I drove to Columbia. We had lunch in a restaurant on a public square. Seven Negro women were employed in the restaurant. Our table

was at the very back, close to the serving women. One of these Negro women stood most of the time at the window, looking out as if expecting something. We all stated that her face would always haunt us.

We found the town quiet. Negroes were busy about the street as if they were not afraid or anything had ever happened.

Interview with the Rev. Mr. Pennington, Methodist minister.

We drove around to see Mr. Pennington, and Mr. Robinson asked him how the Crusade for Christ visitation was coming. He replied, "The devil broke loose here this week and we didn't do much." I told him we came to find out about the devil breaking loose.

He said that on Monday night, his visitation group had dinner at his church, gone out visiting, and when they returned to the church they said to the janitress, "We'll take you home. There's trouble in town." She said, "I want to see it." They said, "We'll take you down the main street, but we are going to drive fast." When she got home she called Mr. Pennington and told him there was going to be trouble and asked him to do something. The minister replied, "There is nothing I can do," and went to bed.

"I heard shooting off and on all night, and I expected to find the streets strewn with bodies the next day, but I didn't. In the afternoon there had been white men loitering around the square drinking, making threats of lynching, and talking loud. Someone was supposed to have bought a rope because that morning a Negro woman went to Kester and Butt's radio place to get a radio she had left for repairs. There was a sign on the wall stating that repaired articles would not be held longer than 30 days, after which time they would be sold for repairs. Mr. Fleming, a clerk in the store, told her it had been sold. She called him an ugly name -- people say it was a very ugly name. He slapped her. Her son struck at Mr. Fleming,

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MARTIN

pushed him through the glass window, and it was reported that he began to jab him with the broken pieces of glass. I asked Mr. Winn, who was in the shop, about this. He said, "It looked like it to me." The Negroes were arrested and put in jail. After the threat of lynching, the sheriff phoned the two Negroes, Blair and Morton, to take the Stephenson Negroes to Nashville, and called the Governor to send the State Patrol. They came with wide open sirens, about 50 strong, and then the State Guard began to pour in." *

"The Negroes in their fear barricaded themselves in Mink Slide. I personally know of two ex-servicemen who refused to take their guns and be with the group. I also know of another Negro who refused. Late Monday evening the Chief of Police and two policemen rode down to Mink Slide, got out of their car to walk down the block, and were shot. The barricaded Negroes, thinking the mob was coming, fired, and the three officers were shot. The Negroes evidently realized they had shot officers, because they did not shoot again. The State Guard came down at 2 A.M. and one of the Guards was shot. The Guards began to fire into all of the buildings. The Negroes hugged the floor and none of them were shot. They were ordered to come out, and believing tear gas was coming next, they came out with their hands up. I saw the pile of guns collected. There were about 100 and possibly 40 pistols. They had been drinking, and they were in a state of fear to the point of insanity, plus the liquor."

"Now about the shooting in the jail. There were three Negroes called from their cells to come before the investigating group for questioning. The guns were piled in one corner. A Negro named Gordon had tried to borrow a knife before he went in from the rest of the Negroes, saying 'Somebody's going down, and it may be me.' When the three Negroes got to the room, one of them grabbed one of the guns and slipped in it two shells he had on his person and began firing. Two

* A brother of the clerk who was pushed through the window, Mr. Fleming, who was the sheriff-elect, went about the mob in the square, begging them to disperse.

of the Negroes were killed, one named Jackson employed by a prominent family 12 miles out of town who say he was a splendid Negro, although the police say he has a police record. Napoleon Steward, one of the Negroes, is a nephew of my janitress, and she says he is a bad Negro and she hopes he will learn a lesson out of this."

Mr. Pennington continued, "Ever since I have been in this town people of both races have said to me, 'We are on the verge of a race riot.'" I aksed him what were the grounds for the fear. He replied, "Every time white Women get together they talk about not having servants and I feel that women everywhere are doing this in the South and there is dynamite in it. The Governor allows $20 a week unemployment compensation, and many of our Negroes are getting it. $4 a day is more than the wage of this county."

"We talked a while back about an interracial committee here. I wish now that we had had one. Out of this, we will organize one. I think interracial committeess are the solution."

We went around to the newspaper office and we have the file of the week's papers. In the paper statements from the Negro veterans association, Negro ministers, and white ministers appear.

Interview with filling station operator (informal)

"This wasn't a race riot. It was just the lawless element breaking loose. It couldn't have been done without liquor. The whites had to have some liquor to make them brave enough to be smart. The Negroes had to have liquor enough to make them brave enough to resist. There were white bootleggers around encouraging the Negroes to do what they did, because they had these Negroes working for them."

Interview with Negro beautician

Mrs. Robinson knew this Negro woman because her daughter had been given a Paine College scholarship by the Tennessee Conference of WSCS.

After explaining who we were and what we wanted, I asked the woman about the statement in the paper which prefaced a statement by the Negro veterans association, "The hostile Negroes are now in custody and there will be no further disturbance on the part of the colored population." She was almost in a state of hysteria, but she said, "Don't put no creedence in what is said. No Negro in Columbia has a gun. White people have theirs. So in our fear we put that in the paper as our only defense. We know those Negroes in that jail were maliciously shot down. That killing should have been averted. The Negro here has nothing to fight with even if he is brave. What to do now is the problem. We've got a lot to think through. As a race, we are wondering where our refuge is. Is God blind that he can't see the imposition on us? Is his arm shortened? Somehow or somewhere there is a refuge, for we have got to have justice and security. We are going into another war. Is He allowing this war to bring about the retirbution? Will this war redeem us?" She became calm enough to make us a list of people for us to see in Nashville and said she would make connections with them for us.

Another woman we stopped and asked a few questions told us, "After Europe falls and Asia rises, the colored races will come into their own."

We tried to see the sheriff, but he was not in. Mr. Pennington had called the homes of the Negro preachers to see if we could see them. Each time he received the answer, "They are out." We talked to a few Negroes on the street, who told us to see Mr. Ferguson of the NAACP. I asked one of the Negroes where was Mink Slide. He said he had never heard of it. We asked another if he could tell us anything about the shooting. He said he"didn't know no shooting had been done."

I went back to the YW at Nashville and began to receive telephone calls from Negro leaders with whom the Columbia beautician had made connections — Dean Faulkner from Fisk; Mrs. Pierce, an elderly woman who wasa prominent leader of Negro women; Mr. Ferguson of the NAACP. Mrs. Pierce asked that I see her before 8:30 A.M.

Interview with Mrs. Pierce.

"I have just received Mr. Clark Foreman's letter and card. I am not signing the card for I have to go to see the Governor real often and I am not going to sign anything that sounds like this card to him." Her niece interposed by saying, "I signed it, but I wrote a nice letter on the card." Mrs. Pierce stated that she would get a group of Negro women to go with her to see the Governor and she believed it would do more good than a shower of cards. This conclusion was reached after a discussion of what had happened at Columbia. She spoke very highly of the sheriff over there, said that he had spoken at a meeting for her, and she liked the mayor, too. People began to come in to see her, and I had to close the interview.

Interview with Dean Faulkner

Dean Faulkner told of his visit with Walter White to the Governor on Saturday and of a meeting of the NAACP group on Sunday. Mr. Faulkner had in his hand the communication from the SCHW and said he was not signing the card because he wanted to see the Governor and he didn't believe the Governor would see him if he signed the card. When he read the communication through, he said that the SCHW had picked up the program of action which the NAACP outlined Sunday. "I am wondering if they have just taken it over or if the NAACP is working with them." In speaking of the incident at Columbia, Faulkner tried to explain the attempt of the Negroes in the jail. He said he didn't believe that it was like it had been reported. One GI had told him it was an old game of trapping

an enemy. The prisoners were brought in near guns with the hope that they would make some gesture and they could be shot down. The gun the Negro picked up was a Jap 30-30 gun, and he certainly didn't have any shells on him to fit such a gun. Dean Faulkner says there are two schools of thought among the veterans. One is "I was put in the armed forces, told to kill and to shoot with a purpose, with a definite aim in mind, and we reached our aim." Another school of thought is this,"There was an intelligence arm of the government that found friends in enemy countries, worked through them and with them, never compromising, but with a definite aim in mind all the while." One of these schools of thought is "We'll shoot our way out of here, as we did in Europe and Asia." The other school is "We will use every method — courts, friends, etc. -- to reach our end."

Interview with Mr. Emmerson, NAACP, and Mr. Looby

(From this interview, the whole statement of Mr. Pennington, the white minister, is refuted.)

The colored people in Columbia say that there were no Negroes in the business section of Mink Slide after the incident occurred. All business houses were closed early, and all lights were out and the Negroes were in their homes. The three policemen could have been shot by anybody, perhaps the white mob that was still running about the square. Mr. Morton, the undertaker, said that early in the evening the mayor called him and asked him if he couldn't get the Negroes off the street as he was afraid for them. Mr. Morton was going to a school meeting and he told the Negroes at the meeting that they would have to go home. He went to his home and 13 Negroes came and asked if they might stay in his house. He said, "Yes, but put down your arms." One of the United Press men called him and he told him to ask the mayor how to get out to his house. In the group with the UP man, Mr. Bomar, head of the State Guards, charged in and arrested all of

them. Mr. Morton says to this day he does not know why he was arrested.

Mr. Looby asked if I saw the inside of the buildings that had been shot up by the Guards, but I said that I didn't believe we would have been allowed in the buildings. He said that he would take me inside them if I would stay another day. He said that he had, that day, gotten Mr. Morton and Mr. Blair, the main Negro businessmen of the town, out of the Nashville jail and had carried them back to their business places. The Mortons had been undertakers in that town for three generations. The building that they used for their establishment was as nice a brick building as any in town. When the State Guards went into Mink Slide at 2 A.M. Tuesday morning, they began shooting into every building. They shot out all of the lights of all the houses in those two blocks except for the ice-house and one other owned by white people. In Morton's place, they tore out the lining of caskets, broke in glasses, sprinkled embalming fluid, and on a strip of velvet they wrote in powder, KKK. His files were torn up and his mortgage notes torn to pieces. In Blair's barber shop $60 was taken from the cash register, the barber chairs were punched with bayonets. The Negro drug store was looted of all cigars and cigarettes and ice cream. Bottles on shelves were broken. Cafes were wrecked. All of this was done by the State Guards.

I asked Mr. Ferguson if they were working with the SCHW. He said no, that they had not yet received their plans from Walter White and he was sure Walter White would work out a better statement and better plans then the Conference as Mr. White "knows how to work with people."

I asked the two men how they thought a church program could be worked out of this. They mentioned the following points:

1. First, help get justice in this case so that there will not be a pattern of injustice worked out of it.

2. Form a veteran's interracial group, in every community.

3. See that state guards are more mature than 17 or 18 year old boys.
4. Get the preachers to preach less of "the Bible" and more on the way to act and the way to work, in fact on public conduct. Help strengthen people so that they can meet crises.
5. There should be Negro police, Negro deputies, and Negroes on the State Guards.
6. Lead law enforcement and city officials to have an intelligent understanding of the organizations that are working for the good of the Negro.
7. Reach the poor white people not reached by the church, the people who cause the trouble. Get on the radio on Saturday night, with hill-billy songs with a message.

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM	X	ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 8, 1946

Mr. James Dombrowski,
Southern Conference For Human Welfare
212½ Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Tilly not available for meeting in Washington. Mitchell away. Will let you know later about his plans.

GUY B. JOHNSON

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio-message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A. M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

RESOLUTION ON POLICE VIOLENCE AGAINST THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IN COLUMBIA, TENN.

ADOPTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF SIXTY ORGANIZATIONS
JOINED IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO STOP
LYNCH TERROR IN COLUMBIA, TENN., WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 13, 1946.

The wanton police raid upon and destruction of the business section of the Negro community at Columbia, Tennessee, on February 25, the mass arrests and conspiracy to railroad to prison the victims of this violence, and the murder in the Columbia jail of two of the "defendants" demonstrate a growing pattern by state and local police, under the cloak of law, to deprive citizens of their fundamental constitutional rights. These are danger signs that America must heed, upon which all America must act.

The police and judicial terror against labor and minorities was given dramatic expression at Columbia. There the Negro community was threatened with violence at the hands of a white lynch mob, and only a spontaneous determination by the Negroes to defend themselves caused the mob to be frustrated. Thereupon, officers of the law came upon the scene and themselves accomplished the purpose of the mob in a sweeping and devastating manner. Their conduct follows the pattern of such incidents as the slugging of strikers by police at Philadelphia, reading of the riot act to peaceful pickets at Bloomfield, N.J., the police killings of the Ferguson brothers at Freeport., L.I., and a whole series of violent police killings and lynchings of Negro people, especially returning Negro veterans, throughout the South. This policy of terror and provocation to divide the people and to create a lynch spirit throughout the land is aimed at robbing the American people of the fruits of their military victory over fascism abroad.

We declare our intention to arouse the country to the defense of the victims at Columbia, Tenn., and for such punishment of the perpetrators of this violence as will stop the use of state and local police to deprive labor and minority groups of their democratic and constitutional rights.

To this end we resolve today on the following immediate action:

1. Sending a delegation to the Attorney General to demand prosecution of those state, county and local officials who perpetrated the violence at Columbia, under the Federal Civil Rights statute.

2. Sending a message to Governor Jim McCord, protesting the violence of the state police and militia, and urging prompt disciplinary action and legal prosecution. We also urge that the state authorities immediately release the defendants still held, all alleged charges immediately dropped and full restitution made to the victims.

3. To call immediately upon all organizations, including all branches of organized labor, to institute a movement of mass meetings, resolutions, conferences and delegations to carry forward the purpose of this resolution.

4. To name now a Coordinating Committee to carry on the campaign on a united basis, in support of the Tennessee victims, welcoming into this effort every other group pursuing these ends; to authorize this committee to arrange for all the

(MORE)

actions set forth above, to raise funds for the campaign and for legal defense, to publish such material as becomes necessary to carry out these purposes.

5. Transmit this Resolution with a delegation from the conference to President Harry Truman.

African Methodist Epsicopal Church, Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D.C.; Alpha Kappa Alpha Non-Partisan Council; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; American Communications Association, C.I.O.; American Legion FDR Post & George Giles Post 87, Chicago, Ill.; American Veterans Committee, Chicago, Ill.; American Youth for Democracy; Chicago Action Council; Chicago Civil Liberties Committee; Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, Communist Party of U.S.A., also of Michigan; Congress for Civil Rights; Congress of Industrial Organizations; C.I.O. Maritime Committee; Congress of Women's Auxiliaries;

Delta Sigma Theta; Federation of Colored Women; Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers, CIO; Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6; Hudson County CIO Council; Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Institute of Applied Religion; International Fur and Leather Workers; International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Workers Order, Chicago, Ill.; Interracial Fellowship League; International Union Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; League of Women Shoppers; Methodist Federation for Social Service; Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, Ill; Michigan Civil Rights Federation;

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also branches in Houston, Texas and Arlington, Virginia; National Council of Negro Women; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; National Lawyers Guild; National Maritime Union; National Negro Congress, also Washington Council; North Carolina Committee for Human Welfare; North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs; Southern Conference for Human Welfare; State County and Municipal Workers of America;

United Automobile Workers; United Cafeteria and Restaurant Union, CIO; United Electrical; Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 475 and Chicago Local; United Farm Equipment Workers Union, CIO, also Locals 107 and 108; United Federal Workers of America; United Office and Professional Workers of America; United Packinghouse Workers, also Locals 25 and 27; United People's Action Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.; United Steelworkers of America; Veterans-Citizens Committee to Oust Bilbo; Washington Industrial Union Council. (A number of individuals including writers, clergymen and professors also participated).

Copies of this resolution available from:

N.F.C.L. -- Room 1613, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
Room 810; 1029 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

uopwa 1-47

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
802 F St., N.W., 4

CALL

EMERGENCY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

TO STOP LYNCH TERROR IN COLUMBIA, TENN.

Wednesday, March 13th, 1946, 1 P.M.
YWCA, 4th Assembly Room,
17th and K Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

An attempted lynching in Columbia, Tenn., was averted by the courage and determination of the Negro community. Today those who prevented the lynching face long prison terms charged with "attempted murder."

On Feb. 25, James Stevenson, young Negro veteran, defended his mother against the blows of a white man. A lynch mob formed. Columbia's Negro community mobilized to stop the lynchers. Several shots were fired wounding three policemen. State patrolmen and the militia descended upon the Negro community shooting; Negro business places were wrecked by machine gunfire. A wholesale arrest of 102 Negroes was followed by the killing of two of the arrested in the sheriff's office.

No action is being taken against the lynch mob, the killers of the two Negroes of those who reduced Negro homes and businesses to shambles. But the Negroes who stopped the lynching face years in prison.

You are invited to join in this Emergency National Conference to:

1. Receive direct reports from on the scene in Columbia.

2. Organize a program of action including: a delegation to Attorney General Tom Clark, a fact-finding delegation to Columbia and vigorous activities in local communities throughout the country in defense of the Columbia victims of lynch violence.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare
International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Initiators

Please wire Mrs. Andy Seller, Room 808, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., notifying us of your attendance.

uopwa 1-47

GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman

FRANCES M. WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel

MARY D. POND
Associate Secretary

ANDY SELLER
Washington Secretary

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM	X	ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 11, 1946

Mr. Jim Dombrowski
212½ Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee

HAVE RECEIVED MEMORANDUM FROM KEMNITZ CONCERNING WEDNESDAY MEETING IN WASHINGTON. COUNCIL IS NOT SENDING REPRESENTATIVE.

Guy B. Johnson

PAID
Charge to:
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

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7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

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CLASSES OF SERVICE

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NIGHT LETTERS

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CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

March 11, 1946

Mr. Milton N. Kemnitz
Executive Secretary
National Federation for
Constitutional Liberties
205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Kemnitz:

Thank you for your letter of March 8 concerning the meeting which has been called in Washington for March 13 to discuss the situation at Columbia, Tennessee.

We have made a thorough investigation of the Columbia riot. We feel that we are in a position to do something constructive, and we are now trying to work out our procedures. Since our basic approach is different from that indicated in the memorandum calling an Emergency National Conference, we feel that we can not contribute anything to the Conference. I have just wired Mr. Dombrowski that we will not be represented in Washington on Wednesday.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
802 F ST., N.W., 4

March 8, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

James Dombrowski, Executive Secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, has asked me to drop you this note calling to your attention the Emergency National Conference to Stop Lynch Terror in Columbia, Tennessee, described in the enclosed Call.

We need your thinking and assistance in determining the program of action to grow out of it and look forward to seeing you or a representative of your organization in Washington next Wednesday afternoon, March 13th, at 1 p.m., at the YWCA, 17th & K Streets, N.W.

Sincerely yours,

Milton N. Kemnitz

Milton N. Kemnitz
Executive Secretary.

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GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman

FRANCES M. WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel

MARY D. POND
Associate Secretary

ANDY SELLER
Washington Secretary

FACTS IN THE COLUMBIA. TENN., CASES

ON MONDAY, February 25, James Stephenson, a Negro veteran of the Navy with an unusally good service record, went with his mother to the Castner-Knott Electric Appliance store in Columbia, to get a radio which had been left there for repair. The radio did not work, but the repairman, white, insisted on being paid $13. A dispute arose. The repairman struck Mrs. Stephenson and James came to her rescue. In a few minutes four to six white men were attacking the Negro veteran and his mother. Police joined in the beating, then arrested Stephenson and his mother and took them to jail.

THE SAME afternoon, they were released in $3,500 bail each and spirited out of town by their friends. After their departure, a group of white men appeared at the jail demanding they be handed over for lynching. The mob then congregated on the edge of the Negro section of the town.

THE NEGRO COMMUNITY of Columbia prepared to defend itself. That night all lights were extinguished to foil the threatened mob invasion. Four police drove into the Negro streets, unidentifiable in the darkness. They were met with buck-shot and all four slightly wounded.

A CORDON of State patrolmen and guards was thrown around the Negro community for the night, preventing all ingress and egress.

IN THE MORNING the state patrolmen moved in, ostensibly to arrest those who had wounded the policemen the night before. They systematically destroyed every store in the Negro business center, shooting hundreds of rounds from machine-guns, and stealing all valuables they could carry. Every house in the Negro community was searched, all hunting weapons, war trophy guns, etc., seized. Upwards of 70 Negro citizens were arrested, without charges.

IN THE NEXT DAY or two, Negroes who presented themselves to offer bail or inquire about prisoners were arrested. The total number held incommunicado, prevented from seeing any lawyer, was upwards of 100.

AN ILLEGAL "Inquiry Commission" was set up, before which the prisoners were hailed, subjected to grilling.

THURSDAY, February 28, two prisoners, William Gordon and James Johnson were shot to death by guards in the Columbia jail.

THIRTEEN LEADING Negro citizens of Columbia are now held in bail up to $5,000 for the Grand Jury. Charges against them are unknown, but police officials have indicated they are working up a case of an "insurrection" against their victims. An unknown number of Negro citizens have been released on small bail. One defendant is in a Chattanooga hospital recovering from injuries received in the police attack.

LEGAL DEFENSE for the victims is being prepared by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

- - - - - - - - - - -

This summary prepared by National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613, New York 17, N.Y.

uopwa 1-47
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1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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March 19, 1946

Mr. Tom Clark
U. S. Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

COULD I SEE YOU ON MARCH 25 or 26 TO DISCUSS COLUMBIA TENNESSEE SITUATION?

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Sent by GBJ from
Terminal Station
Paid 53 cents.

Columbia, Tenn.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone Longacre 3-6890

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March 21, 1946

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MAR 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

DEFENSE PLANS DRAWN FOR TENNESSEE RIOT VICTIMS

Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Tobias Head National Committee To Raise Defense Fund and Publicize Case

Nashville, Tenn.--Plans for the legal defense of the 100 Negroes arrested and charged with offenses in connection with the Columbia, Tennessee, riot of February 26-28 were being perfected last week by attorneys of the NAACP headed by Z. Alexander Looby, of this city, and Maurice Weaver of Chattanooga.

Meanwhile the NAACP office in New York moved to mobilize nation-wide support of the riot victims through the formation of a national committee of colored and white citizens which will publicize the case, raise money for the expensive court fight, and press for the punishment of officials responsible for the shooting and vandalism and violation of civil rights in Columbia.

Mrs. Roosevelt Heads Committee

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing H. Tobias will serve as co-chairmen of a national committee, it was announced by Walter White who is in personal charge of the case for the NAACP. Mrs. Roosevelt telegraphed her consent from Tucson, Arizona.

"There are two aspects to this case," White said, "both of which are of the greatest importance. One is the adequate legal defense of those who have been arrested and charged with crime. This is the first consideration. These innocent persons, terrorized by a mob and the threat of a lynching, merely retired to their section of Columbia to avoid any trouble. Their district was invaded, their homes and businesses were ransacked and wrecked, and scores of them were threatened and beaten at the point of machine guns at the hands of raiding state troopers.

"It is of the very first importance that these innocent people be freed and that nothing take precedence over securing their liberty on these fantastic charges.

"The second important feature of this case is the arousing of public opinion through mass meetings and leaflets and protests to bring the guilty parties to justice and to prevent the occurrence at Columbia from becoming the pattern to be used by other communities throughout the nation. We expect, through the national committee now being formed, through the 1,200 branches of the NAACP, and through cooperation with other organizations, to carry out this important task, but without forgetting that the main issue to the colored people in Columbia is that those who have been arrested shall be free."

Mass Meetings Arranged

White said that a series of mass meetings is being arranged in 15 key cities, with smaller gatherings scattered in a score of other cities where the case will be publicized by speakers from the NAACP national office and others.

White spoke March 21 to an overflow mass meeting at Ebenezer AME Church in Detroit. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP who will supervise the entire legal defense, spoke on the Columbia case at a mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. The case also was spread before delegates to a 5-state NAACP regional conference in Tulsa, Oklahoma, March 23, by Miss Ella J. Baker, director of branches and Miss Lucille Black, of the New York office of the Association.

Oliver (Ollie) Harrington, who was a war correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier in Europe, has been engaged by the NAACP to head up a special publicity project on the Columbia case.

FBI to Investigate

White and Marshall conferred March 18 with Attorney General Tom Clark in Washington and secured a promise from him that an exhaustive investigation would be made by the FBI. A conference was requested with President Truman but his secretaries referred the request to the Department of Justice.

Attorney Looby, who is a member of the NAACP national legal committee with offices here, emphasized that the NAACP is the only organization authorized by the defendants to represent them legally and that funds collected by the NAACP will be used for their legal defense and for publicizing the case. Contributions to the defense fund should be sent to the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y. Checks can be made payable to NAACP or to Mary White Ovington, Treas.

In the meantime, it has been learned that another organization has been hurriedly formed in Washington, D. C., and is seeking a fund of $20,000 "to cover the cost of field organization work and a money raising campaign."

CLEMENCY ASKED IN
SOLDIER RAPE CASE 3/21/46

New York, N. Y.--The NAACP, through Special Counsel and Assistant Special Counsel Franklin H. Williams, submitted to the Secretary of War a petition for clemency in behalf of Dallas Ramsey, 36399712, a Negro soldier who was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor by a General Court-Martial sitting in Santa Monica, California, on March 23 and April 2, 1944, for an alleged breach of the 92nd Article of War.

The petition pointed out that the verdict was against the weight of the credible evidence in the case, and more specifically that the complainant, a white woman, proved by her incoherent, inconsistent and contradictory testimony that she was unworthy of belief. It was stressed that there is nothing in the record beyond the complainant's own confusing story to corroborate the charge of rape. It was charged that the conviction of defendant was grossly unjust; that he was denied a fair and impartial trial; and that he was not adequately defended.

The petition stated, "..To allow this verdict and sentence to stand would be a shocking miscarriage of justice," and it was respectfully urged that the Secretary of War grant the greatest degree of clemency possible to the prisoner.

UNITED COMMITTEE AGAINST POLICE TERROR IN
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE
Room 810 1029 Vermont Ave., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 21, 1946

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

The Steering Committee has directed me to invite you to serve as a vice-chairman of the United Committee Against Police Terror in Columbia, Tennessee.

On February 25th, in Columbia, Tennessee, James Stephenson, a young Negro veteran of the Navy defended his mother against an attack arising out of an argument with a white merchant. Stephenson and his mother were arrested, a lynching was threatened, and the Negro community mobilized to defend itself. Shots were fired at policemen entering the Negro community that night. A reign of terror was leveled against the Negro community by the State police and militia as well as local law enforcement officers. More than 100 Negroes were arrested, two of them were shot to death in the Sheriff's office. The Negro business section and homes were looted and in some cases blasted with gunfire. Today more than a score of Negroes including the leaders of the community face charges of assault with attempt to commit murder with the possibility of twenty years of imprisonment.

An Emergency National Conference was called in Washington, D. C. on March 13th for purposes of aiding the victims and pushing for the prosecution of those officers guilty of murder, intimidation, looting and destruction of property in Columbia. The Emergency Conference was initiated by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO.

More than sixty organizations attended this Conference and pledged to work together in a coordinated campaign. Their resolution is enclosed. Growing out of the Conference, the United Committee Against Police Terror in Columbia, Tennessee was formed.

I hope very much that you will accept the Committee's invitation to serve as vice-chairman. May I ask that you wire your reply collect.

Yours sincerely,

Clark Foreman

Clark Foreman, Chairman.

cf:ebg
uopwa 1-47

Impossible to serve on United Committee
Mrs. M. E. Tilley

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WESTERN UNION

1201

(30)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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GUY B JOHNSON, DIRECTOR=

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THERON L CAUDLE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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March 25, 1946

Mr. Theron L. Caudle
Assistant Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

HAD WANTED MAINLY TO URGE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO HAVE FEDERAL GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION AT COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE. GLAD TO SEE THAT HE HAS AUTHORIZED SUCH INVESTIGATION. WILL SHORTLY GET IN TOUCH WITH HEAD OF CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION AND MAKE AVAILABLE TO HIM REPORT ON OUR INVESTIGATION OF COLUMBIA.

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 26, 1946

Mr. Clark Foreman
Room 810 1029 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Impossible to serve on United Committee.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. Tilly wants this filed, please — Columbia, Tenn. Case.

Col. riot

ADDRESS REPLY TO
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AND REFER TO
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144-71-4

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 26, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your wire of March 26, 1946, in further reference to the Columbia, Tennessee, matter.

Mr. Turner L. Smith, Chief, Civil Rights Section, will very much appreciate your forwarding to him at your earliest convenience any pertinent information that you may have obtained in connection with your investigation of this incident. A motion will be made to the Court in Nashville, Tennessee, on March 27, 1946, for the convening of a grand jury and if the motion is granted, it is contemplated that the grand jury will begin its work sometime during the week of April 1, 1946. I will, therefore, be glad to hear from you further when it is possible to let us have your report.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

Theron L. Caudle

THERON L. CAUDLE
Assistant Attorney General

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

March 27, 1946

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Miss Hamilton:

Thank you for your card. I would prefer that my comments on the SCHW report not be used publicly over my name at present. We are trying to maintain peaceful relations with the SCHW, although this becomes harder and harder as time goes on.

I would not object if you want to show my statement to Alfred Wynders and let him use it if he wishes without using my name. He is a member of our Board of Directors and is very much interested in our problems.

The latest development in the Columbia situation is a special national committee which is being formed in Washington, spark-plugged by the SCHW and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The NFCL is the left wing civil liberties agency. They tried to get us to come in on it, but I knew what sort of thing it would be and I declined. The Committee will represent a large number of left wing groups, ranging from liberal to communist. Using distorted statements about the Columbia incident, it will attempt to make a sort of Scottsboro case out of it in order to carry on an intensive propaganda and money- raising campaign. I would not be surprized to see a clash between the NAACP, which is the agency now representing the legal interests of the Negroes at Columbia, and this new committee, which is preparing to raise a "legal defense fund".

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Chatt. High School
Chattanooga Tenn
March 28 1940

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
62 Fairburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your analysis of the So. Conf. report. I had a feeling that it might not be accurate. My plan, to whom I should give the report & your analysis, is to get it & send them to local newspaper editors. I felt that I should ask for your consent before doing so - & I felt too, that I take you

I read the report & am reply to Mr. Grant that I believe it was misleading.

Would rather their units, Mr. Connell's, place comments is available for Josephine

DELIVERED
MAR 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

CHATTANOGA
MAR 26
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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

GIV
RED CROS
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Dr. Guy Johnson Exec. Sec.,
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Columbia Riot

April 2, 1946

Dean Fleming James
The School of Theology
The University of the South
Sewanee, Tennessee

Dear Dean James:

Dr. Guy Johnson, our Executive Director, is out of the city, so I shall try in his stead to tell you something about what the Southern Regional Council has been doing about the outbreak in Columbia, Tennessee.

You have seen no public statements or communications on the Columbia incident from the Southern Regional Council because we have felt that no good purpose could be served by rushing into print with what might later be shown to be an incomplete and perhaps in some ways erroneous account. The more we study all available information on the outbreak at Columbia, the more confused is the over-all picture made by conflicting versions of eye-witnesses and investigators. The Southern Regional Council has sent three different people to Columbia at different times and from their reports we are trying to sift all the evidence down to a clear, unemotional, and completely unbiased summary of the affair.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, of the Veterans Services Division, left here for Columbia on the very day that the incident was reported in the papers. He spent about two days in the town, talked with officials and many citizens. Mrs. M. E. Tilly, field secretary for the Council, went to Columbia only a few days after the outbreak of trouble, also talked with many people there, and from there went to Nashville for a talk with Governor McCord. Last week Mr. William B. Twitty also went to Columbia for the Council and talked with some of the principals in the disturbance as well as with city and county officials. From all these reports, based on descriptions and opinions of the incident by all classes of people of both races, we hope to boil down a dependable account for release very soon.

As a matter of fact, there are some minor contradictions among our own reports and it is such things as this and a few other as yet unanswered questions that we want to clear up before we make any complete statement. For your information, the April issue of New South will carry a brief story telling what action the Council has taken and explaining why it is necessary to refrain from any formal exposition of the entire incident at the moment. As for constructive action,

naturally we are convinced that had the citizens of Columbia had a working interracial committee, this incident would not have occurred; and the Columbia outbreak simply points up the need for such committees in every community of the South, so that unnecessary misunderstandings and unfounded mistrusts can be cleared away and thus guarantee that such incidents will not happen again.

We very much appreciate your concern and your interest in the Council's approach to this problem, and we are sure that you will agree with the course we have taken.

Sincerely,

RAY WARWICK
Director of Public Relations

RW:jm

R.W.
Please handle —
GBJ.

DEAN'S OFFICE
THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH
SEWANEE, TENNESSEE

March 29, 1946

RECEIVED
APR 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

As a contributing member of the Southern Regional Council I am very much concerned to know what is being done by the Council in regard to the outbreak of race violence in Columbia, Tennessee. I have received several communications regarding it from different organizations, but so far as I know none from you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Fleming James

Fleming James, ~~Dean~~

April 5, 1946

Mr. Turner L. Smith, Chief
Civil Rights Section
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have recently been in touch with the office of the Attorney General concerning the racial disturbance at Columbia, Tennessee. Mr. Theron L. Caudle suggested that we send you any pertinent information that we have obtained in connection with our investigation of the Columbia incident.

I am enclosing two confidential documents which I hope will be of some interest to you. One of these, entitled "The Tragedy at Columbia", is our factual summary and interpretation of the Columbia incident. The other, entitled "Special Report on Columbia By W. B. Twitty", contains some further checking of facts which was done by Mr. Twitty in Columbia last week.

As soon as we heard about the Columbia affair, we sent Dr. George S. Mitchell, one of our staff members, to make a personal investigation. He was there on February 26-27. Mrs. M. E. Tilly, representing the Southern Regional Council and the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, made some investigations at Nashville and Columbia on March 2 and 3. Later we sent Mr. W. B. Twitty to obtain further details and he spent March 26, 27 and 28 at Columbia. In addition to these special investigations, we have had access to several other sources of information.

I wish that we could have completed our report much sooner and made it public, but we did not want to rush into print with something which was inaccurate or distorted. We have no interest in exploiting the Columbia incident for organizational purposes. Our only interest is to discover the facts, to help secure justice, and to try to find ways of preventing such tragic happenings elsewhere.

Esleck

Glenroy Union Shirt

MADE IN U.S.A.

I shall be in Washington on April 7, 8 and 9. I would appreciate an opportunity to visit your office and discuss the Columbia matter with you. The best time for my schedule is the afternoon of April 8 or April 9. I will be at Howard University on Trustee business and can be reached through the office of President Mordecai Johnson.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

Confidential
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

SPECIAL REPORT ON COLUMBIA BY W. B. TWITTY, MARCH 26, 27, 28

Question: What was the exact cause of the original incident at the radio shop? How badly was Fleming hurt?

Answer: Mrs. Stephenson sent radio to repair shop by young son estimated at from ten to thirteen years old. Radio repairman explained cost but message was improperly relayed. The lady wanted radio fixed one way and they fixed it another. The radio was left about two months and was sold. When the lady and her son came in and demanded the radio the owner sent out and bought the radio back and let her have it. Bitter words passed and the owner ordered them out the store. Young Billy Fleming was behind them with another man and was escorting them to the door while talking about fixing the other man's radio, when young Stephenson, recently discharged from the Navy, said, "If you don't want that radio tore up or sold you'd better take it somewhere else." To this young Fleming said, "You'd better get the hell on out of here." At this point they were coming down the stairs to the ground floor of the building. During the walk from the back of the building to the front door words passed between the Negroes and young Fleming. At the door the Negro either struck at Fleming or Fleming thought he was aiming to strike at him, and he dodged and stumbled into a plate glass window. Fleming was not seriously injured but was carried to the hospital where he was treated for a deep gash in his leg, whether he was cut when he fell or whether he was stuck by the Negro woman. He believes it was done when he fell.

Young Fleming said that he did not strike Mrs. Stephenson. I talked to both him and his brother. Both attribute the incident to a misunderstanding over the type repair made on the radio compared to what the Stephensons wanted done. However, this information was relayed by a child too young to remember details. The radio should not have been touched until one of the older members of the family came to see about it.

Question: How were the Stephensons treated by the crowd and by police when they were arrested?

Answer: Chief of Police Griffin and Mr. White from the fire department were on the street when the incident occurred. Chief Griffin said he saw a crowd in front of Castner-Knott's Store and naturally went to see about it. He was met there by another policeman who observed the incident, and they proceeded to take hold of the colored woman and her son. Said mother and son resisted as any angry person would, and the Chief considered the arrest normal. He also said that he thought the Negroes were fighting each other and did not learn otherwise until he got to the jail, or city hall. Actually all the violence from a crowd that I was able to discover was the striking of the Negro woman when she

held a piece of glass and either struck or attempted to strike Fleming. This Mrs. Stephenson was struck by a white boy named Rogers, who was a mere acquaintance of the Flemings. By that time the police were there and Fleming was on his feet and the Chief could have honestly thought just the Negroes were fighting each other. A crowd gathered, but they were curious. In fact a crowd is observable on or near the square almost any day of the week.

Question: Was Negro veteran Stephenson dishonorably discharged?

Answer: He was not. The Sheriff, newspaper men, and Mr. Kennedy, Director of the USES, agree that he was not. He was drawing $20.00 per week R. A. payment which only honorably discharged veterans are eligible to receive. Mr. John Fleming, Jr., Atty., and brother of Billy Fleming who was involved in the radio shop mishap agreed that he was not dishonorably discharged. No one knew where the rumor came from.

Question: When did crowd from county begin to gather in Columbia?

Answer: The Sheriff and Chief said there was no crowd more than normal. That a few from the country who were already in town did not go home.

John Fleming said that a crowd did come in from the country and that at 7 p. m. from fifteen to twenty were there he knew. He told the men to go home. Some went home and came back later and were angry with him for telling them to go home. He said he went home and about 9:00 P.M. was called and told he'd better come down. He did not have a gun and he saw no guns showing. He told the Sheriff if he had the Negroes he had better get them out of town.

The Negroes began to come in around 4:30 and at 6:00 P.M. were observed in the bottom with guns showing. Negroes and whites agree on this. No Negro actually saw a gun showing among the whites any time prior to the shooting of the police at about 10 p. m.

Question: What time did newspaper reach outlying areas like Culleoka?

Answer: It reached Culleoka at 5 p. m., according to Editor Finney, but did not reach Cross Bridges until the next morning. (The Negro Gawdon came from Cross Bridges.) It is generally agreed that the newspaper had little to do with the gathering of the crowd. Instead, just the normal number of country folk in town on a work day who didn't go home or else whent home to get arms or spread more rumor. Old Man John Fleming, father of the boy involved in the incident, was on the street trying to talk up a mob in the afternoon. While drinking and talking he fainted, or rather he had been drinking according to Chief Deputy Goard and during the excitement he fainted.

Question: Did Negroes actually come into town with guns?

Answer: Yes. Mr. Baker, County Superintendent of Education, said news of possible trouble was spread by at least one of his bus drivers, James (Popeye) Ballanfant, veteran with criminal record. I interviewed Ballanfant in front of his attorney, Maurice Weaver, and got his statement which is strictly confidential. In his own words, he said to the children as he discharged them from his bus, "Tell everybody you see that there's supposed to be a lynching in Columbia and they may need a little help. Tell them to come prepared." James Gordon, one of the Negroes killed in the jail, came from a community served by Ballanfant's route. The number arrested from rural areas is small, and does not reflect the actual number that came into town. The Sheriff estimates that one out of three were from the country. I would say at least one out of five were from the country or the edge of town. Negroes came into town armed and also rode around on the streets in such an attitude. They were seen by both Negroes and whites.

Question: How many people were in the crowd around the court house?

Answer: Finney, editor of the paper, who was present, said there was never actually a crowd or mob — that from fifty to seventy-five people were coming and going. Those were mostly young boys and veterans. The Sheriff said about thirty of them came to the jail and asked, "Where are those niggers?" He scattered them with a tommy gun and arrested two; one for drunkenness and the other for public profanity. He said most of these were just boys fifteen or sixteen, and that there were a few men and a few veterans. Chief Deputy Goard said John Fleming, Sr., was the only man heard trying to really stir up a mob, and that he was drinking. He said that talk was heard about a rope but no rope was actually bought. This happened before 4 p. m. when Negroes were released. The Sheriff said he didn't recognize many in the group, and those that were recognized are being arrested. Mr. Baker, County Superintendent's office in Court House, said he was in town all day and came across square at 9 p. m. but saw nothing unusual. He said there were knots or small groups of people, but he suspected nothing. He said he saw no arms. John Finney, John Fleming, and others had a meeting at the edge of the crowd that night and decided to do all they could to encourage whites to go home. No Negroes or whites will admit that there was ever more than an unusual group around the Court House or in the Mink Slide area. The only difference was the whites were talking about lynchings and wiping out a few Negroes and the Negroes were talking about preventing a lynching and wiping out a few whites.

At 6 P. M. Chief Deputy Goard observed Negroes in the Mink Slide block with shot guns and rifles showing. At 8:30 p.m. Sheriff Underwood went into the bottom or Mink Slide and he estimated at least 150 Negroes were present and that there were about 50 guns showing. He ordered the Negroes to go home and put up their guns. Dissatisfied with their attitude he called the Governor for fifteen or twenty patrolmen. That was before the shooting of the police which did not occur until 10 p.m. or a little earlier.

Question: How much shooting was done by members of the white crowd? Where?

Answer: Sheriff and Chief Deputy and Chief Griffin said that they did not actually know of any shooting by white men, but there may have been scattered shots. The Negroes agree there were scattered shots all over town, but there were not many until the police came down. The Negroes say that white-way lights were shot out and that the white folks did it. Those are the lights officers maintain were not shot out on South main and 8th street (Mink Slide)

Since no one saw whites with guns until after 10 p. m. it could be reasonably accurate to assume the guns were in automobiles and probably fired from them.

Question: How dark was it in Mink Slide when Negroes fired on police? Where was the nearest light?

Answer: Chief of Police Griffin, one of the officers wounded, said that they had approached Negroes from under arc lights on South Main and 8th St. (Mink Slide street) and had gone about 80 feet in the dark when they heard the Negroes' call - "Halt, here they come, fire" all within a split second. They did not fire for fear of drawing fire. Negroes who heard shots agree that many shots were fired. The Chief estimates at least one hundred. This was not contradicted. Whether or not the lights on the white-way were burning is not important since Mink Slide is under a hill and cars were parked on the side of the street where the police were walking. They were on the sidewalk and agree it was pitch black. The Negroes think other whites were with them. They were sincere, but this was not true. Since no crowds of any size were seen among the whites until after the officer incident. The Chief was making an investigation to tell Negroes to stop shooting out Negro lights in the business district (Mink Slide or the Bottom). They had no lights or official identification. They couldn't believe they needed it. The Sheriff was with the people at the square when this happened. He had already requested 15 or 20 patrolmen.

Question: When the State Police began to close in, who fired first?

Answer: The Negroes say the Patrolmen fired first. But the pattern of events does not indicate this. Before any shots had been fired officers conducted search of certain buildings before getting to the barber shop. The sheriff said he was standing next to the wall and reached around with his arm to peck on the glass window and order the occupants out. The Patrolmen were in the streets. He said he was within three feet of where the first shots were fired. These shots were fired from within the barber shop from shot guns. This is the only time I found where Negroes fired on officers. The officers said they tried their damndest to kill the Negroes. Before firing, the Patrolmen called, "Get back, Sheriff," for the sheriff was in direct line of fire. He got back and was wounded on the left ankle, but did not disclose the fact for fear it would cause more trouble. The only Patrolmen injured were injured in this original incident. William A. Pillow, "Rooster Bill" and Loyd Kennedy, "Papa Loyd", were taken from the barber shop. Sheriff said

Pillow was drunk. Both men are charged with attempt to commit murder in the first degree.

Question: How many guns were taken? From Whites_____. From Negroes_____.

Answer: The Sheriff said about 200 guns were taken from white and colored. No guns were taken until Patrolmen came with the exception of one high powered rifle taken when some Negroes were riding around in town with it showing in the car. Sheriff did not know names. Actually only about fifty or sixty guns were taken from Negroes in the initial raids. The rest were taken when every Negro residence was searched and these weapons consisted principally of twenty-two calibre rifles and shot guns and pistols. Evidently only a few weapons were taken from whites. I would estimate ten as being a large figure.

Question: Does Finney have any idea who shot at his house?

Answer: I talked to Finney. His brother is a good friend of mine and I have known the editor for several years. He said that he had absolutely no idea who shot into his house but would rather suspect that some white man did it. No Negro questioned even knew that his house had been shot in. The Sheriff or no one had any idea of this.

Possible motives for whites: Finney was former chairman of draft board and was later commissioned a Captain in the Marines and became a Major but did not leave the States. Spoke out the afternoon of trouble against any sort of violence. (Two shots were fired from a shot gun where he normally sat in his home and a loaded shell was found in the yeard.)

Possible motives for Negroes: Resentment of paper which has never been fair, much less honest, about any incident which involved whites and Negroes. The story of the original incident.

No one was at home when the shots were fired.

Question: Just what happened in jail when the two Negroes were killed?

Answer: There is no accurate answer — the truth was lost in the excitement. Undoubtedly, Negroes were not murdered without cause. Undoubtedly, the cause is inexcusable.

From all stories and interviews I gather: That Gordon was without a doubt a mental case. He has a history of trying to run his parents away from home. He had previously imagined people were going to kill him. He could possibly have fired the first shot. He was a veteran, and possibly beaten when arrested. Anyway, the responsible Negroes in jail requested that he be put in a private cell. They warned the jailor he was not "right," (Mr. Blair and Mr. Morton), but the warning was not heeded. There is no evidence that he or others were mistreated during

questioning. After being questioned he was placed in a room with Johnson and later Napoleon Stuart was placed in the room. They were not under guard. A special deputy and a regular deputy were present. Gordon either fired or grabbed a gun and when he did Patrolmen saw or heard him and rushed in firing. I think the wounded Deputy may have been wounded then. Napoleon was in a corner out of line of fire and was not injured. Johnson and Gordon were pumped full of lead. Flo Fleming struck Stuart, and broke fingers on both hands. (Fleming was on the Highway Patrol.) Napoleon was the only Negro in the room not killed. The Sheriff had offered to release Stuart on $250 bond. Also, Johnson was offered release.

Gordon did give his personal belongings to either his brother or another Negro before being questioned.

I do not believe any official statements are accurate. I will prepare a complete statement made by the sheriff and Negro leaders, neither of which saw what happened. According to Weaver, who took Napoleon's statement, a shot may have been fired and the deputy wounded. The Sheriff charges that Johnson also fired, but this is very shady.

Interview with Mr. Kennedy, Director of USES:

There are 1500 veterans drawing Readjustment Payments; of this number about 350 to 400 are Negro.

There are about 270 veterans drawing $100 per month as self-employed. Of this number about 20 are Negroes; these are principally farmers.

Mr. Kennedy estimated that 19,000 men were industrially employed in Maury County, Tennessee.

Comments:

1. Contrary to common belief there were neither outside nor inside forces directing or leading the Negroes. It was a spontaneous reaction spread by white folks discussing publicly the need and possibility of a lynching. The Negroes heard and lead principally by veterans and their spirit decided to do something about it. The white officials believe Mr. Morton and Mr. Blair and his son had something to do with it. I believe they could have made it worse, but doubt seriously if they could have stopped it.

2. After the shooting of the policemen the Negroes began to scatter. One Negro taxi driver said he delivered about ten or more to the edge of town. This accounts for the small number captured.

3. Any estimate of property damage would not be too high. The whole thing was a much too highly publicized incident, and the action of the patrol has not been underestimated. They were ruthless and overbearing. Actually had the local officers tried they could have stopped the thing in the beginning. The only trouble with them was they just couldn't believe anything could happen and that they could possibly have any trouble with their good old Negroes.

4. Instead of breaking up little groups of whites and talking to armed Negroes, the officers should have been locking up both. The taking of the law in anyone's hands is inexcusable.

5. Contrary to popular belief, even belief among officers, the thing is far from settled and will not be settled until something more has been done. Officials plan to settle it by taking strong action against Negro businessmen and leaders and letting the others go. A sound analysis must be made, a program of action drawn up, and steps taken to put it into effect will be necessary to end this trouble.

6. The whites and the Negroes are too polite toward each other. The whole picture is too calm and the officials are too sure the Negroes don't want the Patrol back.

7. I will send a further report as soon as I can type it. I am getting this in the mail immediately.

Not for publication

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THE TRAGEDY AT COLUMBIA

BACKGROUND

Columbia, Tennessee, is a fairly typical Southern community. It is the county seat of Maury County, which is located in the south central part of the state. The population of Maury County is about 40,000 people, of whom 12,000 are Negroes. Columbia has about 12,000 people—9,000 whites and 3,000 Negroes.

Columbia is a rather attractive and prosperous town. It has several industries which employ both whites and Negroes. It is surrounded by good farming and pasture land, but this is rimmed by an area of poor farm land comprising about one-third of the area of the county and populated largely by underprivileged white farmers. This fact has a bearing on the apparent feeling of the outlying rural white people toward the townspeople in general and toward the relatively prosperous Negro business group at Columbia in particular. The poorer white farmers complain that "there are Negroes on the streets drawing $20 a week unemployment compensation, and that's more than a man can make working hard on a farm." Other white people complain here, as elsewhere, about the shortage of Negro domestics.

Maury County has had two lynchings in the past twenty years. In 1927 a Negro was lynched in front of the courthouse at Columbia after a prominent white citizen, now dead, had risked his life in an effort to halt the mob. The Negro was accused of assaulting a white woman. In 1933 a 17 year old Negro boy, Cordie Cheek, was accused of attacking a white woman. A Grand Jury met but brought no indictment, and the boy was released. His life being in danger, he was taken to the home of an uncle in Nashville. He was abducted from his uncle's home by a band of white men, was taken back to Maury County, and hanged on the Columbia-Lewisburg road in the presence of a large mob of spectators.

These facts are important as a background for the tragic incidents which began at Columbia on February 25, 1946. However, they do not mean that Columbia is unique. What happened at Columbia could happen in many another Southern town--and will happen unless responsible white and Negro leaders get together in a spirit of honesty and common sense and work out methods of preventing such outbreaks.

WHAT HAPPENED

How It Started

Late in the morning of February 25 a Negro woman, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, accompanied by her son James, went to the radio section of a local store, a branch of the Gastner-Knott Company of Nashville. She wanted to see William Fleming, white radio repair man, about a radio which she had left there for repair. She complained about the service, and after some exchange of words she accused Fleming of lying, whereupon he cursed her and struck her. Her son then pitched into Fleming, and in the scuffle Fleming either fell or was pushed through a plate glass window. The fighting continued outside for a few moments. A policeman came up, used some force to "subdue" the Stephensons, and took them to jail. Fleming was taken to a doctor.

Both of the men involved in this episode were veterans. William Fleming, the white man, had recently been discharged from the Army. James Stephenson, the Negro man, had recently been discharged from the Navy.

The Crowd: A Mob in the Making

It is probably true that this incident would have caused only passing excitement had it not been for the fact that the Fleming family is rather numerous in Maury County. William Fleming's father was a veteran of World War I, and it is said that seven Fleming sons served in World War II. Flo Fleming, a Navy

veteran and brother of William Fleming, had recently won the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Maury County by a very narrow margin -- 12 votes -- largely on the strength of being a veteran. Because the family symbolized the "tough" country stock, the news about the fight in Columbia created more than usual interest among the relatives and friends of the Flemings in the outlying communities, particularly in Gullecka, where Fleming's father lives. Early in the afternoon, cars carrying white men from the rural sections of the County began arriving in Columbia. Some of these men were armed, and they talked of lynching the Stephensons.

The news had spread fast. The Columbia Herald, afternoon newspaper, did not help the situation any with a two-column headline on the front page: "Two Negroes Held After Attack on White Veteran." The paper reached the streets of Columbia early in the afternoon, reached Gullecka at 5 P. M. and other outlying communities the next morning.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood realized that there might be violence. Early in the afternoon, after talking with Julius Blair, elderly and highly respected Negro business man, the sheriff released the Stephensons on a bond signed by Blair and advised Blair to get the Stephensons out of town. James Stephenson was taken safely to Nashville and his mother hid out in Columbia.

The crowd of white people continued to grow, and there was considerable milling about and loud talk around the courthouse square. Several cars of armed white men cruised around town.

In mid-afternoon Flo Fleming, sheriff-elect and brother of William Fleming who was involved in the original episode, talked to the milling crowd of white men, urging them to go home and not make any trouble. This seemed to ease the situation temporarily.

Later in the afternoon a group of about 50 white men went to the jail, kicked on the door and told the sheriff they would like to have the Stephensons.

The sheriff pointed a tommy-gun at them, told them he would shoot the first man who tried to come in, and that the prisoners were not there anyway. The crowd left the jail, but two of the men who were particularly drunk and noisy were arrested.

It is significant that the groups of white people who milled around the square were not organized and never reached the hell-bent mob stage.

The Negroes' Fear

The Negroes of Columbia had not forgotten the horrors of previous lynchings. When they saw the crowd of white men gathering, they were fearful of a lynching or a riot. Those who were aware of the situation went home early and prepared to face the worst.

Columbia has several Negro areas. The most important of these, sometimes called by the unattractive name of Mink Slide, is a business and residence area which lies only a stone's throw from the courthouse square. In this area groups of Negroes gathered to discuss the impending crisis and what they might do in case their area was attacked. Some of the Negroes brought their guns and declared that they would defend their businesses and homes to the last.

Sheriff Underwood knew that a considerable crowd of Negroes had collected in Mink Slide, and late in the afternoon he decided to go there to talk with them. He drove to Mink Slide in his car, got out, and walked up to a group of about 100 people. He said, in effect, "Let's don't have any trouble. We're going to keep things under control and if you will all just go on home, there's not going to be any trouble here." Some of the Negroes said, "The Sheriff is right. The best thing to do is to go home." Others said, "Sheriff, how do we know what that crowd of white people up there is going to do? We're going to stay right here as long as they're up there around the courthouse." As darkness came on, the Negroes turned out most of the lights in the Mink Slide area. Figuring that the street lights might

assist their potential attackers, they proceeded to shoot out these lights.

The Crucial Point

Early in the evening the Chief of Police, J. Walter Griffin, decided to go to Hink Slide and see what was going on there. He took with him three patrolmen who were the entire night force of Columbia. As they entered the Negro business area in the darkness, they were fired upon. All four were hit and one was seriously wounded.

After this unfortunate turn of events, Sheriff Underwood feared that wide-scale rioting would break out. He called Governor McCord and asked for assistance. Groups of State Highway Patrolmen entered Columbia between 10 P. M. and midnight, followed later by units of the State Guard under the command of General J. M. Dickinson, Jr.

Unfortunate Incident

Later in the night a newspaper man, who was in Columbia to cover the situation, telephoned A. J. Morton, elderly Negro undertaker, and asked for a statement. Morton told him he had nothing to say. Against the advice of Morton, other newsmen, and the sheriff, the reporter slipped down to Morton's home, which is in his undertaking establishment. On learning this, several patrolmen followed and entered Morton's home. They asked, "Who lives here?" Morton replied that his family lived there. The patrolmen looked into other rooms and found several other Negroes, some of them with guns. Twelve persons, including Morton, were arrested at once and taken to jail. This incident lent weight to the growing feeling of the officials that a "conspiracy" was afoot.

The State Patrol Closes In

There were conferences between the local officials, General Dickinson and Lynn Bomar, Chief of the Highway Patrol. They felt that the main problem

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was to disarm and arrest the Negroes who were gathered in Mink Slide. General Dickinson said that he thought the State Guard could handle the situation by using tear gas and avoid any shooting. Bonner insisted that the State Patrol should handle the job. The State Patrol surrounded Mink Slide and at dawn closed in on the business area, calling to the Negroes to surrender. Some of the Negroes began firing and after this, bedlam broke out. The Patrolmen began firing indiscriminately into the buildings. The Negroes surrendered almost immediately. The atmosphere was one of fear, anger, and hysteria. There was a general melee of clubbing, kicking, and shoving as the Negroes were lined up for the March to the jail. About sixty persons were arrested at this time. Surprisingly enough, no one was killed in this encounter, but several Negroes were seriously injured.

The undertaker's establishment, the barber shop, the dance hall, and other places were completely wrecked. Angry and excited members of the State Patrol went through the buildings ruthlessly destroying and vandalizing the furnishings and equipment. Even if some other damage was done by white hangers-on, as seems to be the case, the responsibility rested with the State Patrol, since it was in control and should have prevented any needless destruction of property.

A considerable quantity of guns and ammunition was confiscated in Mink Slide. Later there was systematic searching for firearms in the homes of Negroes and the white people on the streets were disarmed. In all, some 400 weapons were confiscated and stacked in the county jail.

Calm After the Storm

After this violent episode there was calm in Columbia, at least outwardly. The Chief of Police drove through the Negro area telling the residents by means of a loud speaker that everything was all right and that they had nothing to fear. The State Guard, several hundred strong, remained on duty and many people went

(Actual Copy Without Skin)

about their business as usual. Additional arrests were made and questioning of the arrested Negroes was begun by a group composed of local officials and representatives of the State Patrol and the State Guard.

Maurice Weaver, white attorney of Chattanooga, who was employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to represent the legal interests of the Negroes, arrived in Columbia early in the morning of February 27. He asked permission to see the prisoners to inform them that they did not have to make any statements unless they wished to and to arrange bail for the prisoners. He was not allowed to see them at this time, but was told that most of the prisoners would probably be released on bail as soon as the inquiry group had completed its preliminary questioning. Soon after Weaver departed, Julius Blair, elderly and respected local Negro who had accompanied him in his visit to the courthouse, was arrested.

Within the next few days about two-thirds of the prisoners were released on bail. A few of the bonds were signed by a local white attorney, but most of them were signed by Julius Blair and other local Negro business men.

Tragedy at the Jail

On the afternoon of Thursday, February 28, another tragic incident took place. Three Negro prisoners, William Gordon, James Johnson, and Napoleon Stewart, who had been questioned by the investigating group, were brought to the office of the jail. Johnson had been told that he would be released on a $250.00 bond. Deputies R. T. Darnell and Ed. Pennington and John Morgan, Nashville Banner photographer, were in the room with these three prisoners. Three stacks of confiscated weapons were also in the room. While Pennington was lounging on a bed and Darnell was talking on the telephone, Gordon in some manner loaded a gun, or found one already loaded, from the stack of weapons near his chair, and fired at Darnell, hitting him in the arm. Several Patrolmen who had just left this room to go to

the conference room, rushed back in, firing as they entered. Gordon and Johnson were both mortally wounded and died en route to a Nashville hospital.

After this incident, the officials in charge took the precaution of transporting 42 of the prisoners under heavy guard to Nashville for safe-keeping.

Later Developments

In all, slightly more than 100 Negroes and four or five whites had been arrested. As the investigating group proceeded with its questioning, it released some persons outright and held others on charges ranging from carrying concealed weapons to attempted murder. On March 7, Sheriff Underwood announced that all Negroes who had been arrested had been released, either outright or on bail.

The Maury County Grand Jury, which was in session at the time of these incidents, began its investigations about March 20. On March 22, it was reported that forty persons (36 Negroes and 4 whites) had been indicted. Twenty-six of the Negroes were charged with "attempted murder in the first degree."

The "official" version of the Columbia troubles took the line of placing the whole responsibility on the Negroes, even to the extent of seeing a "conspiracy" to commit acts of violence. Long distance calls from outside points to Morton and others were intercepted, and there have been hints that some of the persons making these calls may be brought in later as "inciters" to a riot.

Several agencies interested in civil rights have issued statements on the affair, some of which go to the other extreme and attempt to "glamorize" the Negroes involved by making it appear that their aggressiveness prevented wholesale lynching or rioting.

On March 21, Attorney General Tom Clark announced that he had instructed the United States Attorney at Columbia to ask the District Court to convene a federal grand jury as soon as possible in order to determine whether civil rights had been violated. This action is very desirable. It will do more than anything else to clear up the emotion and misinformation which have surrounded this whole affair.

COMMENTS

The Columbia affair was not a race riot in the usual sense. White people, largely from outlying areas in Maury County, gathered in the court house area of Columbia after a relatively trivial incident involving a white man and two Negroes. Some of them were armed and might have attempted a lynching if they could have gotten hold of the Stephensons without too much personal danger, but they never reached the mob stage. A Negro group gathered in the Negro business area for purposes of defense in case the white people started anything. There was no actual rioting between the whites and Negroes. The local officials considered that the white people were pretty well under control and in their opinion the chief problem was to get the Negroes who had gathered in Mink Slide to disperse. The real tragedy lay in the handling of this situation and in its aftermath.

In our opinion, the whites and Negroes are about equally responsible for the course of events. Plenty of mistakes were made on both sides. If the white people who gathered in Columbia had been dispersed, there would probably have been no further trouble. If the local officials had had a more effective way of communicating with the Negroes, the affair might have ended peaceably. If the Negroes who had gathered in Mink Slide had not made the mistake of firing on the policemen who went to talk to them on the night of February 25, there might have been no violence. If the State Patrol, which was called in after the policemen were fired upon, had waited until broad daylight and used more sensible methods of handling the situation, the course of events might have been much different. If the Negroes had not fired on the State Patrolmen when they closed in on Mink Slide at dawn on February 26, the amount of violence and destruction of property might not have been nearly as great.

The worst features of the whole affair were: (1) the needless destruction of property in Mink Slide; (2) the brutal treatment of the Negroes as they were

being rounded up and arrested in Mink Slide; (3) needless arrests and indictments of respected Negro citizens who, in all probability, had no direct connection with the shooting done by Negroes in Mink Slide; (4) carelessness in the jail on February 28 which gave one of the prisoners an opportunity to attempt a break and resulted in the death of two Negroes; (5) failure of the officials to allow Attorney Maurice Weaver to be present during the questioning of the prisoners.

We believe that Sheriff Underwood deserves some commendation for his handling of the affair in its early stages. He released the Stephensons on bail and advised their bondsman, Julius Blair, to get them safely out of town. He dealt firmly with a group of white men who came to the jail and asked for the Stephensons and arrested two of the men. He went to Mink Slide on the afternoon of February 25 and talked to the Negroes assembled there, asking them to go home and assuring them that there was not going to be any trouble. John Fleming, Attorney and brother of Will Fleming who was involved in the original incident, and John Finney, local editor, who had just returned from the armed services, also deserve commendation. They went among the white people around the courthouse square on February 25 and tried to persuade them to go home.

Unfortunately, the truth about the Columbia incident is being obscured by biased interpretations. The official version of the affair as seen in the statements made by Governor McCord and other officials is that the Negroes engaged in a "conspiracy" to commit acts of aggression against white people and particularly against officers of the law. They were even inclined to see "outside influences" aiding and abetting the "conspiracy." On the other hand, equally biased statements have been made by certain agencies which are interested in the civil rights aspect of the affair. Some of these tend to "glamorize" the Negroes who were involved by making it appear that they were merely defending their homes against lynchers and rioters. The truth lies in between these extreme interpretations. We believe that although the primary responsibility for the creation of tension situations of this sort rests upon white people, the responsibility for the course of events in this particular situation, once it was created, is about equally divided between whites

and Negroes.

A thorough investigation by a Federal Grand Jury on the matter of violation of civil rights at Columbia will do much to clear up the truth about this shameful affair. We were pleased to see the action of Attorney-General Tom Clark in calling for an investigation by a Federal Grand Jury.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We suggest that the Federal Grand Jury inquiry into possible violations of civil rights at Columbia cover the following points:

(1) Needless destruction of property. A certain amount of destruction was inevitable, assuming that it was necessary to close in on Mink Slide in order to disarm the Negroes, but there is no doubt that there was much needless destruction and even vandalism. We believe that much of this was done by members of the State Patrol and that some of it was probably done by white hangers-on. It may be extremely difficult to fix responsibility, but every effort should be made to do so and to obtain damages or restitution for the unnecessary destruction of property.

(2) Mistreatment of Negroes at time of arrest. Even on the assumption that the Mink Slide raid was necessary and that it involved the use of a certain amount of force, we believe there was unnecessary roughness and brutality in the subduing and arresting of the Negroes.

(3) Refusal to give Attorney Weaver immediate access to prisoners. Although Mr. Weaver was permitted to see two leading Negroes, Julius Blair and James E. Morton, when he went to Columbia early in the morning of February 27, he was not permitted to see all the prisoners so that he could inform them of their legal rights nor was he permitted to be present during the preliminary questioning and sifting of the prisoners.

(4) Unwarranted arrests and indictments. We believe that the arrest of respected Negro citizens like Julius Blair and James Morton was wholly unneces-

sary. We have not seen an official list of the indictments returned by the Maury County Grand Jury, but we understand that several Negroes who had no part in the shooting affair in Mink Slide have been indicted for "attempted murder in the first degree."

Of course, it is going to be difficult even for a Federal Grand Jury to obtain sufficient evidence to fix responsibility and to obtain indictments on any of these points. However, even if it fails to find sufficient evidence, its investigation will undoubtedly have a salutary effect upon the civil rights situation not only in Columbia but elsewhere.

As far as we have been able to determine, the Negro prisoners were treated humanely after they were taken to jail. Although many of them were frightened to the point of hysteria and were afraid of further violence, there was apparently no "rough stuff" used on them during the process of questioning.

The killing of two Negroes at the jail on February 28 was not a "frame-up" insofar as our present evidence indicates. Gordon, the Negro who allegedly shot at Deputy Darnell, was known to be a "bad character" and had indicated his desperation to his friends just before he was brought into the jail office. The deputies who were present were extremely careless, since they had either left a loaded rifle on the stack of confiscated weapons near Gordon's chair or were so unobservant as to give him an opportunity to load the gun with a bullet which he had concealed on his person. There is, of course, still an outside possibility that this affair was a frame-up, and for this reason it merits careful investigation.

SOME LESSONS

The Columbia tragedy need not have happened. Even after the precipitating incident and the gathering of people in the streets there would have been good chances of preventing the outbreak of violence if certain factors in the situation had been different.

(1) Columbia had no interracial committee of any sort. In view of the record of two lynchings in Maury County in the past 20 years, it should have been an urgent matter for Columbia to have some kind of bi-racial committee. No one would contend that the mere existence of such a committee is a full guarantee against the outbreak of racial violence, but it is a well-known fact that such committees are helpful because they establish patterns of free discussion and communication between members of both races.

(2) There was a noticeable lack of the sort of courageous civic leadership which might have kept this affair from reaching the stage of violence. As we have indicated, the sheriff and a few other men made efforts to disperse the potential trouble-makers, but the ministers and other civic leaders who frequently stand out in situations of this kind seemed to have made little or no effort toward a peaceful adjustment. One minister was telephoned by a colored friend who said, "I am afraid there is going to be trouble. I hope you will go down town and help to stop it." His attitude was "I didn't think there was anything I could do about it, so I went to bed."

(3) There was a noticeable lack of clear and intelligent communication between the white and Negro leaders. In view of points (1) and (2) above, it was only natural that there were very few leaders who were in the habit of communicating and trusting one another across racial lines. Even in the mechanical sense there seems to have been no communication by telephone between the local officials and the Negro community. If the police chief had taken the simple precaution of getting word to the Negroes in Mink Slide that he was coming there in the darkness to talk to them, he and his men might not have been fired upon.

(4) There is a great need for more careful planning of the procedures to be used by the state police and the State Guard in the handling of dangerous situations. We believe that if the following procedures had been observed there would have been no violence: first, disarming and dispersing the white people who

had collected around the court house; second, posting guards at strategic places to preserve order; third, after daylight, using a loudspeaker to inform the Mink Slide Negroes that the whites had been dispersed and instructing the Negroes in what manner they were to come out and surrender their weapons.

LOOKING AHEAD

The interest of the Southern Regional Council in the Columbia affair is two-fold:

(1) We have the immediate interest of helping to obtain justice for all concerned. To this end we have made a thorough investigation at Columbia and are preparing a detailed factual report which will be publicized.

(2) We have a long range interest in developing techniques for the prevention or handling of such potential tragedies at Columbia and elsewhere in the South in the future. One phase of our long-range program is the development of techniques for training law-enforcement personnel in the understanding of minority groups and in the skillful handling of incidents involving racial tension. We believe that if training courses of this sort have the backing of the United States Department of Justice, they can be made accessible and eventually become standard practice in state and local police training. We have in mind the development of training courses in race relations for Southern police similar to that which was recently developed by the Department of Justice of California in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. We are ready and eager to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Justice and with State Departments of Justice in the preparation and sponsorship of such a course of training.

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Columbia incl

April 8, 1946

Miss Nelle Morton
General Secretary
The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
P. O. Box 577
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Miss Morton:

Thank you for the literature which you sent us and for your letter concerning the Columbia, Tennessee, incident.

We have gone slowly on the matter of making a public statement about the Columbia affair because it has been very difficult to get at the facts, and we did not want to issue the sort of distorted statements which have been issued by some other agencies. We have sent three different persons to Columbia, and we have had access to several other confidential reports, so that we feel that we probably have a more accurate picture of what happened than anyone else who has investigated the matter. We have just completed a tentative draft of a report. It is not quite ready for publication. Dr. Odum has a copy of the report, and you can very probably borrow it from him. I am sorry that we can not send you a personal copy right now, but we have only enough copies to circulate to our staff members and a few other interested persons.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen

". . . To preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

POST OFFICE BOX 577
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

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March 28, 1946
Dict. March 27

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We are mailing you PROPHETIC RELIGION under separate cover and shall, of course, look forward to receiving your publications.

We are very much concerned now with getting as much information as we can about the Columbia riot. Dr. Odum told me yesterday that George Mitchell had done a pretty thorough job of investigation. Would it be possible for us to get a full copy of his report, with any added suggestions of ways we might cooperate?

Sincerely yours,

Nelle Morton
Nelle Morton
General Secretary

nm/et

April 8, 1946
(Dictated April 6, 1946)

Mr. W. B. Twitty
Allsboro
Alabama

Dear Mr. Twitty:

I have been on the run so much lately that I have not had a chance to thank you for your splendid report on Columbia, Tennessee.

I will be in Washington April 7, 8, 9 and while there I expect to talk to Mr. Turner Smith, Chief of the Civil Rights division of the Department of Justice.

I had a letter from Emory O. Jackson concerning the possibility of your taking part in a conference of Alabama brahches of the NAACP at Dothan on April 20-21. I have wired him that the Council would be glad for you to speak at the conference. If they are not able to take care of your expenses, we will do so.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

Allsboro, Ala.
March 29, 1946

Dr. Guy Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am satisfied that I have the story of Columbia just about as factually and fundamentally as it is possible to get it.

I was able to interview young Fleming, all of the Officers, several of the Negroes arrested, Morton, Blair, Finney, Weaver, and others.

I will get a brief outline of events to you immediately, then I will get all of the notes in the mail. If you desire I will come to Atlanta. You may call me at 2141 Cherokee, Ala.

Sincerely,

W. B. Twitty

W. B. Twitty

Col

April 8, 1946

Dr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Odum:

Dr. Johnson asked me to send you the enclosed reports on the Columbia, Tennessee, incident. He left Saturday afternoon for Washington, where he will attend the Howard University Trustee meeting and have an interview with the Chief of the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice. He has also sent copies of the enclosed materials to the Department of Justice.

Dr. Johnson asked me to tell you, too, that in our final draft of the Columbia report there will be a section on "What Can Be Done?".

When are you coming to see us again? We don't see nearly enough of you!

Sincerely,

Jane T. Martin

Enclosures

CONFERENCE WITH MR. TURNER L. SMITH, CHIEF, CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IN WASHINGTON,
AFTERNOON OF APRIL 8, 1946

On April 5 we wrote Mr. Smith and sent him our report on Columbia, Tennessee, including a copy of Mr. Twitty's field notes. While I was in Washington on April 8 and 9 for a meeting of the Howard University Board of Trustees I called Mr. Smith and made an appointment for the afternoon of April 8.

Mr. Smith expressed deep appreciation to the Council for the Columbia report. He said, "This is the most objective report we have had, and it is the sort of thing which is really useful to us." He seemed to have the Columbia information at his fingertips and was sincerely interested in putting the weight of the Department of Justice behind a real investigation of the alleged violation of civil rights. He said that the motion for a Federal Grand Jury had been granted and that the Grand Jury began its sessions in Nashville on that day, April 8. He agreed with me that it was going to be very difficult ~~for me~~ to get sufficient evidence to indict any individuals, but that the effort would be a wholesome thing, even if it is unsuccessful. He asked his secretary to send our report by air mail to the Federal Grand Jury in Nashville.

We discussed the Columbia affair at some length and then turned to Georgia politics. Mr. Smith is a Georgian and is quite familiar with the situation here. He was rather worried about the Augusta primary which takes place on April 16. He thought that the county executive committee might try to get away with a ruling that the primary would be for white people only. He was also certain that there would be a good deal of dirty work on the part of the Cracker party, particularly along the line of voting ineligible or non-existing people. I told him that one of our staff members was to visit Augusta

on April 9 to look into the situation and to help arrange for observations to be made at the time of voting. He asked me to call him in case we uncovered anything that would be of interest to him. Likewise he was to call us if he got hold of anything which he would like for us to investigate for him.

Mr. Smith expressed interest in the Council and said that he would like to have the privilege of attending a general meeting or a Board meeting some time and discussing with us the problem of civil rights.

GBJ - 4/15/46

11 April- 1946- My dear Mrs. Tilly:

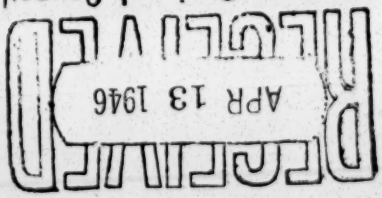
The report n the Columbia race riot was waiting for me yesterday when I drove in from several days trip into South Carolina. I don't know how long it had been here so I hasten to acknowledge receipt of it instanter. Also I have read it quite carefully twice. You see I know Columbia, the people, the attitudes, th e background of the families which actually set the pattern of the whole of Maur County There is a new element in the field of race relations which has to be dealt with in any program of education and action. I am sure that you are all trying to figure out how this new thing can be met and absorbed or neutralized. The SRC occupies a precariously balanced osition between the conservative and radical groups at present. How long it can maintain even this balance is an interesting question to consider. And I am sure it is being considered. All goes well with me- better, in fact, each month.

Cordially yours,

Leslie Hunter Adams

The Wren's Nest-Lynn Road, Tryon, N.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs. M.E.Tilly
Box 1298
Atlanta
Georgia

April 16, 1946

Mr. Virginius Dabney, Editor
Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond 11, Virginia

Dear V.:

Thank you for your good letter of April 11. I have not seen the Saturday Review article yet, but I am getting hold of a copy as soon as I can. Too bad you didn't have a chance to change the reference to Dr. Odum as president but I know how those things happen.

We finally completed a tentative report on the Columbia, Tennessee, trouble after sending three different staff members to Columbia and after digesting a good deal of additional material which we got hold of. We sent a copy to Mr. Turner L. Smith, Chief of the Civil Rights Section of the U. S. Department of Justice, and I followed up with a personal conference with him on April 8. Mr. Smith praised the report, saying that it was the most objective thing he had seen and that it would be very helpful to him. We are now in the process of making some more copies of the report. You will receive one either with this letter or under separate cover in a short time.

We are enlarging certain sections of the report, mainly those which deal with constructive steps that should be taken, and we will probably print the whole thing shortly. We all regret very much that we could not get the facts straight without a good deal of investigation and that we were not able to make some kind of public statement long ago. As things stand now, the public understanding of the situation has been pretty badly muddled up by distorted versions of what happened.

We were sorry not to have a chance to see you a few minutes when you were here in February, but I know how very busy you were. Better luck next time.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Zone 11.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 3-4242

April 11, 1946.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED
APR 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Guy:

The Saturday Review of Literature is publishing an article by me this week which contains a silly error for which I am not responsible.

The article is entitled "Is the South that Bad?", and it refers to Dr. Odum's work in the field of race relations. Unfortunately, it refers to him as "President of the Southern Regional Council". The piece was written last Fall when he occupied the presidency of the Council, and I asked the editors to send me a proof before they published it. They did not do so, with the result that this was never corrected. I just wanted you to know that I was not completely asleep on the job.

I have seen the Southern Conference for Human Welfare's report on the Columbia, Tennessee, disorders. I understand that your investigators found something very different. Do you have any report on the episode which gives the real facts, and not the highly colored version which the Council for Human Welfare is circulating?

Another little matter which I wish to mention is that while I was in Atlanta in late February making a speech, I was there only between trains, and I did not have an opportunity to get in touch with your office. I wanted to call you on the telephone, but got involved with Wright Bryan, who had me out to his house, and I did not get a chance. Paul Williams tells me that things are going very well with the Council, and that he is pleased with the progress being made.

Sincerely yours,

Virginius

Virginius Dabney.

VD/M

Columbia riot

April 19, 1946

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
N.A.A.C.P.
65 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Walter:

I have been hoping to have a chance to see you and talk about the Columbia, Tennessee, affair, but it looks as if I am not going to be able to get up your way any time soon.

We have made a thorough investigation of Columbia and we shall publish a report sometime soon. We sent three different investigators to Columbia. The first was on February 26-27, the second on March 2 and 3, and the third on March 26, 27 and 28. In addition, we have had access to a number of other sources of information. We did not issue a public statement, but we kept in touch with the Department of Justice, and at their request, we gave them our findings and recommendations. I had a long conference on the matter with the Chief of the Civil Rights Division on April 8.

Our findings on factual points are at considerable variance with the statements issued by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. I am sorry to say that I consider their little pamphlet, The Truth About Columbia, to be a very distorted piece of writing. We declined to go in with them at a meeting in Washington for the purpose of setting up a National Committee, because it seemed to us that most of the sponsoring agencies were left-wing groups and that they might try to horn in on the legal defense and create another Scottsboro. However, we are anxious to cooperate with the NAACP in its legal defense efforts for the Columbia defendants. The April issue of our magazine, New South, will contain a brief article about Columbia and a statement to the effect that any funds contributed to SRC would be turned over to the NAACP.

Do pay us a visit next time you are down this way. With best wishes and highest regards,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

April 19, 1946

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Thanks very much for your splendid column on the Columbia, Tennessee, affair. You will probably catch hell from certain people who have formed their opinions on the basis of misinformation, but that is to be expected.

I am enclosing a tentative draft of our report on Columbia. This draft, together with some field notes from one of our investigators, was turned over to the Department of Justice on April 6. On April 8 I had a long talk with the Chief of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. He expressed great appreciation for the objectivity of the report and said that it was very helpful to him. Let me add in confidence that he sent it to the Federal Grand Jury which is investigating the Columbia incident.

I would appreciate it very much if you and your reporter who investigated at Columbia would go over this report and make any marginal notes or suggestions that occur to you. In the final version we will add some more material on the organization and operation of local bi-racial committees and some specific recommendations on the training of local and state police in handling racial incidents or outbreaks.

Do you think that any newspaper would be interested in publishing our report? My thought is that if a newspaper did publish it and let us pay for a large number of reprints in pamphlet form, we could get the thing out quicker and cheaper than we could otherwise.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

ESTABLISHED 1869

The Chattanooga Times

DAILY AND SUNDAY

RECEIVED
APR 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

April 17, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Nothing has done me so much good lately as the splendid attitude taken by you and the Council on the Columbia affair. I took the liberty of using the facts which you stated in your letter to Miss Hamilton in my column today, as you will see by the enclosure.

Your statement coincides with the findings of one of our best reporters who went over to Columbia to make an investigation recently.

I felt at the time that the S. C. H. W. statement was highly inflamatory. They sent it to me from several sources and I refused to print it. An even worse publication by them is their more recent leaflet entitled "The Truth About Columbia, Tennessee cases."

You will note that in my column I respected your confidence and that of the Southern Regional Council and I shall continue to do so.

With best wishes and many thanks.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea
Encl.

ESTABLISHED 1869

The Chattanooga Times

DAILY AND SUNDAY

Columbia Rept

April 25, 1946

RECEIVED
APR 26 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Columbia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This is a fine report and neither our reporter nor myself could add a word to it. I certainly hope you will have it published and then we can pick up a large part of it in The Times. We have just finished a long series on Columbia by our reporter and hence could scarcely print the whole Southern Regional Council report at this time.

Thank you very much for letting us see it. It is a magnificent objective report and reflects great credit on the Council and upon yourself.

I got a request from Dombroski for a clipping of the column I wrote about their inflamatory report on the Columbia affair. I sent it to him but expect no further reaction.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea
Encl.

*- Letter returned undelivered.

copy of Columbia report — New South, May 1946, sent to all except those marked out in red, whose addresses could not be located.

file: Columbia Tenn.

EBG.

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The "Committee of 100"

Dedicated to the Creation of an America of Justice and Equality for Our Negro Fellow Citizens

20 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON
Chairman

Dear Friend:

Two Negroes of Columbia, Tennessee, are dead, several wounded, an unknown number severely beaten by police officers and more than 110 arrested to date. At least 31 Negroes face trumped-up criminal charges including 18 charged with "assault with attempt to commit murder", as a result of the nation's most serious race riot since 1943. The victims of this orgy of race hatred have already been indicted by an all-white Grand Jury. Meanwhile, a press blackout prevents the news of white man's violence against his Negro brother from reaching decent Americans throughout the nation.

On the morning of February 25th, a white tradesman slapped and kicked a Negro woman in a dispute over payment of a bill. The woman's son, a 19-year-old Navy veteran, physically intervened. The Negroes were beaten, arrested and jailed. When an armed mob gathered near the jail, the prisoners were furnished bail and hidden out of town by friends. The mob, after losing their lynch victims, invaded the terror-ridden Negro business section that evening. There was gunfire and several policemen were wounded by buckshot. The mob then withdrew and a cordon of State militia and highway patrolmen was thrown about the section.

At dawn militia and patrolmen with tommy-guns blazing invaded the Negro business section wrecking and looting every store. More than 70 arrests of Negroes were made that day and more than 110 to date. No warrants were issued nor was any sanction of law invoked. Brute force and blind hatred was the sole authority. Negro men, women and children were beaten mercilessly as they were herded to jail. Two Negro prisoners were shot dead and a third wounded by officers in a cell under pretext that one had attempted to seize and load a rifle.

We cannot bring back life to the dead. But we can and must do everything within our power to provide adequate legal defense to those unjustly charged who face the maximum possibility of life sentence at the trial on May 27th. We cannot vindicate Tennessee justice but we can implement our conviction that "equal justice under law" applies to the Negro as well as the white man. We must raise $50,000 immediately to enable the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to provide legal defense. This is so fateful an issue that I ask you to help to the limit of your ability.

I write in place of the late William Allan Neilson who died on February 13, 1946. In his last letter to our friends he said: "It is not an easy task that we have set ourselves but it is a task that can never be abandoned. I count on you to go along with me now and to the end of the road."

Sincerely yours,

Carl Van Doren

May 10, 1946

Carl Van Doren

The "Committee of 100" sponsors the 1946 Appeal for $100,000 of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. All contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes.

98

June 1, 1946

Mr. Gitel Poznanski
Senior Editor
Monthly Summary
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Poznanski:

Our Columbia report is to appear in the May issue of New South. It is now in press, and I am reasonably sure that we can get a copy to you by June 6.

I regret that I do not have a spare copy of the report which I can send you now. The final corrections were made on the proof, and we had only the printer's copy.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

FISK UNIVERSITY
SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF
EVENTS AND TRENDS IN
RACE RELATIONS

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR

STAFF
PEARL L. WALKER
CHARLES R. LAWRENCE, JR.
RACHEL B. NOEL
ALMA G. FORREST

May 29, 1946

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In order to complete our SUMMARY records, we would appreciate receiving the analysis of the Columbia, Tennessee riot, prepared by the Southern Regional Council.

We hope it will be possible for us to hear from you prior to June 6, to enable us to meet our deadline.

With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Gitel Poznanski

Gitel Poznanski, (per BB)
Senior Editor

GP:b

Cal Rick

May 23, 1946

Mr. Charles McD. Puckette, General Manager
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Puckette:

Thank you for your letter of May 9. I am sorry that a particularly busy schedule during the past two weeks has made it impossible for me to reply more promptly.

Our report on Columbia, Tennessee, is now being printed. It will appear in the May issue of our monthly magazine, New South, which will be ready for distribution within the next week or ten days. I shall certainly get you some copies of it as soon as it is ready.

We are very much interesting in combatting the activities of the Ku Klux Klan but we shall probably not make any extensive investigation. I believe that the FBI and the newspapers will do a pretty fair job of investigating the Klan. Of course, where we run across specific incidents and have a chance to pick up something about them we shall do so.

Very cordially,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

The Chattanooga Times

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

May 9, 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Please be sure to let us have your report on the Columbia,Tennessee happenings when it is released for publication. If you could send us a copy in advance of the release date that would help. Mr. Mynders says that he and Springer Gibson saw the manuscript while I was away on a trip. The Times would like to put the whole truth before its readers.

Do you contemplate investigating the KKK at any time?

Faithfully,

Charles McD. Puckette,
General Manager

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Col Riot

May 7, 1946

Dr. Dwight M. Chalmers
1012 Green Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Chalmers:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning information on the Columbia, Tennessee, incident. Our report on this affair is now in press and will probably appear in the May issue of our monthly paper, New South. In the meantime, I am sending herewith a typewritten copy of our report which is, with slight revisions, the same as the report we are publishing. This is for your personal use, and we shall appreciate your returning it at your convenience.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

May 2, 1946

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Walter:

Thanks very much for your letter of April 24. I am also on the run and will confine this brief note to the statement that our Columbia Report is now getting some finishing touches before going to the printer and that we will send you a copy as soon as it is off the press.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

DR. DWIGHT M. CHALMERS 1012 GREEN STREET DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Dear Friends-

Please send me whatever information you have gathered on the recent gunfire and arrests in Columbia Tennessee.

Thank you for your help-

Dwight M. Chalmers

May 1, 1946

DURHAM
MAY 3
1 PM
1946
N. C.

RECEIVED
MAY 4 1946
South

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l Council

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Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
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Official Organ: The Crisis

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Southern Regional Council

Dear Guy:

I am just rushing off to catch a plane and so cannot write you at length as I would like to. I send you this note now and will write you again later.

I would very much appreciate it if you would send me for the confidential information and use of Thurgood Marshall and myself the material which your organization gathered on the Columbia, Tennessee matter. I would also like very much to know the points in the Southern Conference pamphlet which your investigation proved to be in error.

Enclosed is a copy of the pamphlet distributed by the NAACP.

Ever sincerely

Walter
Secretary

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

WW:emw

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 12, 1946

Dear Editor:

I believe you will be interested in the enclosed copy of our monthly publication, New South, which contains our report entitled What Happened at Columbia. We have tried our best to present a fair and objective account of the race conflict which occurred at Columbia, Tennessee, in February.

If you publish any news story or editorial comment on this report, I shall appreciate your sending us a copy.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Enclosure

MAY 1946
Vol. 1 No. 5

New South
FORMERLY THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

What Happened at Columbia

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

This is a factual report and an interpretation of the tragic racial conflict which occurred at Columbia, Tennessee, during the last week of February, 1946. It is based on: (1) Personal interviews which were made by Southern Regional Council staff members one day, one week, and one month respectively after the disturbance took place; (2) On-the-spot news stories and other news accounts, published in white and Negro newspapers; (3) Confidential discussions with news men who covered the incident. Our investigators interviewed dozens of people, including white and Negro participants in the affair. We made our findings available to the Department of Justice early in April.

In spite of careful checking and re-checking, this report may contain some minor factual errors, but we believe that it is a fair statement of fact and interpretation.

We believe that agencies interested in human rights have a moral obligation to be fair and accurate in reporting incidents of this kind. Otherwise they encourage the very thing they are supposed to combat — intolerance. The *truth* about Columbia is bad enough!

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the agency in charge of the legal defense of the Negro defendants at Columbia. Contributions to its legal defense fund should be sent to the N. A. A. C. P. at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. Any contributions for this purpose which come to the Southern Regional Council will be transmitted to the N. A. A. C. P.

Background

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, is a fairly typical Southern community. It is the county seat of Maury County, which is located in the south central part of the state. The population of Maury County is about 40,000 people, of whom 12,000 are Negroes. Columbia has about 12,000 people—9,000 whites and 3,000 Negroes.

Columbia is a rather attractive and prosperous town. It has several industries which employ both whites and Negroes. It is surrounded by good farming and pasture land, but this is rimmed by an area of poor farm land comprising about one-third of the area of the county and populated largely by underprivileged white farmers. This fact has a bearing on the apparent feeling of the outlying rural white people toward the townspeople in general and toward the relatively prosperous Negro business group at Columbia in particular. The poorer white farmers complain that "there are Negroes on the streets drawing $20 a week unemployment compensation, and that's more than a man can make working hard on a farm." Other white people complain here, as elsewhere, about the shortage of Negro domestics.

Maury County has had two lynchings in the past twenty years. In 1927 a Negro was lynched in front of the courthouse at Columbia after a prominent white citizen, now dead, had risked his life in an effort to halt the mob. The Negro was accused of assaulting a white woman. In 1933 a 17-year-old Negro boy, Cordie Cheek, was accused of attacking a white

woman. A Grand Jury met but brought no indictment, and the boy was released. His life being in danger, he was taken to the home of an uncle in Nashville. He was abducted from his uncle's home by a band of white men, was taken back to Maury County, and hanged on the Columbia-Lewisburg road in the presence of a large mob of spectators.

These facts are important as a background for the tragic incidents which began at Columbia on February 25, 1946. However, they do not mean that Columbia is unique. What happened at Columbia could happen in many another Southern town—and **will** happen unless responsible white and Negro leaders get together in a spirit of honesty and common sense and work out methods of preventing such outbreaks.

What Happened

How It Started

Late in the morning of February 25 a Negro woman, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, accompanied by her son, James, went to the radio section of a local store, a branch of the Castner-Knott Company of Nashville. She wanted to see William Fleming, white radio repair man, about a radio which she had left there for repair.

There had already been a misunderstanding because when the radio was originally brought in by a younger son, a message through him concerning the repairs and cost was inaccurately relayed to his mother. She left the radio in the shop for about two months and Fleming sold it. She now demanded the radio so Fleming sent out for it and offered it to her. Bitter words passed and Fleming ordered the Stephensons out.

On the way out, young Stephenson said to a customer who was bringing a radio in for repair, "If you don't want that radio torn up or sold, you had better take it somewhere else." Fleming cursed the Negroes and followed them down the stairs. The Stephensons say that Fleming struck Mrs. Stephenson, Fleming says he did not. At any rate, as they approached the street door a scuffle started and Fleming either fell or was pushed through a plate glass window.

The fighting continued briefly on the outside. A small crowd gathered at once and a white man struck Mrs. Stephenson as she was about to strike Fleming with a piece of glass. A policeman who was nearby rushed up, followed by the Chief of Police who was on the street. They arrested the Stephensons. According to the Chief, it was necessary to use some force because "they resisted as any angry person would." The Stephensons were taken to the jail, and Fleming, who got a deep cut in his leg when he went through the window, was taken to the hospital.

Both of the men involved in this episode were veterans. William Fleming, the white man, had recently been discharged from the Army. James Stephenson, the Negro man, had recently been discharged from the Navy.

The Crowd: A Mob in the Making

It is probably true that this incident would have caused only passing excitement had it not been for the fact that the Fleming family is rather numerous in Maury County. William Fleming's father was a veteran of World War I, and it is said that seven Fleming sons served in World War II. Flo Fleming, a Navy veteran and brother of William Fleming, had recently won the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Maury County by a very narrow margin—12 votes—largely on the strength of being a veteran. Because the family symbolized the "tough" country stock, the news about the fight in Columbia created more than usual interest among the relatives and friends of the Flemings in the outlying communities, particularly in Culleoka, where Fleming's father lives. Early in the afternoon, cars carrying white men from the rural sections of the County began arriving in Columbia.

Other persons who normally would have gone home late in the afternoon stayed around to see what was going to happen. Groups of men—altogether 75 to 100 persons—loitered around the court house square, and there was talk of lynching the Stephensons. Some of the men had guns on their persons or in their cars. After dark, some of these men, a little the worse for drink, cruised around in their cars and fired some shots to frighten the Negroes.

Sheriff J. J. Underwood realized that there might be violence. Early in the afternoon, after talking with Julius Blair, elderly and highly respected Negro business man, the sheriff released the Stephensons on a bond signed by Blair and advised Blair to get the Stephensons out of town. James Stephenson was taken safely to Nashville but his mother hid out in Columbia.

In mid-afternoon Flo Fleming, sheriff-elect and brother of William Fleming who was involved in the original episode, talked to the milling crowd of white men, urging them to go home and not make any trouble. This seemed to ease the situation temporarily.

Later in the afternoon a group of about 35 whites, mostly youngsters, went to the jail, kicked on the door and told the sheriff they would like to have the Stephensons. The sheriff pointed a tommy-gun at them, told them he would shoot the first man who tried to come in, and that the prisoners were not there anyway. The crowd left the jail, and two of the men who were particularly drunk and noisy were arrested.

It is significant that the groups of white people who milled around the square were not organized and never reached the hell-bent mob stage.

The Negroes' Fear

The Negroes of Columbia had not forgotten the horrors of previous lynchings. When they saw the crowd of white men gathering, they were fearful of a lynching or a riot. Those who were aware of the situation went home early and prepared to face the worst.

Columbia has several Negro areas. The business area, sometimes called by the unattractive name of Mink Slide, lies in a hollow only a stone's throw from the courthouse square. In this area groups of Negroes gathered to discuss the impending crisis and what they might do in case of attack. Some of the Negroes brought their guns and declared that they would defend their businesses and homes to the last.

Their numbers were augmented by arrivals from the country. Several Negroes had passed the word along to rural friends: "Tell everybody you see there's supposed to be a lynching in Columbia. Tell them to come prepared. We may need a little help."

A few Negroes cruised around in their cars to see what was going on. In one car police spotted a high-powered rifle and took charge of it.

Sheriff Underwood knew that a considerable crowd of Negroes had collected in Mink Slide, and late in the afternoon he decided to go there to talk with them. He drove to Mink Slide in his car, got out, and walked up to a group of about 100 people. He said, in effect, "Let's not have any trouble. We're going to keep things under control and if you will all just go on home, there's not going to be any trouble here." Some of the Negroes said, "The Sheriff is right. The best thing to do is to go home." Others said, "Sheriff, how do we know what that crowd of white people up there is going to do? We're going to stay right here as long as they're up there around the courthouse." The sheriff was alarmed by this attitude and by the weapons he saw, so he called the Governor and asked for 15 or 20 State Highway Patrolmen.

As darkness came on, the Negroes turned out the lights in the Mink Slide area. Figuring that the street lights might assist their potential attackers, they proceeded to shoot out the lights in the immediate vicinity.

The Crucial Point

Early in the evening the Chief of Police, J. Walter Griffin, decided to go to Mink Slide and see what was going on there. He took with him three patrolmen who were the entire night force of Columbia. As they entered the Negro business area in the darkness, they were fired upon. All four were hit and one was seriously wounded.

Some of the Negroes left Mink Slide immediately after this incident. One Negro taxi driver took ten or more persons to the edge of town.

After this unfortunate turn of events, Sheriff Underwood feared that wide-scale rioting would break out. He called Governor McCord and asked for more help. Groups of State Highway Patrolmen entered Columbia between 10 P. M. and midnight, followed later by units of the State Guard under the command of General J. M. Dickinson, Jr.

Unfortunate Incident

Later in the night a newspaper man, who was in Columbia to cover the situation, telephoned A. J. Morton, elderly Negro undertaker, and asked for a statement. Morton told him he had nothing to say. Against the advice of other newsmen, the reporter slipped down to Morton's home. On learning this, several Patrolmen followed and entered Morton's home. They asked, "Who lives here?" Morton replied that his family lived there. The Patrolmen looked into other rooms and found several other Negroes, some of them with guns. (Morton had simply permitted several people to come in from the street and rest. He had asked them to lay their guns aside.) Twelve persons, including Morton, were arrested at once and taken to jail. This incident heightened the growing feeling of the officials that a "conspiracy" was afoot.

The State Patrol Closes In

There were conferences between the local officials, General Dickinson and Lynn Bomar, Chief of the Highway Patrol. They felt that the main problem was to disarm and arrest the Negroes who were gathered in Mink Slide. General Dickinson said that he thought the State Guard could handle the situation by using tear gas and avoid any shooting. Bomar insisted that the State Patrol should handle the job. The State Patrol surrounded Mink Slide and at dawn closed in on the business area, calling to the Negroes to surrender. Some of the Negroes began firing, and after this bedlam broke out. The Patrolmen began firing indiscriminately into the buildings. The Negroes surrendered almost immediately. The atmosphere was one of fear, anger, and hysteria. There was a general melee of clubbing, kicking, and shoving as the Negroes were lined up for the March to the jail. About sixty persons were arrested at this time. Surprisingly enough, no one was killed in this encounter, but several Negroes were seriously injured and several Patrolmen received minor injuries.

The undertaker's establishment, the barber shop, the dance hall and other places were completely wrecked. Angry and excited members of the State Patrol went through the buildings ruthlessly destroying the furnishings and equipment. White hangers-on, in no way restrained by the State Patrol, added to the destruction.

A considerable quantity of guns and ammunition was confiscated in Mink Slide. Later there was systematic searching for firearms in the homes of Negroes and a few of the white people on the streets were disarmed. In all, some 400 weapons were confiscated and stacked in the county jail.

Calm After the Storm

After this violent episode there was calm in Columbia, at least outwardly. The Chief of Police drove through the Negro area telling the residents by means of a loud speaker that everything was all right and they had nothing to fear. The State Guard, several hundred strong, remained on duty and many people went about their business as usual. Additional arrests were made and questioning of the arrested Negroes was begun by a group composed of local officials and representatives of the State Patrol and the State Guard.

Maurice Weaver, white attorney of Chattanooga, who was employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to represent the legal interests of the Negroes, arrived in Columbia early in the morning of February 27. He asked permission to see the prisoners to inform them that they did not have to make any statements unless they wished and to arrange bail for the prisoners. He was not allowed to see them at this time but was told that most of the prisoners would probably be released on bail as soon as the inquiry group had completed its preliminary questioning. Soon after Weaver departed, Julius Blair, elderly and respected local Negro who had accompanied him in his visit to the courthouse, was arrested.

Within the next few days about two-thirds of the prisoners were released on bail. Most of the bonds were signed by Julius Blair and other local Negro business men, a few by a local white attorney.

Tragedy at the Jail

On the afternoon of Thursday, February 28, another tragic incident took

place. Three Negro prisoners, William Gordon, James Johnson, and Napoleon Stewart, who had been questioned by the investigating group, were brought to the office of the jail. Johnson had been told that he would be released on a $250.00 bond. Deputies R. T. Darnell and Ed. Pennington and John Morgan, *Nashville Banner* photographer, were in the room with these three prisoners. Three stacks of confiscated weapons were also in the room. While Pennington was lounging on a bed and Darnell was talking on the telephone, Gordon in some manner loaded a gun, or found one already loaded, from the stack of weapons near his chair, and fired at Darnell, hitting him in the arm. Several Patrolmen who had just left this room to go to the conference room, rushed back in, firing as they entered. Gordon and Johnson were both mortally wounded and died en route to a Nashville hospital.

After this incident, the officials in charge took the precaution of transporting 42 of the prisoners under heavy guard to Nashville for safe-keeping.

Later Developments

In all, slightly more than 100 Negroes and four or five whites were arrested. As the investigating group proceeded with its questioning, it released some persons outright and held others on charges ranging from carrying concealed weapons to attempted murder. On March 7, Sheriff Underwood announced that all Negroes who had been arrested had been released, either outright or on bail.

The Maury County Grand Jury, which was in session at the time of these incidents, began its investigations about March 20. On March 22, it was reported that forty persons (36 Negroes and 4 whites) had been indicted. Twenty-six of the Negroes were charged with "attempted murder in the first degree."

On March 21, Attorney General Tom Clark announced that he had instructed the United States Attorney at Columbia to ask the District Court to convene a federal grand jury as soon as possible in order to determine whether civil rights had been violated. This action is very desirable. It can do much to clear up the emotion and misinformation which have surrounded this whole affair*.

Comments

The Columbia affair was not a race riot in the usual sense. White people, largely from outlying areas in Maury County, gathered in the court house area of Columbia after a relatively trivial incident involving a white man and two Negroes. Some of them were armed and might have attempted a lynching if they could have gotten hold of the Stephensons without too much personal danger, but they never reached the mob stage. A Negro group gathered in the Negro business area for purposes of defense in case the white people started anything. There was no actual rioting between the whites and Negroes. The local officials considered that the white people were pretty well under control, and they honestly felt that the armed Negroes who had gathered in Mink Slide were a greater potential threat to the peace than the armed whites on the court house square. Even so, they were so sure nothing was going to happen that the four policemen walked into Mink Slide in darkness without taking the proper precaution to assure their safety. This was the point at which the situation became explosive.

Plenty of mistakes were made on both sides. If the white people who gathered in Columbia had been dispersed, there would probably have been no further trouble. If the local officials had had a more effective way of communicating with the Negroes, the affair might have ended peaceably. If the Negroes who had gathered in Mink Slide had not made the mistake of firing on the policemen who went to talk to them on the night of February 25, there might have been no violence. If the State Patrol, which was called in after the policemen were fired upon, had waited until broad daylight and used more sensible methods of handling the situation, the course of events might have been much different.

We believe that Sheriff Underwood deserves some commendation for his hand-

*Since this was written, the Federal Grand Jury, meeting at Nashville, has recessed without making any indictments.

ling of the affair in its early stages. He released the Stephensons on bail and advised their bondsman, Julius Blair, to get them safely out of town. He dealt firmly with a group of white men who came to the jail and asked for the Stephensons' and arrested two of the men. He went to Mink Slide on the afternoon of February 25 and talked to the Negroes assembled there, asking them to go home and assuring them that there was not going to be any trouble. John Fleming, attorney and brother of Will Fleming who was involved in the original incident, and John Finney, local editor, who had just returned from the armed services, also deserve commendation. They went among the white people around the courthouse square on February 25 and tried to persuade them to go home. That night Finney's home was fired into, presumably by white men who resented his advice.

Unfortunately, the truth about the Columbia incident is being obscured by biased interpretations. The official version of the affair as seen in the statements made by Governor McCord and other officials is that the Negroes engaged in a "conspiracy" to commit acts of aggression against white people and particularly against officers of the law. They were even inclined to see "outside influences" aiding and abetting the "conspiracy." On the other hand, equally biased statements have been made by certain agencies which are interested in the civil rights aspect of the affair. Some of these tend to "glamorize" the Negroes who were involved by making it appear that they merely retired to their homes for defense and that they fired only after they were attacked.

The truth lies in between these extreme interpretations. We believe that although the primary responsibility for the creation of tension situations of this sort rests upon white people, the responsibility for the course of events in this particular situation, once it was created, is about equally divided between whites and Negroes.

Civil Rights

We are convinced that in the handling of the Mink Slide affair there was violation of civil rights in the following respects:

(1) **Needless destruction of property.** A certain amount of destruction was inevitable, assuming that it was necessary to close in on Mink Slide in order to disarm the Negroes, but there is no doubt that there was much needless destruction and even vandalism. We believe that much of this was done by members of the State Patrol and that some of it was perpetrated by white hangers-on.

(2) **Mistreatment of Negroes at time of arrest.** Even on the assumption that the Mink Slide raid was necessary and that it involved the use of a certain amount of force, we believe there was unnecessary roughness and brutality in the disarming and arresting of the Negroes.

(3) **Refusal to give Attorney Weaver immediate access to prisoners.** Although Mr. Weaver was permitted to see two leading Negroes, Julius Blair and James E. Morton, when he went to Columbia early in the morning of February 27, he was not permitted to see all the prisoners so that he could inform them of their legal rights, nor was he permitted to be present during the preliminary questioning and sifting of the prisoners.

(4) **Unwarranted arrests and indictments.** We believe that the arrest of respected Negro citizens like Julius Blair and James Morton was wholly unnecessary. They were not even present in Mink Slide. We believe that some of the indictments were unwarranted and that others are out of proportion to the actual offenses.

(5) **Unlawful search and seizure.** After the Mink Slide episode, the State Patrolmen searched every Negro home without warrants and seized whatever weapons they could find. In doing this they were also unnecessarily rough and discourteous toward the Negro occupants. Although they have rather wide police powers in time of disorder, it seems doubtful that the "emergency" here was grave enough to justify the wholesale searching of homes.

The killing of two Negroes at the jail on February 28 was not a "frame-up" insofar as our present evidence indicates.

Gordon, the Negro who shot at Deputy Darnell, was known to be emotionally unstable and had indicated his desperation to his friends just before he was brought into the jail office. The deputies who were present were extremely careless, since they had either left a loaded rifle on the stack of confiscated weapons near Gordon's chair or were so unobservant as to give him an opportunity to load the gun with a bullet which he had concealed on his person.

Some Lessons

The Columbia tragedy need not have happened. Even after the precipitating incident and the gathering of people in the streets there would have been good chances of preventing the outbreak of violence if certain factors in the situation had been different.

(1) Columbia had no interracial committee of any sort. In view of the record of two lynchings in Maury County in the past 20 years, it should have been an urgent matter for Columbia to have some kind of bi-racial committee. No one would contend that the mere existence of such a committee is a full guarantee against the outbreak of racial violence, but it is a well-known fact that such committees are helpful because they establish patterns of free discussion and communication between members of both races.

(2) There was a noticeable lack of the sort of courageous civic leadership which might have kept this affair from reaching the stage of violence. As we have indicated, the sheriff and a few other men made efforts to disperse the potential trouble-makers, but the ministers and other civic leaders who frequently stand out in situations of this kind seemed to have made little or no effort toward a peaceful adjustment. One minister was telephoned by a colored friend who said, "I am afraid there is going to be trouble. I hope you will go down town and help to stop it." His attitude was "I didn't think there was anything I could do about it, so I went to bed."

(3) There was a noticeable lack of clear and intelligent communication between the white and Negro leaders. In view of points (1) and (2) above, it was only natural that there were very few leaders who were in the habit of communicating and trusting one another across racial lines. Even in the mechanical sense there seems to have been no communication by telephone between the local officials and the Negro community. If the police chief had taken the simple precaution of getting word to the Negroes in Mink Slide that he was coming there in the darkness to talk to them, he and his men might not have been fired upon.

(4) There is a great need for more careful planning of the procedures to be used by local and state police in the handling of dangerous situations. We believe that if the following procedures had been observed there would have been no violence: first, disarming and dispersing the white people who had collected around the court house; second, posting guards at strategic places to preserve order; third, after daylight, using a loudspeaker to inform the Mink Slide Negroes that the whites had been dispersed and instructing the Negroes in what manner they were to come out and surrender their weapons.

What Can Be Done?

What can be done to salvage as much decency and justice as possible from the Columbia tragedy?

(1) Any fair-minded person must admit that there are some white people and some Negroes who deserve punishment under the law for what they did at Columbia. It is almost a foregone conclusion that any white offender who is tried will "get off easy." What about the Negro defendants? The eyes of the nation will be on Columbia when their trials occur.

The Columbia defendants should be given the benefit of every possible doubt as to their guilt or the gravity of their offenses. This means that some of the charges should be nol prossed and others reduced to less serious categories. The trials should be conducted so fairly that there can be no excuse for these cases becoming the subject of prolonged litigation and agitation, as happened in the notorious Scottsboro cases. A change of venue for the trials is probably highly desirable, and a jury composed of members of both races is certainly desirable.

The outcome depends largely upon the

white officials and citizens of Maury County. If justice must err, let it be on the side of leniency. Otherwise the wounds to interracial peace will be cut deeper, and they will not heal in this generation.

(2) There should be restitution for the unnecessary property damage to the Negro business houses in Mink Slide. Since much of this was done by the State Patrol, the State of Tennessee should assume the major obligation for restitution. The fair-minded people of Tennessee should not let the Governor and the Legislature forget this obligation, and they can take the lead by organizing a volunteer restoration fund.

(3) Columbia should set up a bi-racial citizens' council and let it function as a medium of honest discussion and action for the adjustment of interracial problems.

What the South Can Do

The lessons from Columbia are not for Columbia alone. The whole South should take heed. Here are some specific suggestions.

(1) Sensible people of both races should get together more frequently. The pattern has existed for many years and it is spreading, but it needs a greater impetus. Frank discussion and courageous action can save a lot of grief.

(2) The Conference of Southern Governors should take the lead by recognizing the need for intelligent action and by promoting such action. The Conference could (a) sponsor a movement for state-wide citizens' councils on human relations or cooperate more actively with existing voluntary state interracial councils; (2) initiate a series of conferences on ways of reducing race tensions in the areas where so many of them arise, particularly in public transportation and in the abuse of police power; (3) promote a Southwide movement for training state and local police in an understanding of the Negro minority and in a more intelligent exercise of the powers of law enforcement.

The Southern Regional Council, a Southwide voluntary agency whose major interest is the South's human resources, pledges its cooperation to any group, public or private, which wishes to work constructively on these problems.

Most race conflicts can be prevented or brought under control with a minimum of violence. But the remedy is not more machine guns and tear-gas.

Four More Veterans Join SRC

Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of the Veterans Services Division of SRC, this month added four more veterans to his staff. They are:

Jewel M. Tatum, of Beaumont, Texas, former corporal with 32 months in the Army, who will work to promote job-training and farm-training for veterans in Texas. Mr. Tatum is a graduate of Sam Houston College.

Frank P. Thomas, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, publisher of the *Alabama Citizen*, who has accepted temporary work with SRC's Veterans Services Division. A Navy veteran, who attended Stillman Institute and Alabama State Teachers College, Mr. Thomas will work in Alabama.

Wesley R. Brazier, graduate of Dillard University and Atlanta University School of Social Work, Army veteran; and Theodore R. Moses, graduate of Southern Uni-

(*Continued on page* 12)

"American Mother of 1946" Marks New Step in Negro Progress

The naming of Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of Louisville as the "American Mother of 1946" may be considered another step in the progress toward greater recognition of the Negro's rightful place in our national life. It is also a cause for some institutional pride in the Southern Regional Council, for one of Mrs. Clement's seven accomplished children is Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, who is a member of SRC's executive committee.

The reception by newspapers and the general public of Mrs. Clement's honor has been one of thorough approval. It could not be otherwise, because of Mrs. Clement's remarkable character and her unusual achievement in rearing a family of so many able and successful sons and daughters.

(*Continued on page* 11)

Insecurity and Ignorance Are Basic In Race Prejudice, Study Confirms

THE American Jewish Congress' Commission on Community Interrelations recently issued a preliminary report on experiments designed to uncover the basis of racial and religious prejudice. The study, conducted by Dr. Gordon W. Allport of the psychology department of Harvard University, placed greatest emphasis on attitudes toward Jews, but the findings have bearing on all classes of race or group prejudice.

The report's emphasis on the effects of insecurity point up the fact that economic conditions and consequent backgrounds of education and life-experience are basic factors in the creation of un-democratic attitudes and lead to the conclusion that higher, more stable standards of living and positive opportunities are the only fundamental remedies.

Partial Results

Partial results of the experiment reveal that:

1. Persons feeling least secure in their surroundings have the greatest amount of racial and religious prejudice;
2. Persons having the most contact with any particular group hold the least prejudice toward its members.
3. Prejudices or dislikes acquired between the ages of 2 and 11 and after 17 years of age are strongest in the minds of those studied.

Dr. Allport obtained as participants 214 elementary psychology students from Dartmouth, 166 from Harvard, and 57 from Radcliffe. In the first stage, the students were asked to fill out a chart on experiences with, and opinions concerning, minority groups. They were instructed to be "honest, straightforward, and objective" and to submit their reports unsigned.

Bigoted People

In his preliminary statement on findings, Dr. Allport commented: "I was very much impressed by the fact that the people who answered that they found the world a dangerous place were shown by their other responses to be bigoted people. . . . The way a person looks at the world is an important determinant in his attitudes. If he feels insecure, answers that 'there is not enough discipline in our American life,' has fear, he is more prejudiced. Those who are secure, feel safe, are less prejudiced.

"The bigot is shown by this study to be not awake to his environment. We found that he doesn't realize that his parents have influenced him. He replied that he was unprejudiced when there was evidence that he was prejudiced. He said that school had had no influence on him. In short, there was a drab conformity with the prejudices of the community."

Early Prejudices Strongest

Commenting on the disclosure that prejudices or dislikes acquired between the ages of 2 and 11 years and those after 17 were strongest in the minds of students, Dr. Allport said: "It is evident that it is the early prejudices that persist longest, rather than those acquired in high school years, although recent ones may be strongly impressed on the individual's consciousness."

It was found that the majority of students whose parents were both college graduates were in the group of least prejudiced. Those with one parent a college graduate were divided between the prejudiced and non-prejudiced groups.

A full report is expected before the end of the year.

Race Relations Institute Scheduled

The third annual Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association will convene at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, for a three-week period from July 1 to July 20.

A distinguished group of top national leaders in government, religion, social service, education, the press and radio, industry and labor, will constitute the Institute's leadership.

Application for membership may be addressed to Charles S. Johnson, Director, Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee.

Better and Shorter Ballots For Better Elections

By Stetson Kennedy

THERE is little to be gained by making it possible for people to vote if ballots are not all honestly and correctly counted. The ideal method of balloting is by voting machines. The Southern states of North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas do not yet have such laws. Of the seven Southern states which have permissive laws, Georgia, Virginia and Oklahoma do not actually use voting machines, and the other states only have them in use in the larger cities.

Believers-in-democracy should urge that their states not only permit the use of voting machines, but that the states also share the cost of buying enough machines to serve everybody. The cost will be more than made up by the savings and benefits which the machines will bring by making elections honest and helping to elect good officials.

Better Ballots

So long as printed ballots are in use, they should be in the best possible form. In the South two kinds of ballots are now in use. One, known as the office-type, is arranged so that all the candidates for a certain office are printed in one column, like this:

Governor
John Smith—Democrat
John Jones—Republican
John Doe—Socialist
.....(Write in)

The other kind of ballot is known as the party-type. On it the candidates are arranged in columns according to their party, instead of according to the office for which they are running. The office-type ballot is superior to the party-type, because it makes it easier to see who is running for what office, and also makes it easier to vote for the best man regardless of party. Southern states which do not yet have the office-type ballot are North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Shorter Ballots

Long ballots cause delays in voting at the polls, and make it difficult for the average voter to acquaint himself with the qualifications of all the candidates. The Presidential short ballot is an improvement which puts the names of the actual Presidential candidates on the ballot instead of a whole string of electors whose intentions the people have to learn. North Carolina now leads the way as the only Southern state which has so far adopted the short Presidential ballot.

A Place to Write-In

While all Southern states have laws on the subject of write-in votes for candidates whose names are not printed on the ballot, some of these laws are faulty and ought to be improved. Mississippi allows for a write-in vote only if the regular candidate has died. Virginia discourages write-in voting by making the voter scratch out the names of all other candidates. South Carolina forbids any sort of writing on a printed ballot; in order to vote anything but a straight ticket, the voter must make out his own ballot on a sheet of blank paper. Georgia permits write-in voting, but does not provide space for it.

All ballots should provide a blank line for each office with the instructions under it "write-in."

Signed Ballot Stubs

Georgia has a law which permits each election district to decide whether or not it wants to have a ballot whose stub must be signed. This is a good system, because it makes it much more difficult and dangerous for dishonest election workers to make up fake lists; and dishonest voters are also afraid to try to vote more than once when they are required to sign each ballot stub.

(*Continued on page* 12)

A Negro Newspaper's View on Voting

OFFICIAL figures on the results of the Richmond County (Augusta, Ga.) primary election . . . which repudiated Speaker Roy Harris and his Cracker Party, which has been in power there over 20 years, disclose some interesting facts.

First, a majority of the white voters in the county voted for the Independents, thereby repudiating Roy Harris and his Cracker Party and their issue of the campaign, "white supremacy" and restoration of the white primary. This is significant in that the majority of the white people are showing they don't believe in denying the Negro the right to vote in the primary. This should be a clear notice to the rabble-rousing, race-baiting candidates of the futility of their efforts.

Second, that 1,994 Negroes voted for the Independents and 437 for the Crackers. At first it would seem that this is a small percentage out of a registration of 4,600. But the fact that several hundred Negroes who had been in line to vote long before the polls closed only to be turned away at the closing time, partly explains this. However, there has not been explained how Speaker Harris and his Cracker Party, who ran on a platform committed to disenfranchise our race, got even one Negro vote. For instance, in the Fourth Ward Harris and his ticket received 352 Negro votes as against only 221 for the Independents. It should be noted, however, it was in this ward where several hundred Negroes in all probability anti-Harris votes, were turned away at closing time of the election. But suppose the election had been closer and it would have been revealed that Harris and his party won by the margin of the Negro vote? This could have happened. Every single vote is important and every citizen must realize this. We can take no chances with our precious ballots.

We will have little choice in the next few elections. Our simple duty must be to concentrate on the best candidate or ticket to assure that a race-baiting demogogue will not slip into office through a division of the votes. This is common sense and it is a matter of self-defense.

When the race issue is gotten out of the campaigns then we can be normal citizens and consider the candidates and tickets on their merits as to political and economic principles. But until then, we have little individual choice, less we, through division, become re-enslaved politically.

Also we noticed in the Augusta election the practice of using separate voting booths for Negroes was carried out. This enabled officials to tell just how the Negroes voted. This fact may explain why the Cracker Party got some Negro votes. We happen to know that the Cracker Party cracked the whip over the head of every Negro it could reach and demanded support of their ticket. One Negro of questionable influence who was obligated to the Crackers and could not square his conscience with the idea of supporting the Crackers wanted to leave town but he was warned not to do so until after the election.

All in all, considering this election was probably the first time of voting for most of the Negro participants, we have no criticism for their conduct. And, of course, we are very gratified over the results of the election.

(*Atlanta Daily World*).

"American Mother of 1946"

(*Continued from page* 8)

Besides Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Mrs. Clement's other children are Frederick A. Clement, of West Virginia State College, now on leave to serve on a U. S. Department of Education project in Haiti; James A. Clement, former U. S. Army chaplain; George W. Clement, serving with the Red Cross in Italy; Mrs. Clarence T. Jackson, executive secretary of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the AME Church; Mrs. J. Mack Bond, now in Haiti with her husband, who is serving there on an education project; and Mrs. Emma Clement-Walker, on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

Better and Shorter Ballots

(*Continued from page* 10)

Numbered Ballot Stubs

Under this improved system the ballot is torn from a numbered stub and another numbered ticket is left attached to the ballot. When the voter has finished marking his ballot (but before it goes into the box) the election official compares the number attached to it with the number on the stub, to see that it is genuine. Before being deposited in the ballot box the perforated number is torn off the ballot, so there is no way of checking up to find out how the person voted. The Southern states which do not yet have laws permitting numbered ballot stubs are North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas.

Competent Election Crews

The South's present system of hiring election crews to supervise the voting and count the votes is to select them directly by the parties or by election boards from lists drawn up by the parties. The jobs are handed out to all sorts of people, many of whom may not be capable, or may even be dishonest. Some cities and states in various parts of the country have tried to remedy this situation. One method has been to have the state civil service board get together lists of people who are capable of working on election crews, and hiring from that list.

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, research consultant of the Southern Regional Council and chairman of the sociology department of Atlanta University, has been appointed New York University's first visiting professor of Negro culture and education. Dr. Ernest O. Melby, dean of N. Y. U. School of Education, who announced the appointment, said Dr. Reid will be the first Negro to hold a full-time professorship at the university.

Four More Veterans Join SRC

(*Continued from page* 8)

versity, formerly in the Marine Corps. Both live in New Orleans, both have teaching or group training experience; and both saw service overseas. Like Mr. Thomas, Mr. Brazier and Mr. Moses are on temporary assignment.

Florida Division of SRC Meets In Tampa for Organization

The recently established Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council held its organization meeting in Tampa last month to elect officers and frame plans for its activities. Almost 100 delegates from throughout the state attended.

Edgar W. Ray, managing editor of the *Tampa Daily Times,* was elected chairman. The Rt. Rev. John D. Wing, Orlando, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of South Florida, had previously served as chairman of the old Interracial Commission which the new organization replaces. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Israel Kaplan, Jacksonville, vice-chairman; Dr. William H. Gray, president of Florida A. and M. College, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Vero Beach, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive director of SRC, spoke at the meeting, which completed the organization of the state division of the Southern Regional Council.

NEW SOUTH

Published by

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Paul D. Williams ..... *President*
P. B. Young ..... *Vice-President*
Frank W. Spencer ..... *Vice-President*
Carter Wesley ..... *Vice-President*
Charles S. Johnson, *Chmn. Executive Com.*
Guy B. Johnson ..... *Executive Director*
Harold L. Trigg ..... *Associate Director*
Emily H. Clay ..... *Secretary-Treasurer*
George S. Mitchell, *Dir. Veterans Services*
Ray Warwick ..... *Dir. Public Relations*

Subscription rate . . . . $1.00 a year

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MAY, 1946

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Send copy, no letter, to:

- Chas. McD. Puckette
  Chattanooga Times

- Dr. Dwight M. Chalmers

- Mr. Poznanski

- Walter White
  N.A.A.C.P.
  69 5th Ave. N.Y.C.

- Dean Fleming James
  Univ. of the South
  Sewanee, Tenn.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

W. J. McGlothlin
1723 Sutton St.
Knoxville, Tenn.

– A. A. Liveright (2 copies)
Amer. Comm. on R. Relations

– Mr. Turner L. Smith (2 copies)
Chief, Civil Rights Section
Room 2116
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Wash – D. C.

6/12/46

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Carl Van Doren
Committee of 100
20 west 40 St.
N.Y. 18, N.Y.

Joseph Clark Baldwin
888 Park ave.
N.Y. C.

Roger Baldwin
170 Fifth ave.
N.Y.C.

Robbins W. Barstow
165 Elizabeth St.
Hartford, Conn.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Jacob Billikopf
805 Bankers Security Bldg
Phila, Pa.

Van Wyck Brooks
Westport, Conn.

Mrs. Samuel McCrea Cavert
297 4th Ave.
N.Y.C.

Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers
140 West 58th St.
NYC

Rev. Bernard C. Clausen
4425 Schenley Farms Terrace
Pittsburg, Pa.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Henry S. Coffin
80 Claremont ave.
N.Y.C.

Dr. James Bryant Conant
17 Quincy St.
Cambridge. Mass.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge
2400 16th St.
Washington, D.C.

Dr. George S. Counts
440 Riverside Drive
N.Y.C.

Rev. Henry Hitt Crane
671 Edison ave.
Detroit, Mich

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. John W. Davis
Institute, W. Va.

Dr. Albert Edward Day
First Methodist Church
Pasadena, Calif.

Prof. John Dewey
1 West 89 st.
N.Y.C.

Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach
3 Lincoln Lane
Cambridge, Mass.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Stephen Duggan
2 West 45th St.
N.Y.C.

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot
353 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree
Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Arlington, Vt.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick
606 West 122 St.
N.Y.C.

Rabbi Leo M. Franklin
26 Edison Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Christian Gauss
Princeton Univ.
" , N.J.

President Harry D. Gideonse
Brooklyn College
" N.Y.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Senator Joseph F. Guffey
2929 Benton Pl.
Wash. D.C.

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow
Smith College
Northhampton, Mass.

Dr. Hornell Hart
Duke Univ
Durham, N.C.

Bishop Henry W. Hobson
412 Sycamore St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Dr. John Haynes Holmes
10 Park Ave.
NYC.

Prof. Sidney Hook
606-A 3rd St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. Paul Hutchinson
1028 Cherry St
Winnetka, Ill.

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham
363 Adelphi St.
Brooklyn, NY.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Cal. Rpt 6/12/46

— Negro Digest
5125 S. Calumet Ave

~~Methodist Rev~~ Dec. 15

— Christian Century
407 S. Dearborn St
Chicago 5, Ill.

— The Churchman
425 4th Ave, New York 16

— New Republic
40 E 49th St

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

- Atlanta Daily World
- Louisville Defender (Ky)
- Houston Informer
- P. B. Young
  Norfolk Journal & Guide
- Chattanooga Observer
- Knoxville Flashlight-Herald
- Memphis World
- Nashville Globe & Independent

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Tenn -

- Paris Post - Intelligencer
- Springfield Herald
- Union City Messenger

~~Tex.~~

~~Texas~~ Va -

- Louis T. Jaffe
  Norfolk Virginian Pilot
- Virginius Dabney
  Richmond Times Dispatch

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Tenn.

- Kingsport Times
- Knoxville Journal
- " News-Sentinel
- Maryville Times
- Memphis Press-Scimitar
- " Commercial Appeal
- Morristown Gazette & Mail
- Murfreesboro News-Journal
- Nashville Banner
- " Tennessean

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

S. C.

- Columbia Record

Tenn.

- Alfred Mynders
  Chattanooga Times
- Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle
- Cleveland Banner
- Columbia Herald
- Dyersburg ~~State~~ Gazette
- Elizabethton Star
- Greeneville Sun
- Jackson Sun
- Johnson City Press-Chronicle

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

N. C.

- D. Hiden Ramsey
  Asheville Times - Citizen
- Charlotte News
- Dr. Julian Miller
  Charlotte Observer
- Greensboro News
- Raleigh News & Observer
- Winston-Salem Journal
- Durham Herald

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Md.

- Baltimore Sun

Mass.

- Christian Science Monitor

Miss.

- Hodding Carter
  Delta Democrat-Times
  Greenville, Miss.

- Jackson News

- " Clarion-Ledger

- McComb Enterprise

- Tupelo Journal

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Ga.

- Atlanta Journal
  Const.
- "
- Macon Telegraph

Ky.

- Mark Etheridge
  Louisville Courier-Journal

La.

- New Orleans Times-Picayune
- " " Item

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Fla.

Mr. H. M. Davidson
Daytona Beach Journal

Jacksonville Journal
" Times-Union

Miami Herald
" News

Edgar W. Ray
Tampa Times

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Arkansas

_ Ark. Democrat
Little Rock

_ Pine Bluff Commercial

D. C.

_ Washington News

_ " Post

_ " Star

_

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

address to

Editor

except where a name is given

Alabama

Birmingham Age-Herald

" News

Montgomery Advertiser

Tri-Cities Daily
Sheffield, Ala.

Tuscaloosa News

6/12/46

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

Col. Rist

B. K. Sparkes
Nashville Banner

Leslie T. Hart

Same

June 14, 1946

Calendar
Rent

Miss Doris Dennison
General Board of Education
Methodist Church
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Miss Dennison:

Thank you for your comments on our brief report on the Columbia, Tennessee, incident which is published in the April issue of New South.

Our complete report was published in the May issue which came off the press a few days ago. We have mailed you two copies of this issue. If you can use others, please let us know and we shall be glad to supply them without charge.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION--THE METHODIST CHURCH
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810 BROADWAY—P. O. BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

June 11, 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1946
Southern Regional Counci

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have read with interest your report in the April, 1946 issue of New South entitled ""SRC Investigates Columbia Incident."

I am anxious to receive a copy of your report which will be available after all facts have been gathered together.

Also, I wish to express my appreciation to your organization for so careful a statement and for your attempt to gather all facts and analyze them to get at root causes.

Several reports which were issued following the incident in Columbia do not reflect this same careful approach.

Sincerely,

Doris Dennison

DD/lo

810
Broadway

The General Board of Education of The Methodist Church
Division of the Local Church

Nashville,
Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL CHURCH SCHOOL WORK

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

June 17, 1946

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have sent to an editorial friend in New York your excellent report on the Columbia affair and need another for my files. If you can send me one I shall be obliged.

Yours very truly,

R. B. Eleazer

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Guy B. Johnson

Wesley Memorial Building

Atlanta, Ga.

June 17, 1946

Cal not

Dr. R. B. Eleazer
Board of Education, Methodist Church
810 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Eleazer:

By this time you have received your copy of the May issue of New South, containing our report on the Columbia, Tennessee, incident. Since you might have some requests for information on this incident, I am sending under separate cover a dozen extra copies of the May issue.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT
RB

West Virginia University
MORGANTOWN
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

6/18/46

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Secretary,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I wonder if you could spare a copy of your report on the race riots in Columbia, Tennessee, last February. I should like to make use of it in my research and with my students in our course in American Minority Peoples.

Thanking you, I am

Yours truly,

J. Saposnekow
Associate Professor of Sociology

Gbsf. sent 5 copies
May N-S.
6-22-46

June 19, 1946

Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey
Asheville Citizen-Times Co.
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Mr. Ramsey:

Thank you very much for your excellent editorial on our Columbia report in last Sunday's Citizen-Times.

It is always good to know that there are those who believe that the SRC is trying to do something constructive and who are willing to say so publicly.

Very cordially,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES
SUNDAY
THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN
MORNING
THE ASHEVILLE TIMES
EVENING
Published by
ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES CO.
ASHEVILLE, N.C.

June 17, 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Johnson:

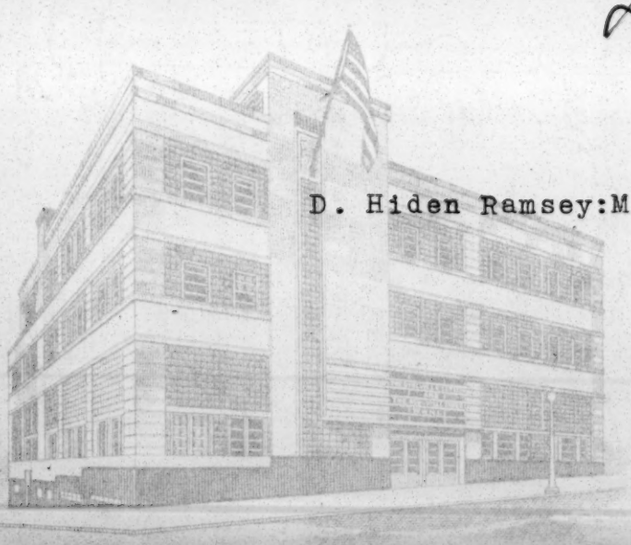
You may be interested in the attached editorial which we carried in yesterday's Citizen-Times.

Your report on the Columbia incident was admirable. It set a pattern which other organizations could follow with real profit in discussing racial conflicts.

Cordially yours,

D. Hiden Ramsey

D. Hiden Ramsey:M



June 19, 1946

Mr. Carey E. Haigler
Regional Director, C.I.O.
717 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mr. Haigler:

Thank you for your letter of commendation on the Southern Regional Council's report on the Columbia, Tennessee, incident. The reaction to it seems to be generally favorable, and I hope that it will do some good.

Since you might have an opportunity to place some copies of the report where they will do good, we are sending you some additional copies under separate cover. If you could use more, just let us know.

We want to develop a manual suitable for use by state and local police for training policemen to deal more fairly with Negroes. If we can get the cooperation of several Southern governors, I think we can put such a program across. Anything you can do to get "Big Jim" Folsom to thinking along this line will be all to the good.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

717 COMER BUILDING CIO BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

REGIONAL OFFICE

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

PHONE 3-3696

NEW ADDRESS
209 Ramsay-McCormack Bldg.
Birmingham 8, Alabama
Telephone 8-3319

June 17, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I want to congratulate you and the Southern Regional Council on the May, 1946 edition of THE NEW SOUTH, particularly that portion devoted to what happened at Columbia.

I believe that you have presented a most clear, concise and true picture of what actually happened. The terrible distortion of facts by the reactionaries and radicals left me very much in doubt as to the proper course of action to pursue.

Your article has left no doubt in my mind that certain people among both races are to be commended and certain people among both races should be punished for their participation in the riot.

If I can be of any assistance in common sense programs such as yours, I will be only too glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Carey E. Haigler

Carey E. Haigler
Regional Director

CEH/ww

June 24, 1946

Mrs. Samray Smith
572 East 17th Street
Brooklyn 26, New York

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of June 18. I am very glad that you noticed the New York Times account of our report on the Columbia, Tennessee, incident.

We have sent you under separate cover six copies of the May issue of New South containing our Columbia report and some additional literature which we hope will be of interest to you.

It is always good to hear from a fellow TarHeel. I worked in the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for twenty years before coming to my present job. Believe me, this work now is certainly different from what I did at Chapel Hill.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

Air Mail

572 East 17th Street
Brooklyn 26 New York
June 18, 1946

Mr. Guy R. Johnson
The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

As a Tar Heel, and an alumnae of the University of North Carolina, Woman's College, I was filled to overflowing with pride to read in the New York Times an account of your report on the Columbia, Tenn., race riots. I did not know until that time that such an investigation was under way.

Mr. Ed Clark, a Tenn. boy who covered the riot for one of the magazines here, did tell me something about what took place, but not as much as I wanted to know.

Since your report has been made public, I wonder if you would send me a copy? I want it not only for myself but to pass among my friends who all too often see the good and not the bad that comes from the South. I am enclosing a dollar for the expense of sending me your findings, if the cost is more I will gladly pay it.

With best wishes and sincere congratulations, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Samray Smith

Mrs. Samray Smith

6/20/46

Col Report

June 25, 1946

Mr. John A. Chambliss
Chambliss & Chambliss
Provident Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Chambliss:

I deeply appreciate your note of commendation on our report of the Columbia, Tennessee, difficulties. We have had a number of letters of congratulation' and so far only one which objects to our report. The latter was from a man in Texas who seems to have made up his mind that the population of Columbia is composed of 10,000 white Fascists and 3,000 colored Angels.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

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JAC CHAMBLISS
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June 17, 1946.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Just a word to congratulate you on the very objective judicial and yet penetrating analysis of the Columbia difficulties. I know nothing about the facts but I think I know sound comment with integrity back of it, and there is every evidence of integrity and sound judgment in your handling of the comments.

You are to be congratulated.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. CHAMBLISS

JAC:W

CD-Pgs

June 25, 1946

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter of June 18. We have had a number of letters of congratulation concerning our Columbia report. So far, there has been only one which took exception to it. It was from a man in Texas, who apparently assumes that the population of Columbia is made up of 10,000 white Fascists and 3,000 colored Angels.

Your point about the value of the Negro policemen at Columbia is well taken, and I think we can work on this angle hereafter in making use of the Columbia report. You will be interested to know that the Associated Press used a long write-up of our Columbia report and that it was widely published, not only in the Southern papers, but elsewhere.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

June 18, 1946

My dear Guy: I have read very carefully your report on Columbia in the current issue of the New South. I read it consecutively with some other statements that have been put out. It seems to me you have been objective and fair in the statement. Extremists may think that you have leaned over backward in being so. I myself think that there is a place for this kind of reporting, and that you have done a good job on it and can stand by it. I have only one suggestion. Since the matter of the use of Negro policemen seems to be up in so many places, the Columbia incident might be useful in pointing out that if there had been Negro policemen on the force at Columbia, they could have supplied what seems to be absolutely missing in this picture; namely, some sort of dependable contact with the Negro community.

I am sure that one Negro policeman wisely and sympathetically used could have changed this whole affair from a stark tragedy, to an orderly solution to a not-too-important problem.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Will W. Alexander

WWA:SO

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6 copies May NS

June 26, 1946

Cal enclosure

The Rev. Peyton R. Williams
Christ Church
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you very much for your comments on our Columbia, Tennessee, report which appeared in the May issue of New South. We have had a number of similar comments and so far only one which expresses dissatisfaction with it.

Under separate cover, we are sending you six copies of the May issue of New South. If you can use more of them, just let us know, and we will be glad to send them. In large quantities, that is, 100 or more copies, we offer them at the rate of $3.00 a hundred.

Thank you for your check for $5.00 covering dues and an additional contribution to SRC for the year 1946. It is good to be able to count on you as a friend and member of SRC.

I am now trying to put a suitable person in the field in Tennessee to build up our support there a little further before organizing our Tennessee Division. I do hope that we can get the Tennessee group going sometime this fall.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Christ Church
(EPISCOPAL)
Ninth and Broad
Nashville 3, Tennessee

OFFICE OF THE RECTOR

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1946
Southern Regional Council

June 25, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I was highly pleased with the fair and, I believe, accurate report on Columbia in your May Issue of NEW SOUTH. Such a statement was very much needed in view of the extremes expressed on both sides.

I enclose herewith my dues for the year and also an additional amount for which I should appreciate your sending me six copies of that edition—or at least a reprint of the article.

I regret exceedingly that it was impossible for me to attend the meeting of the Council in February, with the view of organizing a Tennessee branch. I feel the need of it and earnestly hope that it can be accomplished before too long.

Power to you.

Faithfully yours,

Peyton R. Williams

Peyton R. Williams

g
Enc.

Check for $5.00 given Brian Clay.
(Dues $3.00 '45 + '46

Columbia

10 copies May NS

June 26, 1946

Professor Lewis M. Killian
Department of Sociology
Iowa State College
Ames, Iowa

Dear Killian:

Thanks a lot for your letter of June 24. I am glad that you liked the report on "What Happened at Columbia" which we published in the May issue of New South.

We are sending under separate cover 10 copies of the May issue. They will be billed at 40 cents and it will be all right to remit stamps if you wish. For larger quantities, that is, 50 copies or over, the rate will be 3 cents a copy.

You might be interested to know that the Associated Press wrote up quite a good story about our Columbia report, and that it was carried rather widely in the newspapers throughout the country. So far, we have had, with one exception, very favorable comments on the report.

It is good to know that you follow our work, even though you are some distance away. I hope you are enjoying your work at Iowa State College. Let us know if there is any way in which we can serve you.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

IOWA STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
AMES, IOWA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

24 June 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I just received the May issue of New South. Several of us in the sociology department here at Iowa State were very favorably impressed by your article, "What Happened at Columbia", and we feel that it could be put to good use in our teaching. Therefore, I would like to ask that you send me ten copies of this issue if they are available. I don't know what the cost is, but you may send them C.O.D, or I will send you a check for the amount. I would also like to find out what they cost in bulk in the event we might wish to requisition a large number through the library.

Although I am a long way off from the scene of your activities, I am following them closely through your literature and the Atlanta Constitution. The work seems to be going on at a fine rate. Congratulations!

Sincerely yours

Lewis M. Killian

Lewis M. Killian

LBK:blk

Selective

June 26, 1946

Mr. James A. Atkins, President
Hilltop Council
3503 Sherman Avenue, N. W.
Washington 10, D. C.

Dear Mr. Atkins:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 18 commenting on our suggestion that bi-racial committees be set up in Southern communities to prevent tension situations from developing into open conflict.

I think you have probably attached a different meaning from what I intended to the term "bi-racial". I used the term simply in the sense of a committee composed of members of both races. In other words, I was using it as synonymous with "interracial committee".

I believe that in some places the suggestion which you make, namely, that an interracial council stay on constant duty during a threatened racial conflict, would work out satisfactorily. However, I feel that the main thing is to get the leaders of both races occustomed to meeting together and having honest discussions. They can make plans and decide on techniques for dealing with tension situations. Once such a situation arises, a few designated people who are constantly on the job can function more effectively than the whole committee in continuous meeting.

Thanks again for your comments. With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

May NS enclosed.

3303 Sherman Avenue, N. W.
Washington 10, D. C.
June 18, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
In care of P M
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In June 18 issue of PM I have read about your plan for setting up bi-racial groups in Southern communities where racial tensions seem to foreshadow future trouble. Your plan is certainly better than any arrangement now in existence.

But I wonder whether it will meet the extreme emergency need of threatened race riots. Would not the burden of such responsibility as either group could wield fall on the white committee? Would not the Negro committee find itself in a position where it had to sanction the whitewash of white criminals after they had embarrassed, humiliated and beaten Negroes during a period of racial disturbances? Would there not be free intra-racial discussion rather than inter-racial discussion in such groups?

I offer as an alternative the setting up of an inter-racial council which like a jury on trial duty would stay in continuous session during a period of threatened racial strife. This body should hold its meetings in the City Hall or the County Court House and should be in constant touch with the Chief Civil Officer of the political subdivision involved. And if possible such civil officer, the Mayor for instance, should be an ex officio member of the council. Under this arrangement it could be hoped that the inter-racial committee would have an advisory function to the chief civil officer. And thus information concerning the activities of two racial groups would probably be available at all times and a break-down of the civil protective forces such as is alleged to have occurred at Columbia Tennessee during the recent racial difficulty there would be avoided.

Very truly yours,

James A. Atkins

James A. Atkins, President
Hilltop Council

Col Rept

June 27, 1946

Mr. Wendell G. Addington
2510 26th Street
Lubbock, Texas

Dear Mr. Addington:

Thank you for your letter concerning our report on the Columbia, Tennessee, affair. Of course, I am sorry that you are disappointed with it, but I have no right to expect that everyone will agree completely with the report.

In investigating Columbia and preparing the report, we tried to be truthful and fair to all concerned. I am sure that we interviewed more people, read more reports, and had access to more confidential material than any other agency which investigated the disturbance. Some of the other reports, for example, "The Truth about the Columbia, Tennessee, Cases" and "Terror in Tennessee", are not only inaccurate with regard to the facts, but are written in a spirit which seems to me to encourage intolerance and stereotyped thinking. The truth is bad enough, and I believe that straightforward factual accounts of such situations will serve the cause of justice better in the long run.

The Supreme Court decision concerning jury service in the Scottsboro case was, of course, a great decision in the struggle for civil rights. When I used the word "notorious", I was not referring to the Supreme Court decision but to the manner in which the trails were conducted. Having made a special study of the Scottsboro litigation and having had an opportunity to know some of the people who were directly involved in it, I am convinced that the strategy of the defense, headed by Mr. Liebowitz, was to deliberately prolong the cases and exploit them for the purpose of promoting certain ideologies. I know how the NAACP and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which were cooperating in the defense in the early stages, were shoved out of the picture by the ILD so that the ILD could run a spectacular show of its own. I believe that if the NAACP had retained control of the defense, the litigation would have proceeded more rapidly and more fairly, and that the same Supreme Court victory would have been won within one or two years. As it was, the cases dragged along for six or seven years, and the Scottsboro defendants served what amounted to lengthy prison terms. In other words, I am trying to say that I think there is a difference between carrying on litigation to the bitter end on grounds of principle, and carrying it on for the sake of agitation and promotion of some special interest.

We ought to get together and argue this matter some time. I believe we would have a good time!

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1946
Southern Regional Council

Air Mail

2510 26th Street
Lubbock, Texas
June 19, 1946

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I wish to express my disappointment at the long-delayed report of the Southern Regional Council on the Columbia case. In a sincere attempt to be impartial and tolerant, the author on every hand tries to justify the acts of the whites involved. Fair-mindedness does not mean finding excuses for those who are to blame. The well-meaning effort to forestall precipitate and intemperate action results in a timidity which will forestall even that action urgently needed. The whole mild tone of the article is that of the apologist--not the fighter for justice.

And since when did the Scottsboro cases become "notorious?" They form a glorious chapter in the fight for civil rights. How much more fitting it would have been for the SRC to have promised equally vigorous action in this case, than to decry the "prolonged litigation and agitation" which saved the lives of other innocent men. Why does not the SRC pledge itself to prolong this litigation and agitate so long as injustice prevails?

Very truly yours,

Wendell G. Addington (SRC member)

Wendell G. Addington

Col Report

June 28, 1946

Miss Naomi Horowitz
The New Republic
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Miss Horowitz:

Thank you for your note of June 25 concerning our report on what happened at Columbia, Tennessee. We are delighted that you want to mention the article to your readers. We shall be glad to supply single copies free on request. For those wishing quantities, the rate is $3.00 per hundred.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

BRUCE BLIVEN
PRESIDENT
DANIEL MEBANE
TREASURER

The New
REPUBLIC
40 East 49th Street,
New York 17, N.Y.

Rec. 6/27

June 25, 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We were very interested to see your article in the New South on what happened at Columbia. We should like to mention the article to our readers. Is it possible to suggest that they write you for a copy?

Sincerely,

Naomi Horowitz

Naomi Horowitz

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

nh:rt

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

ent,"—Gordon Browning July 21, 1936

Banner.

EE PEOPLE ARE INSEPARABLE. 18 PAGES NASHVILLE, TENN., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9, 1946

History Has Given U. S. Communist Party "Decisive Tasks," Says Stalin

GOP Claims Enough Votes To Ban Meat, Poultry From OPA

Washington, July 9—(AP)—Republicans today claimed enough coalition support to exempt meat and poultry from price controls under the new OPA bill.

Senate Republican Whip Kenneth S. Wherry,(Neb.), said a dozen Democrats had joined a near-solid bloc of Republicans in supporting his amendment to ban price ceilings on the two foods. The vote he conceded, will be close.

A ballot on the amendment was expected tomorrow. Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.), bitter foe of President Truman on the OPA issue, was scheduled to take the floor today to denounce the bill written by the Senate Banking Committee.

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (Ky.), warned the Senate to prepare for night sessions—starting today—to speed debate. He wants to pass the bill and send it to conference with the House this week.

Barkley, who is fighting Wherry's meat and poultry plan, characterized the amendment as "the key to the whole decontrol question."

If the Senate turns down the Wherry amendment, Barkley predicted other decontrol moves also would be rejected quickly. He declined to predict the outcome of the Senatc's first major test on the new bill.

Still pending is another Wherry amendment to keep controls off dairy products. Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), also has offered an amendment to lift controls on virtually all farm commodities.

The Senate is expected to dispose of all decontrol proposals before getting down to work on pricing amendments.

Other amendments offered include Taft's plan to give manufacturers, producers and processors their 1940 prices plus their increased costs, and a Wherry-sponsored proposal to allow distributors, wholesales and retailers their prewar mark-ups.

Both the Wherry and Taft pricing amendments were the target of Mr. Truman in his veto of the previous OPA extension bill.

Support of a number of senators for meat and poultry decontrol centers of their announced lack of confidence that the OPA or the Agriculture Department, which would have food control powers under the new bill, ever would exercise its authority to remove controls.

Taft declared the present compromise bill "has the machinery for decontrol but those wanting meat decontrol don't think they will get it that way."

The pending bill would revive OPA in a modified form for one year and would nullify rent increases levied since the old law expired last week.

The New York Times Looks At Columbia

Editor's Note: Under date of June 30 the New York Times carries a general and searching story by a staff correspondent, Harold Hinton, on the Columbia "incident" and subsequent conditions in Maury County. The article is reproduced in part because of its apparent fairness, which is in contrast to the extremities of the Communist press of the North. The Times writer makes this striking statement: "What worries the more serious thinking white people here is the (to them) surprising fact that a prior arrangement appears to have existed among the Negro population as to tactics to be employed in case of emergency." The Times story follows. The only part omitted is the introduction which dealt with a phase of the legal proceedings already past:

To understand the resentment of the white community against these well-intentioned efforts of outsiders, it is necessary to know a little of the background of Maury (pronounced "Murray") County. It is a prosperous, proud and cultured community of 43,000 inhabitants. Many families have lived in the county for a hundred and fifty years, their Tennessee forebears having come out from Virginia to take advantage of the land grants Congress voted to Revolutionary War veterans.

It has some of the finest farm land in the United States, made fruitful by great deposits of phosphates lying close to the surface.

Of late years, the economy of Maury County has become diversified along the lines experts usually recommend for the whole South, with the result that it is almost depression-proof. On its rich farming land it grows tobacco, corn and wheat, on its poorer land it pastures dairy cattle. It has several textile mills of medium size, besides a half-dozen large plants which make either chemicals or fertilizers out of the abundant phosphate deposits.

This is no tobacco road. Maury County has no sharecroppers, in the bad sense of the word. Its tenant farmers are prosperous and respected citizens.

Many Negroes Own Homes

The Negroes of Maury County are prosperous, on the average, as compared with the Negroes in the purely agricultural areas of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Clarksville Paper Backs McKellar

The Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle was one of the first of the Middle Tennessee papers to back the candidacy of Sen. K. D. McKellar for renomination. Many others, including the two newspapers at Columbia, birthplace of McKellar's opponent, have taken a similar stand.

Under the heading, "No Time for Change," the Leaf-Chronicle points to McKellar's long service, saying:

"While this newspaper has differed at times with Senator K. D. McKellar, we shall support him for reelection to the U. S. Senate. We feel that it would be a mistake to replace the veteran senator who, by party rank, service and ability, has become a power in Washington.

"By virtue of his office of President Pro Tem of the Senate, Mr. McKellar holds an office equivalent to that of Vice-President, as well as being a member of the Senate and a power on many important committees of that body.

"It would be a mistake at this time to dismiss a public servant who has climbed to almost unprecedented power as a Senator and replace him with a freshman who for the first few years at best ould hardly expect to be on many werful committees and have le weight in the Senate.

We have no quarrel with Sena- McKellar's opponent, Ned Car- ck, and do not regret support- him in a previous race for the nate. But we feel that Tennessee uld make a mistake if it de- tely discarded the power and e built up by Senator Mc- n a long, unbroken record nate."

Thye Receives Wide Margin In Minnesota

(By Associated Press)

Gov. Edward J. Thye and his political mentor, Harold E. Stassen, were far ahead today in their fight to unseat Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minesota.

Thye's wide margin in the race for the Republican Senate nomination indicated he had:

1. Dashed the fifth term hopes of Shipstead, outspoken disbeliever in the United Nations and such international dealings as the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain.

2. Strengthened Stassen's hand in his quest for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination on a personal platform of all-out international cooperation.

Returns from Monday's primary also apparently gave the Republican nomination for governor to a Stassen choice, Luther W. Youngdahl, who left the State Supreme Court to run against Hjalmar Petersen, former Farmer-Labor governor.

Returns from 1,310 of 3,706 precincts gave Thye 116,430, Shipstead 72,007. In 1,298 precincts Youngdahl received 127,309, Petersen 56,020.

A double victory would restore some of the prestige Stassen lost in his vain attempt to persuade Nebraska Republicans they should run Gov. Dwight Griswold for the Senate instead of Hugh Butler. The incumbent Butler was another whose international views the youthful ex-governor of Minnesota considered too narrow.

Shipstead, if defeated, would be the year's fourth loser among Senators running for reelection. Charles C. Gossett (D., Idaho) and George L. Radcliffe (D., Md.) were beaten in primaries. Raymond E. (R., Ind.) withdrew his can-

Global Rocket Predicted By Scientists

Washington, July 9—(AP)—If you think things are crowded in your neighborhood, pity the Army ordnance people.

Rocket scientists have outgrown the white sands proving ground in New Mexico, where they are testing guided missiles with a potential range of 200 miles, and are now searching the United States, the Caribbean and Pacific areas for a 2,000-mile test ground.

The Army ordnance department, announcing today that such a search is being made by a joint Army-Navy commission, indicated their next need will be a private planet of their own, about the size of the earth.

That was when they said that long-range planning forecasts the

BEST CO

The New York

(Continued From Page One)

Tennessee. Many of them own their own homes.

School attendance is compulsory for Negroes and whites to the age of 16. White and Negro teachers draw the same salaries. The Negro high school in Columbia is overcrowded, and a new one is to be built.

Yesterday the typical Saturday afternoon crowds, equally divided between shoppers and loafers, milled about the courthouse in the main square. About a quarter of the visitors in the square were Negroes, and they gave no visible evidence of being in fear of their lives. They behaved as Negroes in little Southern towns normally behave on Saturday afternoons—joking with each other, and occasional white friends, sitting on the courthouse lawn, and shopping more than ever before in stores formerly catering only to white clientele. The pressure of shortages has operated to end shopping segregation.

A walk in the sun through Mink Slide, where the shooting affray took place in February, revealed no remaining traces of the violence of that night.

Mink Slide is a typical Negro business district that could be duplicated anywhere in the South, in a city of 14,000, which is Columbia's population. It is a block long, and begins only a block from the courthouse square. There is a large farm implement store, an undertaking estabment and a brick church on one side. On the other, there is a four-story brick building, housing a fraternal order, with offices rented out to Negro doctors on the lower floors. The rest of that side of the block is occupied by a row of one-story shops (mostly restaurants, cafes and little stores) and a frame church.

It was from this row of one-story shops that came the fusilade of shots which wounded the four city policemen on the night of February 25.

Difficulty In Guilt Fixing

The twenty-five defendants, the white people believe, include the man, or the men, who shot those policemen (who did not return the fire—they were apparently unarmed) and they want the guilty man, or men, punished. They say they would equally desire the punishment of white men who shot peace officers in pursuit of their duty.

Fatalistically, the people with whom I talked realized the difficulty of pinning legal guilt on any individuals in such a crowd of defendants.

These are only some of the reasons why the thinking white population of Columbia is embarrassed at the national prominence given to their sad experience. They are especially irked at the charges that the Negroes could not get a fair trial here (except for the difficulty of choosing a jury of twelve men able to say they had no preconceived notions about any of the twenty-five defendants four months after the sensational event).

The white citizens who are most resentful of outside advice and counsel on their racial problems are the first to concede that social equality for Negroes does not exist in Maury County. They point, however, to the political equality (there is no important intimidation of Negro voters in Tennessee, even in Democratic primaries) and to the equality of economic opportunity which, they insist exist here.

What worries the more serious-thinking white people here is the (to them) surprising fact that a prior arrangement appears to have existed among the male Negro population as to tactics to be employed in case of emergency. Among the defendants are Negroes who live several miles out of town.

By some grapevine, these rural Negroes got word that trouble was brewing early on the night of February 25 in time to collect arms and get to Mink Slide for the unhappy event of that night.

The puzzlement of the white men here is heightened by an interval of twenty years without serious racial troubles. They had begun to believe that slow, evolutionary processes were succeeding.

The impression given is one of bewilderment that this thing could have happened in their supposedly happy, prosperous community. As they see it, the trivial incident which started it (a dispute between a Negro woman of fine reputation and her son, on the one side, and a white employe, who happened to be sheriff-elect of the county, of a large store reputedly owned by Northern interests) could have happened anywhere in the country.

The findings of the Southern Regional Conference have been read only sketchily here. This report, which seems to be the only objective, unbiased account of the "incident" yet published, found faults on both sides, but defined the faults as those of human nature under stress of great excitement, and steered clear of the abstract questions of civil liberties, so difficult to assess when bullets are flying.

The man who took me to see Mink Slide, with its Saturday afternoon affluence, called attention to the fact that automobiles were parked fender to fender and that every establishment open to business was jammed. He wanted to know whether I considered those laughing, obviously prosperous Negroes as victims of a brutal, calculated system of economic repression.

The answer was obviously in the negative, on the evidence cited, and we rejoined the original conference. As it was breaking up, a new participant arrived with a news agency report of a threatened lynching in Tyler, Texas.

"Maybe you had better go to Texas," said one of the group. "We haven't lynched anybody here in twenty years."

Global Rocket

(Continued From Page One)

high altitudes, the changes in altitude and the terrific speed."

Meanwhile, could the rockets of the present or near-future carry atomic bombs? Indications are: yes. And indications are that the Germans were thinking along the same line.

It was explained that the Germans built a 14-ton V-2 rocket, which has 13 tons of instruments and fuel. That leaves but one ton in the warhead for the "business."

Thirteen tons of rocket carrier for a one-ton ordinary bomb is considered a waste of material. Therefore the Germans must have had something "super" in mind.

Out at the white sands proving ground ordnance experts working with German scientists are taking up where the Nazis left off in developing that murderous weapon of World War II.

Also scientists at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland are probing the possibilities of using "special warheads" on guided missiles as anti-aircraft weapons.

It is anticipated that bombers of the future will fly at altitudes far above effective anti-aircraft gun ranges. Air men now concede it is difficult for fighter craft to attack enemy bombers flying in formation because of the protection furnished by enemy bombers to each other.

In order to overcome this, the ballistics experts at Aberdeen plan a guided missile which would explode in the midst of high-flying enemy bomber formations.

Ordnance strategists think that if enemy bombers are prevented by the threat of such a weapon from flying in formation, they will become vulnerable to fighter aircraft.

2 Camp Campbell Veterans Honored

Camp Campbell, Tenn., July 9—(Special)—Two combat veterans of the 10th Infantry Regiment were presented awards by Col. James R. Hamilton, commanding officer, at a regimental retreat formation last week.

T/Sgt. Virgil B. Banks, of Whitesburg, Ky., was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action, and Sgt. Chester E. Davis of Charlottesville, Va., the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement.

Now serving with headquarters, First Battalion, 10th Infantry Regiment, Sergeant Banks also has the Purple Heart Medal, American Defense Medal, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Good Conduct Medal, the American Theater Ribbon, and the European Theater of Operations Ribbon with four battle stars.

Sergeant Davis, now with Company D, 10th Infantry Regiment, wears, in addition to the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart Medal, with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Good Conduct Medal, and the European Theater of Operations Ribbon with four battle stars.

Evins Continues Campaign Talks

Smithville, Tenn., July 9—(Special)—Joe L. Evins, Smithville attorney and World War II veteran, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, will fill three speaking engagements Saturday afternoon.

GOP Leader Asks British Loan Approval

Washington, July 9—(AP)—Representative Eaton of New Jersey, senior Republican of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, today called for approval of the $3,750,000,000 British loan. He declared that America and Britain can maintain world leadership only "by working together as partners."

In a speech prepared for House delivery, Eaton said:

"We are making this loan primarily in our own interest. It will help Britain, so severely devastated by the war, to help us develop a sound and profitable world trade as a necessary basis for world peace and security."

Meanwhile, administration leaders worked feverishly to line up votes for the Senate-approved credit, as the first day of the four-day House debate left some proponents doubtful about the outcome. The opposition reached back to Bunker Hill to produce arguments against the British aid measure. Rep. Jesse Sumner (R., Ill.) told the House that some members had learned while touring postwar Europe to "debunk Bunker Hill."

However, Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) clung to his forecast that the ratification legislation will be approved. He said the showdown vote will come Friday or Saturday. The Senate ratified the loan May 10 on a 46 to 34 vote.

The legislation cleared its first hurdle yesterday on a 181 to 67 vote to bring it up for debate. This did not indicate the strength of the opposition, however, as no concerted move was made to block debate of the measure.

10,000 Expected To Attend State Legion Meeting

Knoxville, Tenn., July 9—(Special)—Some 10,000 state Legionaires and auxiliary members will start registering August 10 for the annual state convention in Knoxville. Post No. 2 has announced details for the four-day convention.

Saturday and Sunday are given over to registration, entertainment, banquets and memorial services. The veterans will attend the Southeastern Championship Boat Regatta at Norris Dam the afternoon of August 11.

The Legionnaires and Legion Auxiliary members will get down to more serious business on Monday, August 12, and that night there will be dances.

Principal speakers for the main convention session on Tuesday, August 13, will include Andy Holt, executive of the Tennessee Educational Association; Franklin S. Chalmers, Veteran Civil Service representative; G. Lee McClain, chairman of the National Defense Committee; Paul S. Savage, U. S. Employment Service; Bobby Lowe, governor of Boys' State.

Top speaker will be Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of Army Ground Forces, scheduled for noon Monday, August 12.

Three Candidates Withdraw From Political Races

A candidate qualified for the State Legislature and two for district Democratic posts in the coming primary election have announced their withdrawals.

Harry N. Clifton, 1115 East Sharpe Avenue, has withdrawn as a candidate for direct representative to the state legislature from Davidson County, according to a letter received by the Davidson County Primary Committee yesterday in which Clifton requested that his name not be printed on the ballots to be used in the primary election.

Clifton's letter stated that he was qualified by others and had no intention of making the race.

Robert Steele, who was qualified to run for Democratic district chairman from the Third District, has withdrawn because, according to a letter from Steele, he was qualified without his knowledge and had no desire to oppose "my neigh-bor and friend" John M. Omoh-dro, incumbent.

Elton O. Morris, who was qu-fied to make the race for dis-chairman from the Twelfth trict, has also withdrawn his n-This leaves Dr. Harry B. Kn-the only candidate for the ch-manship.

Lewis County 4-H C-Members Attend C-

Hohenwald

COPY

723 Simpson Street,
Evanston, Illinois,
August 12, 1946.

Hon. Theron Caudle, Ass't. Att'y. General
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Caudle: Re. TLC:FGF:BC
144-71-4

Yours of the 9th came this morning, for which I thank you.

Neither it nor the reply to Alfred D. Moore, mentioned therein, touches indirectly or explicitly the issues raised in my letters. Let me reformulate these issues and again respectfully ask your attention for them:

(1) When the Department of Justice originally entered the case at Columbia, the Attorney General presumably had Federal criminal offenses in mind. He presumably thought civil liberties had been violated which the Federal government ought and could protect. Is he now convinced that he was in error in this premise? If so, how has he been convinced? Does he have evidence to contrary?

(2) On the basis of having seen to it that evidence in the Cordie Cheek lynching in 1933 was placed before at least three Davidson County (Tenn.) grand juries, I asked about the possibility of placing evidence now in your possession before a special Federal Grand Jury in Nashville or in some alternative city like Louisville or Cincinnati. Does Federal law prevent this? If not, will this be done?

(3) Failure of Columbia Negroes to identify individuals who violated civil rights and destroyed property is understandable to a southerner like myself. The witness who did so would have to leave the vicinity or pay with his life as "a biggity nigger." That civil rights were violated and property lawlessly destroyed is abundantly shown in pictures. These pictures should makes lawless persons identifiable by your office. They contain the faces of men in uniform. Why should local Negroes have to risk their lives to identify individuals when you possess their identification in pictures? I raised the question in this connection about criminal responsibility of National Guard Commanders and the Chief of the State Highway Patrol for actions of their men under their command. Was there warrant for the hanging of General Homma? Was he hung merely because he was on the losing side in the war? If not, then are not the Chief of the Tennessee Highway Patrol and the commander of National Guard units at Columbia liable for what men in uniform, acting officially, did in Columbia as illustrated in pictures generally available? If so, will you act to indict these officers?

In an earlier mail this morning before your letter of the 9th came, I had already sent you two items:

(1) An article by Alva W. Taylor of Nashville, Tennessee from

the current issue of the Christian Century in which it is intimated that the Grand Jury in Nashville had testimony from Negroes which itsimply devaluated and ignored.

(2) A news story from the Tribune of the 11th of the anti-Negro pogrom in Athens, Alabama last week resembling the civil disturbance at Columbia on February 26th.

I sent you these items as corroborative of my frequent warnings to you that if justice is defeated in the Columbia case, a series of disorders will sweep across the South and the nation that will amaze the civilized world. Monroe, Georgia, the flogging death in Mississippi, and now Athens, Alabama are straws in a wind of steadily mounting velocity which might never have begun to blow had Columbia been successfully handled.

Why do I say this? For twenty years I have worked for Federal anti-lynching legislation as a white southerner. When a Federal anti-lynching bill, such as the old Dyer bill, or the Costigan-Wagner bill, was before Congress, lynching practically ceased. Defeat of such bills through a combine of Bourbon Democrats and equally Bourbon Republicans (the former could not succeed without the latter) always heralded a revival of lynching and brutalism. That isn't imagination. It is history. For the United States Department of Justice to write finis to Columbia will be an incitement to riot across the nation!

There is not a syllable in any letter I have written you which warrants the implication contained in the statement: "You will understand, I am sure, that this Department cannot and should not proceed with a criminal prosecution without admissible evidence indicating the commission of a crime against the laws of the United States." Until you answer the issues raised in this and previous letters, however, I am unconvinced that no such crimes have been committed and that your Department lacks evidence for their successful prosecution.

Respectfully,

Albert E. Barnett.

File Columbia Tenn

COPY

TLC:FGF:BC
144-71-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington 25, D. C.

August 9, 1946.

Mr. Albert E. Barnett
Garrett Biblical Institute
Northwestern University Campus,
Evanston, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

This acknowledges your recent letters to the Department concerning the disturbance at Columbia, on February 26, 1946.

You will understand, I am sure, that this Department cannot and should not proceed with a criminal prosecution without admissible evidence indicating commission of a crime against the laws of the United States. Since you have read my letter of July 25, 1946, to Mr. Alfred D. Moore of New York City, I will not repeat what I said there.

If you are at any time in the near future in the City of Washington, we would be very pleased to discuss this matter further with you.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

(Signed) Theron Caudle,
Assistant Attorney General.

PRESS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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RECEIVED
SEP 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

August 29, 1946

COLUMBIA TRIAL JUDGE TO QUIZ JURORS ON BIAS

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., August 29th--In a desperate fight against the "steamroller" justice of Tennessee, which seems set to pick a "hanging jury" of hostile proponents of "white supremacy", NAACP lawyers lost another round yesterday. On the excuse that the attorneys for the twenty-five Columbia Negroes charged with attempted murder were using more time than necessary and were "going too far afield", Judge Joe M. Ingram handed down an extraordinary ruling. Hereafter, the Judge has decided, he will address all questions on feelings of prejudice to prospective jurors from the bench. The defense must submit all race questions to him, in writing, well in advance of the days's questioning, and he will conduct the future examination of veniremen on that point.

This ruling was vigorously contested by NAACP attorneys Z. A. Looby, L. A. Ransom and Maurice Weaver, since it makes it impossible for the defense to determine fairly what the true feelings of prospective jurors may be on race prejudice and the legal rights of Negroes.

In addition to denying to the defense lawyers their legal right to examine thoroughly all prospective jurors on the question of race prejudice, Judge Ingram fined one man $50. for contempt of court because of his statement that he would not be able to serve on the jury because of his race prejudice against Negroes.

Attorneys Looby and Weaver immediately made motions for a mistrial and for a change of venue, on the grounds that the Judge, by ruling in this manner would prevent the defense from getting prospective jurors to admit their feelings of race prejudice and, therefore, they would not get honest answers from the jurors on this all-important question.

As it is, over two weeks of questioning have produced only five jurors even faintly acceptable, and the defense lawyers have used up thirty-nine of the 200 peremptory challenges they are allowed in blocking the choice of biased veniremen. There are 120 left on the present venire to be questioned. Of the 190 questioned so far, seventy-five to eighty have expressed a bias against Negroes.

Dr. Leon Ransom also charged Judge Ingram had committed "a grievous error" in ordering that Clarence Brown, a defendant, forfeit his $5,000 bond for failure to appear in court on August 22nd, although the defendant was ill and a physician's certificate was shown as reason for his absence. Nevertheless, the Judge ordered Brown to be brought into court from his sickbed and raised his bond to $10,000. Brown was kept in jail until a bond for that amount was raised. The Judge refused to permit acceptance of a bond from two other defendants, James Morton and Julius Blair. U. S. War Bonds were also refused as security. Five thousand dollars in cash, was raised locally, however, and the NAACP contributed another $5,000 for Brown's release.

(Continued)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Publishers of The Southern PATRIOT

212½ Union St. • Nashville 3, Tennessee • Telephone 6-2447

Dear Friend:

What happened in Columbia was not a race riot, but a pogrom. The armed forces of the state of Tennessee surrounded the Negro business section of Columbia, attacked and destroyed it. Merely for being the leaders of a Negro community which dared to defend itself against a lynch mob, some 15 citizens of Columbia have been charged with "assault with intent to commit murder", an offense which carries a penalty of three to twenty-one years in prison.

This is a new form of Ku Klux Klan-ism, in which uniformed state troops, rather than a mob of hooded civilians, are the aggressors against a helpless minority group. If this storm trooper pattern succeeds in this case, it will spread to other communities and states and be used also against other minority groups. That is why the Columbia case is the business of the whole American people.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- The false and distorted accounts of the case made public by the aggressors themselves must be answered. The story of what really happened must be brought to the public. You can help by ordering additional copies of the enclosed pamphlet, THE TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA, for distribution to your friends and through your organizations.

- The state officers who went through Negro business buildings systematically destroying or looting everything in sight have been praised for their thoroughness and the Governor has publicly instructed them to do it again if a similar situation should arise. The state officers who killed two prisoners inside the county jail have not been prosecuted and retain their jobs without even a reprimand. You can help by protesting to Governor Jim McCord, State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee, and by demanding that the U. S. Department of Justice intervene to protect federal civil rights.

- The legal right of every American citizen to defend his home, his family and his own life against mob violence must not be turned into a crime. You can help by contributing money to aid the cause of the brave and guiltless men on trial in Columbia.

Faithfully yours,

James A. Dombrowski

James A. Dombrowski, Administrator

Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 212½ Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

____ Please send me _____ copies of the TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA, at 1¢ each, $1 per hundred, $7.50 per thousand.

____ I enclose $_____ to help fight this case.

Name _____

Address _____

THE TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA TENNESSEE CASES

ON THE NIGHT OF *Monday, February 25, 1946, the Negro citizens of Columbia, Tennessee, courageously prevented a lynching.*

For this service to the community and the state, 100 of them were arrested. They were illegally held incommunicado for periods ranging from three to eight days. They were denied the right to communicate with friends on the outside to arrange bail and counsel. They were denied the constitutional right of being represented by counsel at the preliminary investigation. Many of them were cruelly beaten while in custody. Two were shot and killed inside the jail by officers of the law who were questioning them. At least 15 of them have been charged with assault with intent to commit murder and others with minor offenses.

The fair-minded citizens of Tennessee should be grateful to the Negroes of Columbia that there was no lynching on the night of February 25. We think they would be, if they could know the facts. But they cannot know the facts, because the incidents which brought on violence have been misrepresented, the story of the lynch mob and its attacks on the Negro community suppressed, the circumstances surrounding the shooting distorted, and race relations in our state poisoned by stories about a "race riot" which never took place.

That is why we are publishing this pamphlet, presenting the results of our own investigation, to tell the people of Tennessee what their officials will not tell them—the story of what really happened in Columbia.

CLARK H. FOREMAN, *President*
Southern Conference for Human Welfare

What Happened in Columbia

IT STARTED in the Casner-Knott radio repair shop at about 10:00 o'clock Monday morning. There was an argument between a Negro customer, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, and the white repairman, Will Fleming. Mrs. Stephenson had had a repair job done and she claimed she had been cheated on the job. Fleming was angered that a Negro would dare make such an accusation against him, a white man. He struck and kicked Mrs. Stephenson.

The woman's son, James C. Stephenson, 19, was there and saw what happened to his mother. He was a young veteran, just returned from overseas service in the Navy. He had volunteered. He was not afraid to strike back when his country was attacked. And he was not afraid to strike back when his mother was attacked, even though it was a white man who did it. He struck the repairman. Fleming, in falling, struck and broke a plate glass window.

The repairman was not seriously hurt. Nevertheless the crowd drawn by the incident jumped on the young veteran and his mother and beat them up. One man stamped on Mrs. Stephenson's face after she was knocked down. When the police came they arrested the victims, but not the men who did the beating and kicking. Nor did they arrest Fleming, whose brother, Flo Fleming, is the Democratic Party nominee for sheriff of Maury County.

All afternoon the word went around the town that a mob was forming to lynch the Stephensons. A man bought a rope in a hardware store on the square. He told the clerk he was going to use it on a Negro that night and, if he didn't, he hoped someone would use it on him.

Late that afternoon, a Negro property holder made bond for the Stephensons, though the authorities advised him against it, saying there might be trouble. The bondsman was just in time.

Between 5:00 and 6:00 that afternoon an armed mob stormed the jail and tried to kick the door down. They told the sheriff they had come for the Stephensons. The young veteran and his mother were gone and some time that night fled to safety.

Angered at having their intended victims snatched away, the mob turned toward the Negro community. But there again they were frustrated.

They Remembered the Rope

If you don't know much about lynchings, you may wonder why the Negroes did not rely on the police to protect them from the mob. They didn't because they remembered how a Negro had been hanged from the courthouse window years ago—and how the county authorities had left the rope hanging there as a symbol and a warning and pointed it out proudly to visitors. They remembered that a mob had gone from Maury County to Nashville after 14-year-old Cordie Cheek and brought him back and lynched him—after the Grand Jury had found him innocent on rape charges. They remembered that Negroes had identified members of the mob that murdered Cordie Cheek—but they were never arrested. And they knew that the mob was milling on the courthouse square, less than two blocks from the heart of the Negro business section, and that it had not been disarmed or dispersed.

They Waited . . .

So they did the only thing that they could do, which was just what you or I would have done if we had been in their position. They retired to their homes, got out their guns, most of them ordinary hunting guns, some of them war trophies, and waited.

All that night armed men roamed the streets looking for a Negro to lynch. They did not find one, because the Negroes kept to their homes. They did not dare invade the Negro community, because they knew the Negroes would fight back. Some of

them, however, drove past the section in automobiles, firing into Negro homes as they went by. It was these auto raiders, not the Negroes, who fired the first shots. Because of them, to keep from presenting an easy target, the Negroes turned out their lights.

Twice that night white persons who invaded the Negro area were peppered with birdshot and driven out. On one of those occasions, the four men who stopped birdshot were police officers. Of course, the Negroes, waiting in the dark for a mob attack and seeing these men approach, had no way of knowing that they were officers. And of course, too, no more than two or three men out of the whole Negro community had fired at all. But the Columbia police cared nothing for such considerations. Negroes had fired on officers; that was excuse enough for taking vengeance on the whole Negro community.

Mob in Uniform

They phoned the Governor for reinforcements. Gov. McCord sent in during the night more than 100 highway patrolmen and more than 400 troops of the state guard. These forces took no action against the lynch mob. Instead they threw a cordon around the tiny Negro business section where the shots had been fired. The cordon included armed civilians—members of the mob.

At dawn the law enforcement officials moved in. They arrested every Negro trapped in the surrounded area, whether there was any reason to connect him with the shooting or not. Large numbers of those arrested were veterans, some discharged so recently that they were still in uniform. After these men had been captured, disarmed and lined up, they were kicked and cursed and beaten with blackjacks, fists and guns.

It was the armed forces of the State of Tennessee who did the real rioting. They broke the windows of the buildings and sprayed the interiors with machine gun fire. At the Morton Funeral Home they poured embalming fluid over the expensive

Blair Barber Shop after it was vandalized by the state patrolmen.

casket furnishings, smashed lighting fixtures, broke the reading lamp over the pulpit, and marked "KKK" on a coffin in huge letters. At the Blair drug store, they destroyed the soda fountain, looted the stock and stole money from the cash register. Juke boxes all down the street were jimmied open with bayonets to steal the nickels. At none of these places was there any resistance. Not a business establishment in the area escaped damage.

The newspapers have deliberately left the impression that 400 guns were found in this raid on the Negro business section. They were not. After the raid was over, deputies made a house-to-house search of every Negro residence in Columbia. They claim to have seized 400 guns from the homes of a Negro population of 3,000. In the outlying sections, where the mob had not come close, these guns were found in trunks and attics. They were such squirrel rifles and bird guns as could be found by raid-

ing the same number of homes in any community, white or colored. The house-to-house search was conducted without regard to either the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of Tennessee, both of which contain provisions against search and seizure without warrants.

Incommunicado

Sixty-eight Negroes were arrested that day and, in the days that followed, the number grew to 100. All of them were held for days, some for more than a week, while a "board of investigation" sifted the evidence to decide which ones should be charged with crime. While they waited they were not permitted to make bond, nor to obtain counsel on their own behalf. Z. Alexander Looby, Negro attorney of Nashville, and Maurice Weaver, white attorney of Chattanooga, were employed for them by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Officials refused Weaver the right to see the prisoners and to be present when they were questioned.

Some of these prisoners, including women, were beaten inside the jail.

Murder in the Jail

On Thursday, February 28, two of these prisoners, William Gordon and James Johnson, were shot to death in the jail. The official explanation was that Gordon had grabbed a gun from the confiscated weapons stacked in the room and fired it, giving Deputy R. T. Darnell a slight flesh wound in the left arm. No one has explained why prisoners were in a room where there were loose guns lying around, nor why the prisoners could not be subdued without killing them, nor what methods of questioning were used which could drive helpless prisoners (against whom there were no serious charges) to so desperate and hopeless an extremity. The official attempts to explain how it was possible for a prisoner to have on hand the right kind of ammunition to load such a gun have been notably unconvincing.

The most charitable interpretation it is possible to put on the

This picture shows the brutal treatment which accompanied the arrests.

circumstances of this horrible killing makes the officers guilty of incredible negligence and stupidity—and of killing prisoners who could have been subdued without killing, which is a very serious criminal offense. The explanation which fits the facts better and is easier to believe is much uglier even than that—though it is an old story in Southern police dealings with Negro prisoners.

The people of Columbia are not responsible for this outrage. The lynch mob was largely drawn from outlying rural communities. It was the state forces sent in from outside that organized the armed invasion and pillaging of the Negro business section. Even the killing in the jail was done by state officers.

Our Shame and Our Duty

The Columbia case is a shame to the state and the nation. The Columbia defendants have been ruthlessly hurt and hounded for the offense of preventing a lynching. They are under the threat of long prison terms, for the crime of defending their lives in the only way open to them. The way in which the officials involved and the newspapers have blown up these courageous and guiltless acts into a "race riot", with dark hints of a planned Negro uprising, is a ghastly travesty on both truth and fair play.

Protect the Constitution

The Columbia defendants have been subjected to wholesale violations of their civil rights under the federal and state constitutions. They have suffered arrests without warrant, searches without warrant, holding incommunicado, denial of bail, denial of counsel, destruction and looting of property, theft of money found in premises which were vandalized, denial of due process of law, denial of equal protection of law, beatings and third degree, and the unjustifiable slaying of two of their number.

Even if our consciences would let us stand by idly while these rights are denied to a minority, the experience of other countries has shown that we cannot afford to—lest these rights be so undermined that ultimately we lose them ourselves.

Negro Veteran: Test Case

The significance of this case goes far beyond the fate of the individuals involved. Cases of violence against Negroes have been increasing rapidly since the war ended and, almost always, it is Negro VETERANS who are attacked. These men fought for

democracy and have come back expecting to share in it. The Klan-minded element, a tiny minority of the white population, is trying to throttle these just aspirations in the only way they know—with violence and murder. A new pattern of race relations is being worked out. It MUST NOT be the pattern launched at Columbia.

What You Can Do

You can help prevent that by letting the Governor of Tennessee know that you do not want state forces used as substitutes for a lynch mob. You can help by demanding that the federal government intervene to protect civil rights when they are violated by state and local officials. You can help by contributing money toward the defense of the brave men on trial at Columbia.

In doing so, you will help to offset the harm which the Columbia case has already done to peaceful relations between the races. You will be keeping faith with the Negro and white veterans who fought side by side for democracy and the rights of minorities. You will be keeping faith with the soldiers of all races, colors and creeds who died side by side for the same cause.

LET'S SPREAD THE FACTS

We know you will agree with us that THE TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA must be told—as widely as possible—to protect innocent men from persecution and to prevent the recurrence of such tragedies throughout the nation.

We therefore appeal to yóu to help distribute this pamphlet in the thousands, to your friends and through your organizations. Prices are 1¢ each, $1 per hundred, $7.50 per thousand.

- -

ORDER NOW

Southern Conference for Human Welfare
212½ Union Street, Nashville 3, Tennessee

I ENCLOSE $.....FOR.....COPIES OF *THE TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA.*

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

FOUNDED IN 1938. "TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, CREED OR COLOR."

212½ UNION STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

excerpt from

letter from

Dr. B. B. Pennington

Pastor, First Methodist Church

Columbia, Tenn.

"I am glad to say that since the verdict of the jury our race relations are, for the time being, improving. However, there is likely to be trouble again unless we can plan a program of prevention."

Conf. on Human Rights

March 24, 1947

Mrs. Leonard Haas
Georgia League of Women Voters
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Haas:

The Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Georgia Council of Church Women will hold an Institute on Human Rights here in Atlanta on April 22-23.

It is necessary to have a local Advisory and Program Committee, and we are asking you to serve on this joint committee.

We are calling a meeting of the Committee for 3.00 P.M. Friday, 409 Wesley Memorial Building.

We trust you will find it convenient to serve on the Committee and to be present at this, its first meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

KET:r

April 1, 1947

Mr. Turner Smith
Civil Rights Section
Room 2116
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Following my conversation with you I can now give you the dates of the Conference on Human Rights and World Order, jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women and the Southern Regional Council. This meeting will be in Atlanta on May 8 and 9.

We will want you to be in on the workshop on the afternoon of the 8th and be one of two speakers on the evening program of the 8th. I am writing this that you may get the date on your calendar and to let you know that I am holding you to your promise to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 4, 1947.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 1, 1947, stating that you would like for me to attend the Conference on Human Rights and World Order scheduled for May 8 and 9 at Atlanta. I sure would like to be with you for this meeting and will do everything possible to be there.

It happens that I have an official commitment in connection with a forthcoming meeting of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations. The date of this meeting at Lake Placid, New York, has not at this writing, been definitely set and I therefore cannot give you positive assurance that I can be in Atlanta on May 8 and 9. Should the Human Rights Commission meet during this ~~third~~ week in May, it will be merely coincidence and I hope such will not be the case.

Thanks so much for remembering me. It is awfully nice of you to ask me and I do appreciate it so much. I will write you further when I know more about the United Nations affair.

Sincerely yours,

Turner Smith

Turner L. Smith,
Chief, Civil Rights Section.

April 4, 1947

Mrs. William Grimball
#5 Colonial Street
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Grimball:

As one of the outstanding leaders in your organization, I feel that you will be especially interested in attending a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This Conference is being arranged jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Council of Church Women. It is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta, the place to be announced.

While program plans are as yet somewhat incomplete, it appears definite now that speakers will include a representative from the United States Attorney General's Office and an individual who is in close touch with the United Nations. A copy of the tentative program is enclosed; other information will come to you as the definite program is developed.

As to your expenses in connection with the Conference, it will be possible for the Southern Regional Council to share in your expenses to the extent of $30.00. We regret that it will not be possible to offer you full expenses.

I feel certain you will agree with me that this is not only a most important meeting but also a much-needed one. I hope nothing will prevent your attending and participating in the discussions. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 9, 1947

Miss Mabel Head
National Council of Church Women
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Head:

We are very much distressed that your Executive Committee meeting conflicts with our Conference on Human Rights and World Order in Atlanta Many 8 and 9. This Conference, we have every reason to believe, will be far-reaching in shaping the thinking and policies of the women's organizations of the South. We feel so deeply about it that weighing it with the Executive meeting of the National Council, we believe you could render equally as great a service by being with us.

Please think through this again and advise us. If you cannot come, we are asking you to do something else for us. Please find us a speaker as closely related to UN as you. Find out definitely for us if she will come and then I will take up the matter with her, whoever she may be.

This may be difficult for you, but time is short and if we wait merely to get suggestions from you, it will be too late to invite the person.

The matter is urgent. May we count on you to come yourself or secure a speaker for us? You understand we will pay full expenses of travel and hotel, but regret that we have no funds for honorariums.

I assure you that the women of the South will deeply appreciate anything you do for us.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p
Encl. (letter [illegible])

April 9, 1947

Dr. Arthur Raper
Social Science Analyst
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Raper:

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Southeastern Jurisdiction, the Georgia Council of Church Women, and the Southern Regional Council are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights and World Order in Atlanta, Georgia, May 8 and 9. This Conference will bring together the leadership of the women's organizations of the Southern states.

On the first day of the Conference there will be a workshop in three sections—"Human Rights - World Organization", "Human Rights under the Law", and "Human Rights in Earning a Living". We are very anxious for you to be one of the participants in the section on the right to make a living. There will be in this section some labor leaders, rural church workers, and members of minority groups.

Mr. Turner Smith from the Attorney General's office and members of the National Council of Church Women who have been observers at UN meetings will be in the other sections of the workshop.

We have every reason to believe that this Conference will be of infinite value to our South, I therefore urge you to share in it with us. We would very much appreciate an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

Tsp
Encl. (leaflet for [illegible])

April 9, 1947

Mrs. David D. Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

You are familiar with the planning we did at Buck Hill Falls for regional conferences on human rights and world order.

The Southern Regional Council had on its calendar a conference of women from the South on human rights. The Georgia Council of Church Women is interested in it, also. Therefore on May 8 and 9 here in Atlanta a Conference on Human Rights and World Order will be jointly sponsored by the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Southeastern Jurisdiction, the Southern Regional Council, and the Georgia Council of Church Women.

I am more than anxious that you share in this conference with us and I have written to Thelma Stevens asking her if you could not come as a representative of our Department of Christian Social Relations. Today I had an o.k. from Thelma, so I want an o.k. from you, for I need you in this conference.

We will have with us a representative from the Attorney General's office, and I hope Mabel Head. I am enclosing a tentative program. I want you for a resource person in either of the three workshop groups that you may select.

I am sincerely hoping that it will be entirely convenient for you to be with us, for I need you and want you.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p
Encl.
cc/ Thelma Stevens

April 10, 1947

Mrs. L. W. Barrett
14 Tradd Street
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Barrett:

Your name has been referred to me by Mrs. W. H. Grimball as a possible representative of your church group to attend a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, here in Atlanta on May 8 and 9. The meeting place will be announced later.

This Conference is being arranged jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Council of Church Women. While program plans are as yet somewhat incomplete, it appears definite now that speakers will include a representative from the United States Attorney General's Office and an individual who is in close touch with the United Nations. A copy of the tentative program is enclosed; other information will come to you as the definite program is developed.

As to your expenses in connection with the Conference, it will be possible for the Southern Regional Council to share in your expenses to the extent of $30.00. We regret that it will not be possible to offer you full expenses.

I feel certain you will agree with me that this is not only a most important meeting but also a much-needed one. I hope nothing will prevent your attending and participating in the discussions. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 14, 1947

Miss Brown Lee Jones
14 Worth Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Miss Jones.

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. Your part would be to take part in the workshop in the section on human rights in earning a living. The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone who was with UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, and representatives from the Attorney General's office, the U.S. Departments of Labor and Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I will appreciate it if you will wire me collect your decision. We will of course pay full expenses.

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I remain

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

Tsp

P.S. To be more specific about your subject--could you talk on Women in Industry? Thank you.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

April 14, 1947

Mr. Allen Colley
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Allen:

Many of us will be glad when you are through school and will come back to work on the problems of Georgia. Right now we need you here on May 8 and 9 and are just hoping your thesis is out of the way so you can be with us.

The Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council are sponsoring a Conference on Human Rights and World Order for the women leadership of the South. This meeting will be held at the Lutheran Church in Atlanta.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you to work in this last group--human rights in earning a living. We will have someone with us who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN, representatives from the Attorney General's office, the U.S. Departments of Labor and Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I'd appreciate it if you will wire me collect.

Sincerely trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p

April 14, 1947

Mr. Nelson Cruikshank
American Federation of Labor
901 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cruikshank:

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you in this last section--a workshop on human rights in earning a living. Your part would be to speak on economic security in industry. The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation, followed by general discussion among the group. We will have with us someone who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's office, the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, and church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I will appreciate it if you will wire me collect your decision. We will of course pay full expenses.

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I remain

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p

April 16, 1947

Dr. A. E. Elder
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Elder:

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you to work with us in the panel on human rights under the law. Your part would be to speak on "separate but equal". The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I will appreciate it if you will phone me your decision. If you find it impossible to be with us, would you be kind enough to suggest someone else?

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I am

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

MET:r

April 16, 1947

Dr. R. S. Guptill
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Guptill:

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you to work with us in the panel on human rights and world order. Your part would be to speak on human rights and world organization. The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us, for as Mrs. E. N. Good reminded the Program Committee when you were selected as a possible participant in the conference, you are an authority in this particular field and we feel certain you will contribute greatly to the success of the meeting. I will appreciate it if you will phone me your decision. Or, if you find it impossible to be with us, won't you be kind enough to suggest someone else?

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I am

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

MET:r

April 16, 1947

Dr. Allen D. Albert
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Dr. Albert:

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you to work with us in this last section - human rights in earning a living. Your part would be to speak on economic security. The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's Office, and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I will appreciate it if you will phone me your decision. If you find it impossible to be with us, would you be kind enough to suggest someone else?

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 16, 1947

Col. A. T. Walden
Herndon Building
239 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Col. Walden:

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you to work with us in the section - human rights under the law. Your part would be to speak on the ballot. The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I will appreciate it if you will phone me your decision. If you find it impossible to be with us, would you be kind enough to suggest someone else?

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I am

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

MET:r

April 16, 1947

Mr. Nelson Jackson
Urban League
250 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you to work on the panel on human rights in earning a living. Your part would be to speak on the Negro's right to earn a living. The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I will appreciate it if you will phone me your decision. If you find it impossible to be with us, would you be kind enough to suggest someone else?

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 18, 1947

Rev. Sam Laird
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Laird:

On May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta, we are holding a Conference on Human Rights and World Order. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We are particularly anxious to have a group of your foreign students work with us in the section on human rights and world order, and I shall appreciate it if you will send me a list of students selected by you as suitable for this assignment, with the countries they represent, and whether they speak fairly good English. Also, I should be glad for you to bring with you to this conference any other groups of students you think would be especially interested.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a cimmon ground of action. I hope that you will make every effort to be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 18, 1947

Dr. Philip Weltner
Oglethorpe University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Weltner:

On May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta, we are holding a Conference on Human Rights and World Order. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church, (Southeastern Jurisdiction) and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We are particularly anxious to have you work with us in the panel on human rights and world order. Your part would be to speak on "Political Implications of the Palestine Situation". The plan is to have each speaker make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone from UNRRA, someone who has been sitti g in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference, and we would like very much to have some of your foreign students participate. I shall appreciate it if you will list for us your selection of these students, with the countries they represent, and let me know whether they speak fairly good English.

I hope you will find it possible to be with us, for I feel certain that the information you can bring us on the Palestine situation will be of inestimable help in directing our thinking for a program of action in the whole matter of human rights.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 18, 1947

Miss Mildred Mell
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Miss Mell:

On May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta, we are holding a Conference on Human Rights and World Order. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We are particularly anxious to have a group of your foreign students work with us in the section on human rights and world order, and I shall appreciate it if you will send me a list of students selected by you as suitable for this assignment, with the countries they represent, and let me know whether they speak fairly good English. Also, I should be glad for you to bring with you to this conference any other groups of students you think would be especially interested.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. I hope that you will make every effort to be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA77

1947 APR 21 PM 2 10

QPA459 PD=PHILADELPHIA PENN 21 152P

MRS M E TILLY=

401 WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH BLDG ATLA=

REGRET INABILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS=

O FREDERICK NOLDE=(

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

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QA16

1947 APR 21 AM 9 34

Q HM 8 PD THOMASTON GA 21 851A

MRS M E TILLY

63 AUBURN AVE WESLEY MEMORIAL BLDG ATLA

ATLANTA

WIRE WHICH MEETINGS JAMES WILL SPEAK SPECIAL INFORMATION ABOUT ATHENS ELBERTON

MRS A A HARDY

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE N.E $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

APRIL 19 1947

DAY LETTER

DR. FREDERICK NOLDE,
LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WIRE COLLECT TODAY IF YOU CAN PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER SPONSORED BY COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ATLANTA MAY EIGHTH NINTH . LEADERS OF WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS OF SOUTH WILL BE IN THIS WEEK CONFERENCE. REGRET CAN OFFER ONLY EXPENSES OF TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT

MRS. M. E. TILLY
401 Wesley Memorial Church Bldg
Atlanta, Ga.

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC. 63 AUBURN AVE. N.E. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

DAY LETTER

APRIL 18 1947

MRS. E. R. BARTLETT
724 E. WASHINGTON ST.
GREENCASTLE INDIANA

WIRE COLLECT TODAY IF YOU CAN PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER SPONSORED BY SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION AND COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IN ATLANTA MAY EIGHTH NINTH. LEADERS OF WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS OF SOUTH WILL BE IN THIS WORK CONFERENCE. WILL CARE FOR EXPENSES TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. M. E. TILLY
401 WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH BLDG.
ATLANTA GA.

DAY LETTER

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message, except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A. M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

VWUT 167 DL PD=MS NEWYORK NY APR 17 1947 339PM

MRS M E TILLY
=1013 HIGHLAND VIEW NORTHEAST ATLA=

SUGGEST MRS. E. R. BARTLETT, 724 EAST WASHINGTON ST., GREENCASTLE, INDIANA OR DR. BARTLETT FOR ADDRESS ON UNITED NATIONS. OTHER POSSIBILITIES DR. CHAS BOSS, 740 RUSH ST., CHICAGO; DR. NOLDE, FEDERAL COUNCIL, NEW YORK. REGRET DEPARTMENT STAFF SCHEDULE OF LONG STANDING PREVENTS OUR ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE. PROGRAM SOUNDS GRAND. DOROTHY MCCONNELL PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED ALSO. LETTERS FOLLOWS.

=THELMA.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE. N.E. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

APRIL 14 1947

DAY LETTER

DR. WALTER VAN KIRK
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
297 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

WIRE COLLECT TODAY IF YOU CAN PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER SPONSORED BY COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ATLANTA MAY EIGHTH NINTH . LEADERS OF WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS OF SOUTH WILL BE IN THIS WORK CONFERENCE. REGRET CAN OFFER ONLY EXPENSES OF TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. M. E. TILLY
401 Wesley Memorial Church Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

FIL. APR 10 PM 6 08

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA32 (DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

1947 APR 10 PM 5 08

QNA921 PD=NEWYORK NY 10 348P

MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL= ATLANTA

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

REGRET CANNOT COME NOR SUGGEST WOMAN FOR YOUR PROGRAM YOU TRY TO GET DR ROBERT SEARLE 71 WEST 23RD STREET NEW YORK CITY OR DR FREDERICK NOLDE LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY PHILADELPHIA PA LEAVING ON TRAIN JUST AFTER YOUR LETTER ARRIVED=

MABEL HEAD=

No. 9 5 ADSE
SH 735P 2 MAILED

71 23=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

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Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

April 23, 1947

Mrs. Glenn C. James
4744 N.E. First Court
Miami, Florida

Dear Mrs. James:

As one of the outstanding leaders in your organization, I feel that you will be especially interested in attending a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council. Attached is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, the conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

As to your expenses in connection with the meeting, it will be possible for the Southern Regional Council to share in your expenses to the extent of $40.00. We regret that it will not be possible to offer you full expenses.

I feel certain you will agree with me that this is not only a most important meeting but also a much-needed one. I hope nothing will prevent your attending and participating in the discussions. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

P.S.- If you are no longer president of your State Council, I shall appreciate it if you will forward this letter to the present president.

April 25, 1947

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hobby:

On May 8 and 9 we are holding a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We would like very much to have you attend and to take part in the discussions, for we know that, with your wide knowledge and experience, you could contribute a great deal to a conference of this type. Attached is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far.

As to your expenses in connection with the conference, it will be possible for the Southern Regional Council to share in your expenses to the extent of $75.00. We regret that it will not be possible to offer you full expenses.

I hope you will find it possible to be with us in this conference, for I feel certain you will agree with me that it is not only a most important meeting but also a much-needed one. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 25, 1947

Mrs. R. M. White
5026 Sylvan Road
Richmond 24, Virginia

Dear Mrs. White:

As one of the outstanding leaders in your organization, I feel that you will be especially interested in attending a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council. Attached is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, the conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

As to your expenses in connection with the meeting, it will be possible for the Southern Regional Council to share in your expenses to the extent of $50.00. We regret that it will not be possible to offer you full expenses.

I feel certain you will agree with me that this is not only a most important meeting but also a much-needed one. I hope nothing will prevent your attenting and participating in the discussions. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

P.S.- If you are no longer president of your State Council, I shall appreciate it if you will forward this letter to the present president.

Invitations

April 23, 1947

Mrs. R. W. Barnwell
1200 Brookwood
Burlington, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Barnwell:

As one of the outstanding leaders in your organization, I feel that you will be especially interested in attending a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council. Attached is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, the conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

As to your expenses in connection with the meeting, it will be possible for the Southern Regional Council to share in your expenses to the extent of $35.00. We regret that it will not be possible to offer you full expenses.

I feel certain you will agree with me that this is not only a most important meeting but also a much-needed one. I hope nothing will prevent your attending and participating in the discussions. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

P.S.- If you are no longer president of your State Council, I shall appreciate it if you will forward this letter to the present president.

April 24, 1947

Mrs. Lewis Hirsch
1013 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hirsch:

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn has suggested that you be invited to a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Enclosed is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, we are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law, and human rights in earning a living. We will have with us someone from UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on the UN meetings, representatives from the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

I hope you will make every effort to be with us, for we hope that out of this working conference the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

METr

April 24, 1947

Mrs. H. Sol Clark
127 E. 51st Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Clark:

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn has suggested that you be invited to a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Enclosed is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, we are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law, and human rights in earning a living. We will have with us someone from UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on the UN meetings, representatives from the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

I trust you will make every effort to be with us, for we hope that out of this working conference the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 24, 1947

Mrs. Sigmund Spier
West Point, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Spier:

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn has suggested that you be invited to a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Enclosed is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, we are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law, and human rights in earning a living. We will have with us someone from UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on the UN meetings, representatives from the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

I trust you will make every effort to be with us, for we hope that out of this working conference the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:R

April 24, 1947

Mrs. Donald Oberdorfer
1173 Briarcliff Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Oberdorfer:

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn has suggested that you be invited to a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Enclosed is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, we are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law, and human rights in earning a living. We will have with us someone from UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on the UN meetings, representatives from the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

I hope you will make every effort to be with us, for we hope that out of this working conference the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 24, 1947

Mrs. Herman Kulman
630 Clifton Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Kulman:

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn has suggested that you be invited to a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Enclosed is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. As you will see, we are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law, and human rights in earning a living. We will have with us someone from UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on the UN meetings, representatives from the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

I hope you will make every effort to be with us, for we hope that out of this working conference the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 24, 1947

[redacted] Kendall Weisiger
206 - 17th Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Weisiger:

On May 8 and 9 here in Atlanta we are holding a Conference on Human Rights and World Order. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We are particularly anxious to have a group of your foreign students from Oglethorpe work with us in the section on human rights and world order, and I shall appreciate it if you will send me a list of students selected by you as suitable for this assignment, with the countries they represent, and let me know whether they speak fairly good English. Also, I should be glad for you to invite any other students from Oglethorpe you think would be interested.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. I hope that you will make every effort to be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 25, 1947

Dr. Richard M. Fagley
Federal Council of Churches
297 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Fagley:

I am delighted to learn from Dr. Weir that you can be with us at our Conference on Human Rights and World Order, on May 8 and 9. As Dr. Weir told you, this conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council.

The Southern Regional Council will underwrite your expenses of travel, hotel and meals. I have gone ahead and made a reservation for you at the Ansley Hotel. While I could get no assurance as to the actual hour that this room will be available, I was told definitely that you would be taken care of as early as possible in the evening on the 8th - in fact, it appears that the room is expected to be vacated sometime in the afternoon. If, by any chance, you have already reserved a room, please let me know right away.

The conference will convene at 11.00 A.M. on Thursday, May 8, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree, N.E. I have placed you on the program, as our authority on the organization and activities of the United Nations, to participate in the work shop on human rights and world order, which will follow immediately after the luncheon period.

I hope, also, that you will be good enough to speak to us at the evening session. Other speakers in that session will be Turner Smith of the U.S. Attorney General's Office, and Miss Lillian Schearer of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. Mr. Smith also will take part in the workshop on human rights under the law, and Miss Schearer will participate in the workshop on human rights in earning a living. I thought you might like to have these details on the type program which is being planned.

Again, I want to tell you how pleased I am that you can be with us, for I feel sure that what you have to tell us will be of considerable help in directing our thinking and planning for a program of concerted action.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 28, 1947

Mr. Frank Prohl
Southern Conference Teamsters
203 Spring St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Prohl:

You will recall that, several days ago, I invited you to attend a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held here in Atlanta on May 8 and 9. I am pleased to send you herewith a copy of the program as it has developed thus far.

As you will see, we are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. Among the speakers and discussion leaders who have been invited are representatives of the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, someone who has been sitting in on the UN meetings, and church and labor leaders.

I hope you will find it possible to be with us, for we hope that out of these discussions will come a truly effective and acceptable program of action.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 30, 1947

Commission to Study the
Organization of Peace
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send me immediately 150 copies of the pamphlet, "International Bill of Human Rights". I understand the charge is $2.50 per hundred. Please bill me.

Thanking you,

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

The United Council of Church Women

ONE FIFTY SIX FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHelsea 2-3230

Mrs. HARPER SIBLEY
President

Mrs. RUTH MOUGEY WORRELL
Executive Secretary

April 28, 1947

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter.

The United Council does not have in quantity material to which you refer.

Copies of the two folders enclosed may be secured in quantities from the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N.Y., at the prices indicated on each.

We have also talked with the United Nations office which will send to you in some quantities any material which they may have pertaining to Human Rights. At the time of our conversation today their office could not tell us what might be available.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth Mougey Worrell

Mrs. Ruth Mougey Worrell
Executive Secretary

RMW FB

Order 150 copies

$3.50 per hundred postpaid

INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Prepared and adopted by the Executive Committee, COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

---

For Presentation to the Human Rights Commission of the UNITED NATIONS

ARTICLE 1

The provisions of this Bill of Rights shall be deemed fundamental principles of international law and of the national law of each of the signatory states to be realized by appropriate action of international and national agencies.

ARTICLE 2

The rights and freedoms declared in this document, both separately and in their appropriate relationship with each other, shall apply to every person and shall be respected and observed without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

ARTICLE 3

In the exercise of his rights every person is limited by the rights of others and by the just requirements of the democratic state.

ARTICLE 4

Every person has the right to protection of life and liberty under law.

ARTICLE 5

Every person has to right to freedom of conscience and belief and freedom of religious association, teaching, practice, and worship.

ARTICLE 6

Every person has the right to form and hold opinions and to receive opinions and information made available from any source.

ARTICLE 7

Every person has the right to freedom of expression through all means of communication, including speech, press, radio and art.

ARTICLE 8

Every person has the right to assemble peaceably with others.

ARTICLE 9

Every person has the right to form with others associations of a political, economic, religious, social, educational, cultural, scientific, or any other character for purposes not inconsistent with these articles.

ARTICLE 10

Every person has the right, individually or with others, to petition appropriate national and international agencies for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 11

Every person has the right, in his capacity as citizen, to take part in the government of his state.

ARTICLE 12

Every person has the right to freedom from arbitrary searches and seizures and from unreasonable interference with his person, home, reputation, privacy, activities and property.

ARTICLE 13

Every person has the right to have any criminal and civil liabilities with which he may be charged and his rights thereunder determined without undue delay and in fair public trial by an impartial tribunal, before which he has the opportunity for a full hearing, and has the right to consult with and to be represented by counsel.

ARTICLE 14

Every person has the right to freedom from conviction and punishment for crime except as provided by law—local, national or international—in effect at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offense.

ARTICLE 15

Every person has the right to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, and every person who is arrested or detained has the right to an immediate judicial determination of the legality of his detention and to notice of the charges on which he is detained.

ARTICLE 16

Every person has the right to education; and the state has a duty to require that every child within its jurisdiction receive education of the primary standard; to maintain or insure that there are maintained facilities for such education which are adequate and free; and to promote the development of facilities for further education which are adequate and effectively available to all its residents.

ARTICLE 17

Every person has the right to social security; and the state has the duty to maintain or insure that there are maintained comprehensive arrangements for the promotion of health, for the prevention of sickness and accident, for the provision of medical care and of compensation for loss of livelihood, and for insuring that all its residents have an opportunity to obtain adequate food and housing.

ARTICLE 18

Every person has the right to receive from the state assistance in the exercise of his right to work; and the state has the duty to promote stability of employment, to insure proper conditions of labor, and to fix minimum standards of just compensation.

ARTICLE 19

Each state has the duty to provide effective measures for the enforcement within its jurisdiction of the rights and freedoms herein declared and the United Nations shall take measures to carry out the provisions of the Charter to safeguard these rights and freedoms throughout the world.

Provisional draft; subject to minor revisions.

Committee on Human Rights

of the

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

45 East 65th Street, New York City 21, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Henry A. Atkinson
Malcolm W. Davis
Clark M. Eichelberger
John R. Ellingston
Arthur J. Goldsmith
John LaFarge, S.J.
O. Frederick Nolde
Robert Norton
G. Bromley Oxnam
Joseph M. Proskauer
James N. Rosenberg
James T. Shotwell
Quincy Wright

BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM
Committee on Human Rights of the
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
45 East 65th Street, New York City 21, N. Y.

I wish to be associated in presenting this draft proposal for an International Bill of Human Rights to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

I also enclose a contribution of $..... to help you carry on your important work.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... *Zone*..... *State*.....

Please make checks payable to the Committee on Human Rights.
All Contributions are tax-exempt.

98

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA80 DD13

1947 MAY 1 PM 5 53

D HSE272 DL PD DB HOUSTON TEX 1 1249P

MRS M E TILLY SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC
ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA

ON RETURNING TO HOUSTON I FOUND YOUR GRACIOUS REQUEST
THANK YOU MANY TIMES FOR YOUR KIND THOUGHT OF ME HOWEVER I
REGRET EXCEEDINGLY I MUST DECLINE AS THE MONTHS OF MAY
JUNE AND JULY ARE ENTIRELY COMMITTED REGARDS

OVERTA CULP HOBBY

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 10, 1947

Dr. Richard M. Fagley
Federal Council of Churches
297 Fourth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Fagley:

I regret so much that I failed to get your expense account before you left. Please rush it back to us that we may forward the check to you. I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

The people in attendance, and I personally, are very grateful to you for the great contribution you made to our Conference. I fully believe that the good you did for us will bear fruit throughout the Southeast.

Please accept the sincere thanks of all of us.

Sincerely,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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QA30

Q LJ43 DL PD=NEWORLEANS LA 7 740A

1947 MAY 7 AM 9 28

MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=
63 AUBURN AVE ROOM 432 ATLA RTE TU=

ATLANTA

IT IS WITH SINCERE REGRETS THAT I MUST INFORM YOU THAT AT THE LAST MOMENT BEFORE MY DEPARTURE FOR ATLANTA MY PLANS HAD TO BE CHANGED AND CANNOT ATTEND THE CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL MAY I ASSURE YOU OF MY INTEREST IN YOUR PROGRAM AND SEND BEST WISHES FOR A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE=

MRS MOISE S CAHN.

10.29
Done
5-7-47
RR

Cancel Hall

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 6, 1947

Mr. Sophocles Lolis
Barracks 37 - A
Emory University
Georgia

Dear Mr. Lolis:

Mr. Laird has spoken to you about the Conference on Human Rights and World Order that will be held here in Atlanta, May 8 and 9, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street, N.E.

We are very anxious to have you in the Workshop on Human Rights and World Organization at 2 O'clock on Thursday, May 8. We hope you will find it entirely convenient to be in this for us. Please come prepared to make a statement on relationships you would like to see between your country and the United States.

We would appreciate very much your doing this for us.

Enclosed you will find a postal card on which to reply.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

T:S

May 6, 1947

Mr. Sady Machado
Emory University
Georgia

Dear Mr. Machado:

Mr. Laird has spoken to you about the Conference on Human Rights and World Order that will be held here in Atlanta, May 8 and 9, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street N.E.

We are very anxious to have you in the Workshop on Human Rights and World Organization at 2 o'clock on Thursday, May 8. We hope you will find it entirely convenient to be in this for us. Please come prepared to make a statement on relationships you would like to see between your country and the United States.

We would appreciate very much your doing this for us.

Enclosed you will find a postal card on which to reply.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p

May 6, 1947

Mr. Robert Chaplin
91 - A Federal Dormitory
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Chaplin:

Mr. Laird has spoken to you about the Conference on Human Rights and World Order that will be held in Atlanta May 8 and 9 at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree Street N.E.

We are very anxious to have you in the workshop on Human Rights and World Organization at 2 o'clock on Thursday, May 8. We hope that you will find it entirely convenient to be in this for us. We would like for you to aid in the discussion of world-wide relationships. Mr. Laird told us you have lived in several countries and it is your experience and knowledge we need on this workshop section of the Conference.

We would appreciate very much your doing this for us.

Enclosed you will find a postal card on which to reply.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

T:p

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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QA14

Q LZ390 SER PD=WUX NEWYORK NY 5 400P 1947 MAY 5 PM 4 50

MRS M E TILLY=

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA TU=

I HAVE RESERVATION ON ONE FORTY FIVE TRAIN FRIDAY AFTERNOON=

R M FAGLEY.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 5, 1947

Mr. Wm. McEwen Parker
Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
Luckie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Parker:

Mr. Kendall Weisiger has asked me to invite you and the members of your International Relations Club to a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, which is to be held here in Atlanta on the 8th and 9th. A copy of the program is enclosed.

I should be delighted to have you and your group attend this meeting and participate in the discussions. We hope that out of it will come a program of action for the women of the various organizations in the South.

With all good wishes and hoping that we will have the pleasure of seeing you on the 8th and 9th, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

LaGrange College
LaGrange, Georgia
May 4, 1947

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Conference on Human Rights and World Order. I wish very much that some of my students could attend. Unfortunately, we are so near our final examinations that none of them feel they can leave even for one day of the conference. It would be most stimulating, I am sure; and they regret very much that they must decline.

Best wishes for an extremely successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah Lemmon

(Miss) Sarah Lemmon
Associate Prof. of History and
Social Science

May 2, 1947

Rev. Sam L. Laird
Director of Religious Life
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Sam:

Enclosed are four copies of the program for the Conference on Human Rights and World Order. I believe it is now in final form. I am sending you four copies so that you may give one to each of your foreign students.

I am delighted that you will bring these three foreign students to the conference. Offhand, I would say that it might be a good idea for them to have at least some notes on what they plan to say. I do not know at all that it would be well to prepare a paper for reading, but I do think some notes for their own use in the discussions would be helpful to them.

I am sure what you and these students will have to contribute to a conference of this kind will be most worthwhile, and I am looking forward to having you with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

THE COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE
instituted by
THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA
CABLE ADDRESS "FEDCIL" TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 5-3475
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A. L. WARNSHUIS
MARY E. WOOLLEY

April 29, 1947

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mr. Fagley will be very glad to participate in the work shop on human rights and world order and said he would also be willing to speak for you at the evening session on May 8th.

He asked me to thank you for reserving a room at the Hansley Hotel. He is looking forward to working with your group.

Sincerely yours,

Anne L. Smith
Secretary to Mr. Fagley

April 24, 1947

Mrs. George P. O'Brien
2554 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. O'Brien:

Your name has been suggested to me by Mrs. John K. Witherspoon as a leader in your organization who would be interested in attending a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This conference is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, and is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council.

We plan to explore the problems of human rights and world order, human rights under the law, and human rights in earning a living. Among the speakers and discussion leaders who have been invited are representatives of the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, someone who has been sitting in on the UN meetings, as well as church and labor leaders.

I hope you will find it possible to be with us, for we need you in a working conference of this type. Out of the discussions we hope will come a truly effective and acceptable program of action. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

METr

April 24, 1947

Mr. Glenn Rainey
Georgia School of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rainey:

On May 8 and 9 here in Atlanta we are holding a Conference on Human Rights and World Order. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church (Southeastern Jurisdiction), and the Southern Regional Council.

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We are particularly anxious to have a group of your foreign students work with us in the section on human rights and world order, and I shall appreciate it if you will send me a list of students selected by you as suitable for this assignment, with the countries they represent, and let me know whether they speak fairly good English. Also, I should be glad for you to bring with you to this conference any other groups of students you think would be especially interested.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common ground of action. I hope that you will make every effort to be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS LIFE

April 24, 1947

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I have your letter of April 18 referring to your Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

I have contacted the following students and they would like to help if possible. They are as follows:

Sady Machado	Brazil	Barracks - 82
Robert Chaplin	England	91 A - Federal Dorm
Sophocles Lolis	Greece	Barracks 37-A

Mr. Machado speaks fair English. He could not answer spontaneous questions. The same is true for Mr. Lolis If you would like for them to prepare in advance their ideas or experiences and have it ready to read to a group, they could do this. Of course, Mr. Chaplin speaks good English. All three of the above students are mature and I feel could make a contribution to the Conference. If I can be of further service to you, please let me know.

I would be glad to receive further information about the conference when it is ready to be released.

Sincerely yours,

Sam

Sam L. Laird

SLL/ar

April 24, 1947

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
c/o National Council of Jewish Women
1819 Broadway
New York 23, New York

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

I am so glad that you have been able to clear the dates of May 8 and 9, in order that you may be with us in Atlanta for the Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

Enclosed is a copy of the program as it has developed thus far. There may be a few more or less minor changes, but I believe it is just about definite.

I have made a hotel reservation for you at the Ansley. I am assured that the room will be available the evening of the 8th, but it appears rather unlikely that it will be ready earlier. If it is, however, I was told that you would be taken care of just as soon as the room is vacated.

I am looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to meeting you personally and to having you with us in this working conference. Invitations are going to the persons whose names you sent me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., 63 AUBURN AVE., N.E. $

1206

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NIGHT LETTER APRIL 23 1947

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
297 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER SCHEDULED FOR MAY EIGHTH AND NINTH HERE IN ATLANTA SPONSORED BY GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. FAILING TO GET DR. FAGLEY DR. NOLDE DR. VANKIRK AND DR. SEARLE SHALL APPRECIATE YOUR ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING PERSON FOR THIS CONFERENCE X WHO IS PRETTY THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS. SHOULD LIKE THIS PERSON TO SPEAK BRIEFLY ON UN AND LEAD DISCUSSION. WIRE REPLY COLLECT.

MRS. M. E. TILLY
401 WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH BLDG.
ATLANTA GEORGIA

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

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MRS. ELSIE ELFENBEIN
Executive Director

MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT
National President

April 22, 1947

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Write her

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please forgive the dealy in accepting the invitation to attend the Conference on Human Rights and the World Order. It took me longer than I had anticipated to clear those dates but I am looking forward with a great deal of interest to the program you have planned for the Conference.

Note

I would appreciate further plans of the meeting. For the next ten days I will be in New York. Will you kindly address me there, National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York, 23,N.Y. until May 1st.

The following is a list of ourstanding leaders in the National Council who live in the State of Georgia:
Mrs. Donald Oberdorfer,1173, Briarcliff Rd, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Herman Kulman, Atlanta, Ga. 630 Clifton Rd NE
~~Mrs. Siegfried Guthman, President NCJW of Atlanta, Ga.~~ already written
Mrs. Lewis Hirsch, Atlanta, Ga. 1013 Peachtree Ave NE
Mrs.H. Sol Clark, 127 E 51st Street, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Sigmund Spier , West Point, Ga.

TODO

Could I impose on you to make a hotel reservation for me for the night of May 8th?

I am extremely grateful to you for the priveldge of attending the Conference and I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Vice-President

Founder — HANNAH GREENEBAUM SOLOMON
1858 - 1942

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MRS. MOISE CAHN, New Orleans, La.
Vice-President

MRS. IRVING M. ENGEL, New York, N. Y.
Vice-President; Chairman of Executive Committee

MRS. ISAAC PELTON, Los Angeles, Cal.
Vice-President

MRS. SIMON E. SOBELOFF, Baltimore, Md.
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MRS. LOUIS OTTENBERG, Washington, D. C.
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MRS. HARRY M. RUBIN, Charleston, S. C.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SAHUD, Chicago, Ill.
MRS. MORRIS SCHERAGO, Lexington, Ky.
MRS. MONTE SELIG, Miami, Fla.
MRS. LEO SHONFIELD, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. DAVID M. SMALL, Boston, Mass.
MRS. SIMON E. SOBELOFF, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. EDWARD F. STERN, Seattle, Wash.
MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT, Detroit, Mich.
MRS. JULIUS WOLFF, New York, N. Y.

**President, National Council of Jewish Women of Canada*
***Vice-President, National Council of Jewish Women of Canada*
****President, National Council of Jewish Juniors*

(Check one of the following, giving name and address of an alternate if necessary

I plan to attend the Conference on May 8 and 9.

X I regret that I cannot attend the Conference.

I suggest that you invite the following person in my place Presbyterian Sec. for Social Education & Action

Mrs. George P. O'Brien

2553 Peachtree Road N.E.

Atlanta, Ga.

Signed Mrs. John K. Witherspoon

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

April 18, 1947

Mrs. Moise Cohn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cohn:

To date I have not heard from you in reply to my recent letter inviting you to attend the Conference on Human Rights and World Order here in Atlanta on May 8 and 9, and stating that the Southern Regional Council would share in your expenses of transportation and entertainment.

I will appreciate it if you will let me have an immediate answer, that we might send you further plans for the meeting. If you find it impossible to attend the Conference, will you be kind enough to suggest someone to come in your place?

Although we cannot underwrite any of their expenses, we should be glad to have you invite any other of your Southern leaders whom you believe to be interested. We would be especially pleased to have those in the State of Georgia.

I hope I may hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:p

April 18, 1947

Miss Lillian Schearer
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Schearer:

I have just wired Miss Larrabee that I shall be delighted to have you attend our Conference on Human Rights and World Order, here in Atlanta on May 8 and 9. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

Miss Miller may have turned over to you my letter of the 14th, telling something of the program of the conference, but for your convenience I am reiterating what I said to her in this letter. The conference will concern itself with human rights and world order, human rights under the law, and human rights in earning a living. It is in this last section that we are eager to have you participate, taking as your topic "Women's Rights in Earning a Living". It is planned to have each member of a panel make a short presentation and then discussion following.

It is our hope that the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action as a result of this conference, and I feel certain that what you and the other leaders bring before us will help us to see more clearly the direction this program should take.

Looking forward to having you with us on May 8 and 9, I am

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
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Ship Radiogram

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A.WA906 GOVT NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 17 1947 APR 17 PM 9 17

MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=
ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA:

=MISS MILLER IS OUT OF TOWN AND ASKS ME TO EXPRESS HER REGRET THAT OTHER COMMITMENTS MAY 8-9 PREVENT HER ACCEPTING YOUR INVITATION. SHE SUGGESTS AS SUBSTITUTE MISS LILLIAN SCHEARER, LABOR ECONOMIST ON OUR STAFF, WHOSE EXPERIENCE AS SPEAKER AND RECENT STUDY OF CONDITIONS IN SOUTH EQUIP HER ESPECIALLY FOR YOUR MEETING. PLEASE LET US KNOW WHETHER THIS PLAN IS SATISFACTORY TO YOU=

ANNE LARRABEE ACTING DIRECTOR WOMENS BUREAU U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

PRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

8-9. ..

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WESTERN UNION

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

APRIL 18 1947

MISS ANNE LARRABEE
ACTING DIRECTOR
WOMENS BUREAU
U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR
WASHINGTON D.C.

DELIGHTED TO HAVE MISS SCHEARER. LETTER TO HER FOLLOWS.

MRS. M. E. TILLY

April 14, 1947

Miss Freida S. Miller
Director, Women's Bureau
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Miller:

We would very much like to have you take part in a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, May 8 and 9. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction, and the Southern Regional Council.

Scholarship Decision!

We are going to explore human rights and world order, human rights under the law in this country, and human rights in earning a living. We particularly need you to work with us in this last section--human rights in earning a living. Your part would be to speak on woman's rights to make a living. The plan is to have each member of the panel make a short presentation and then discussion will follow. We will have with us someone who was in UNRRA, someone who has been sitting in on UN meetings, representatives from the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Agriculture, as well as church and labor leaders.

This is to be a working conference and we hope out of it the women's organizations of the South will find a common program of action. I hope that this Conference will challenge your attention so that you will make every effort to be with us. I will appreciate it if you will wire me collect your decision. If you find it impossible to be with us, would you be kind enough to suggest someone else from the Bureau? We will of course pay full expenses.

Trusting that you will be with us on May 8 and 9, I remain

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

Tsp

April 10, 1947

Mrs. Moise Cohn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Cohn:

As one of the outstanding leaders in your organization, I feel that you will be especially interested in attending a Conference on Human Rights and World Order.

This Conference is being arranged jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Council of Church Women. It is scheduled for May 8 and 9, here in Atlanta, the place to be announced.

While program plans are as yet somewhat incomplete, it appears definite now that speakers will include a representative from the United States Attorney General's Office and an individual who is in close touch with the United Nations. A copy of the tentative program is enclosed; other information will come to you as the definite program is developed.

As to your expenses in connection with the Conference, it will be possible for the Southern Regional Council to share in your expenses to the extent of $50.00. We regret that it will not be possible to offer you full expenses.

I feel certain you will agree with me that this is not only a most important meeting but also a much-needed one. I hope nothing will prevent your attending and participating in the discussions. A card is enclosed for your reply.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

METfr

April 7, 1947

Mrs. Louis S. Piassick, President
District #5, B'nai B'rith
851 Clifton Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Piassick:

The Southern Regional Council, in cooperation with the Georgia Council of Church Women, will hold an Institute on Human Rights and World Order here in Atlanta on May 8 and 9.

It is necessary to have a local Advisory and Program Committee, and we are asking you to serve on this joint committee. A copy of the tentative program is enclosed for your information.

We are calling a meeting of the Committee for 2.00 P.M. Thursday, April 10, in my office at 401 Wesley Memorial Church Building.

I hope it will be convenient for you to serve on this Committee and to meet with us on Thursday.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

April 7, 1947

Mrs. Esther Pintchuck
1237 Stillwood Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pintchuck:

The Southern Regional Council, in cooperation with the Georgia Council of Church Women, will hold an Institute on Human Rights and World Order here in Atlanta on May 8 and 9.

It is necessary to have a local Advisory and Program Committee, and we are asking you to serve on this joint committee. A copy of the tentative program is enclosed for your information.

We are calling a meeting of the Committee for 2.00 P.M. Thursday, April 10, in my office at 401 Wesley Memorial Church Building.

I hope it will be convenient for you to serve on this Committee and to meet with us on Thursday.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:r

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

19

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

To MRS. M. A. TEMERSON PRESIDENT
B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN'S GRAND LODGE

Care of or Apt. No. CARE PEABODY HOTEL

Street and No. MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

Place CHARGE TO ACCOUNT OF:
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC., 63 AUBURN AVE., ATLANTA, GA.

DELIGHTED TO HAVE NEW PRESIDENT THANK YOU FOR RELAYING INVITATION

MRS. M. E. TILLY

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone number

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

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A full-rate expedited service.

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A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

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Messages sent in sections during the same day.

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Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

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The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

May 20, 1947

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Here is some account of the Conference on Human Rights. Mrs. Tilly and her friends did a most useful job.

The bills are not yet all in, but I can give you rough figures on what it cost.

Travel	$240.00
Film rentals	5.00
Literature	7.00
Telephone(estimate)	6.00
Telegrams(estimate)	7.00
Outside clerical help	15.00
Clerical time, SRC	120.00
TOTAL	400.00

We all think the meeting was richly worth this small cost.

Sincerely,

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Executive Director

GSM:p

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

June 6, 1947

OFFICE OF
THE PRINCIPAL

Mr. O. D. Duncan, Head
Sociology and Rural Life
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Duncan:

This letter comes to inform you that Mr. Woods will be unable to accept the invitation to attend the meeting that is being arranged by The Southern Regional Council. Mr. Woods is ill and has not been to the office this month. He regrets very much that this is the case..

Yours truly,

Vyola Webb Berry

(Mrs) Vyola Webb Berry -Secretary
Booker T. Washington High

Langston University
DIVISION OF EDUCATION
Langston, Oklahoma

June 5, 1947

Dr. O. D. Duncan
A and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Duncan,

I do not see my way clear to attend the Atlanta meeting on June 17 and 18. We are planning a one-day Institute for Principals to be held June 17.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Martin

William H. Martin
Director
Division of Education

WHM:dla

Thanks for calling the meeting to my attention
M.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

May 21, 1947

Mr. O. D. Duncan
Oklahoma A. & M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Duncan:

The Southern Regional Council is arranging a small meeting in Atlanta on June 17 and 18, of representatives of the various Southern State Interracial Committees or State Divisions of the Council, as the case may be.

We want to give the first day to discussion of the general program in the South and some of it to relationships with the Council, and the second day would go mainly to ways to expand veterans trade education in the South and ways to get better police administration.

I quite realize that we have no affiliated interracial committee in Oklahoma. Still, we are anxious to have Oklahoma properly represented at the meeting. As our Board member from that State - and a valued member, anyway - we very much hope that you can, yourself, come over. In addition to you, we think somebody from the Negro group ought to come. Our Negro members in the State Are:

Mr. E. W. Woods
Booker T. Washington High School
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Mrs. R. Thompson Hollis
210 N. Stiles Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dr. William H. Martin
Langston, Oklahoma

We are leaving to you the job of selecting someone from that group and asking them to come. We will pay expenses for two persons. Please let us know as soon as you can who is coming so we may make arrangements about hotels.

Sincerely

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Write these persons shortly after the
June 17-18 meeting, and tell them
what happened.
GSM

Conf Hagen
Rev

The Georgia Council of Church Women
The Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church
The Southern Regional Council

Invite You
to participate in

A CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER

to be held at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Atlanta

May 8 and 9

The Program will be as follows

11:00 A. M. May 8th

Introductions and Greetings - Mrs. C. M. Lancaster

Purposes and Plans - Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Chairman
Turner Smith, Chief - Civil Right Section -
Basic Spiritual Foundations - Rev. Harrison McMains, Pastor
First Christian Church

Luncheon Hour

The lunch will be the cereal served to children of war devastated countries. Persons will be privileged to pay any amount they wish for the lunch and it will be sent to overseas relief.

1:45 P. M. May 8th

Workshops

I. Human Rights and World Order
Mrs. Chester Martin, Chairman
Leader - Dr. W. B. Stubbs, Emory University

Panel-
Dr. Richard Fagley, Federal Council of Churches.
Representative on United Nations
Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor, Atlanta Constitution
Dr. Forest C. Weir, Southeastern Inter-Council Office
Foreign Students
Discussion

II. Human Rights Under the Law
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Chairman
Leader -Col. Devereaux McClatchey

Panel-
Mr. Turner Smith, Chief, Civil Rights Division of U. S. Dept. of Justice
Mr. Alex Miller - Anti-defamation League
Mrs. Agnes Douty, Georgia Workers Education Service
Col. A. T. Walden, N. A. A. C. P.

II. Human Rights Under the Law

Panel Cont.

Dr. A. E. Elder, Atlanta University
Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Southern Regional Council
Dr. E. G. Mackay, President of Christian Council

III. Human Rights in Earning a Living

Mrs. C. M. Lancaster, Chairman

Panel-

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council
Mrs. Olive Haskins, Georgia Workers Education Service
Mr. Nelson Jackson, Southeast Area, National Urban League
Mr. R. L. Van Sant, Georgia Farm Home Administration
Mr. Frank Prohl, Southern Conference Teamsters
Rev. Rembert Sisson, Pastor, Haygood Memorial Church
Miss Lillian Shhearer, Woman's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Social Security Administration

Evening Session

7:30 P. M.

Worship - Rev. William Holmes Borders, D. D.

Woman's Right To Make A Living - Miss Lillian Schearer, Woman's Bureau

~~Our Civil Rights~~ Mr. Turner Smith, ~~Unif~~ Civil Rights Division, ~~U. S. Dept. of~~ Justice

Human Rights and World Order. - Dr. Richard Fagley

May 9, 1947

9:30 A. M. to 10:30 - Continuation of Workshops

10:30 A. M. to 12:00 - Discussion of Findings and Action Program

Challenge - GO FORWARD Rev. John A. Brokhoff, Pastor
Lutheran Church of the Redeemer

SOUTHERN WOMEN and LYNCHING

JESSIE DANIEL AMES
Executive Director
Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Revised and Reprinted, October, 1936

Conference Called

The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching grew out of a recognized need for some central committee to assume as its sole purpose the initiative for the eradication of lynching. Although some eight years before, small groups of women in each of the thirteen Southern states had issued statements condemning lynching among a dozen or more evils afflicting the South, they set in motion no special machinery by means of which public opinion would be changed toward this one specific evil. When lynchings reached a new high level in 1930, it appeared imperative to some Southern women that something should be done by them to stop or abate this particularly revolting crime. Consequently, a conference was called for November 1, 1930, in Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss what Southern women could do to stop lynching.

Favorable response to this call to confer was inspired by an increasing awareness on the part of Southern women of the claim of lynchers and mobsters that their lawless acts were necessary to the protection of women.

Participation of Women in Lynchings

Before the day set for the conference statistics were carefully gathered on the two hundred and eleven lynchings during the eight preceding years (1922-1929). When the women convened the facts about these lynchings were laid before them. Though lynchings were not all committed in the South, very little encouragement was found for stating that lynching was not sectional. Out of the two hundred and eleven persons lynched, two hundred and four had met death at the hands of Southern mobs.

Consideration of the crimes of which the victims had been charged brought further enlightenment. Less than 29% of these two hundred and eleven persons were charged with crimes against white women. Then, what, asked the women, had the 79% done? Offenses of some kind against white men, they were told.

Furthermore in every lynching investigated, some attention had been paid to the mobs as well as to the victims and the crimes. Women were present in some numbers at every lynching and not infrequently they participated. Some of the women were mothers with young children. These children, members of a future generation of lynchers, were balanced precariously on parents' shoulders in order to have a better view. Young boys and girls were contributing their numbers to the mobs both as spectators and as leaders.

Repudiation of Lynching

Lynchings could no longer be considered objectively. Women everywhere must hear what happened when a mob seized control of local government. Some way must be found to arouse deep and abiding passion against lynching.

After many questions and some debate the conference came to the unanimous decision that the first and most necessary

move on the part of white women was to repudiate lynching in unmistakable language as a protection to Southern women. Unless this idea of chivalry could be destroyed, lynchers would continue to use the name of woman as an excuse for their crimes and a protection for themselves.

After adopting a resolution embodying their position on lynching, the conference of women voted to promote a movement of Southern white women through existing organizations, the chief purpose of which was to inform the public on the real nature of lynching.

Association Formed

The women who voted this resolution were influential officials of civic and religious organizations throughout the South. They had no authority to pledge their constituencies to any action, but they would ask the governing bodies of their organizations to support a constructive program against lynching. Before the one-day conference was over, it was clear that those connected with civic organizations did not feel that they could go farther than a personal and passive commitment. Of the twenty-six women who attended that first conference, twelve formed the nucleus of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching:

Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, Shreveport, Louisiana,

Woman's Auxiliary of the Southern Presbyterian Church,

Mrs. W. A. Turner, Newnan, Georgia, of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. W. A. Newell, Salisbury, North Carolina,

Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Jackson, Mississippi,

Superintendent, Department of Christian Social Relations,

Mississippi Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. Ernest Moore, Clarksdale, Mississippi,

President, Woman's Missionary Society, North Mississippi Conference.

Mrs. R. L. Harris, Fountain City, Tennessee,

President, Woman's Missionary Union, Tennessee Baptist Convention.

Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, Kansas City, Missouri,

Chairman of Personal Service, Southern Baptist Woman's Missionary Union, and Director Publicity, Home Mission Board.

Miss Louise Young, Nashville, Tennessee.

Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. Maud Palmer Henderson,

Superintendent Christian Social Relations,

North Alabama Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Athens, Alabama.

Mrs. Buford Boykin, Carrollton, Georgia.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Decatur, Georgia.

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Director of Woman's Work.

Though these women felt no hesitancy in taking a most advanced stand on the whole subject of lynching and the methods for its eradication, they recognized that they would have to be careful in the manner of presenting the program to their organizations if they were to secure the cooperation which was essential to the eventual success of the movement.

Three Points of Agreement

Three points formed the basis of a long time program of action and education:

First, all the resources of the Council of the Association were to be directed toward the development and promotion of educational programs against lynching, leaving the field of political action to other groups.

Second, emphasis at all times was to be placed on the repudiation of the claim that lynching is necssary to the protection of white women.

Third, The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching would be limited in organization to a Central Council and a State Council in each of the thirteen Southern States. Members of these Councils would be key women, officers or chairmen of established organizations of women who would be expected to assist in formulating policies and directing methods of procedure.

Methods of Procedure

Careful studies of lynchings indicate that mobs fall into two general classifications:

The mob that conducts a "quiet, orderly lynching," with no fanfare of publicity and without violent emotions. This type discloses debasing influences alive in the community much more dangerous to an enlightened Christian civilization than does the violently spectacular mob which, aroused to quick action through inflamed imaginations, too frequently find release only in sadistic tortures of its victim. Mobs of this second type frequently give public warning of their intention to lynch hours and even days before the capture of their suspected victim permits them to act. In these instances the Association has adopted a course of action calculated to focus public attention upon the community in which mob action threatens.

When a lynching has been committed, with or without previous public knowledge, state members of the Association inform the officers of women's organizations of the facts involved in the action of the mob. Regardless of the nature of the crime allegedly committed by the victim of the mob public condemnation is given the lynching, accompanied by the request for a rigid investigation of the mob by state and county officials.

Between Outbursts of Mob Violence

The time to prevent lynchings is before a mob forms. Investigations have disclosed that no county in the South is free from the shadow of a possible lynching. Because the county is the important unit of Government, intensive activities are planned to be carried on by women in each county seat *before a mob ever threatens.*

The Association proposes to reach every county in the South by delegating to clubs and societies at the county seat the responsibility for:

(a) Interesting every organization of men and women in the county in the campaign against lynching.

(b) Securing signatures of officers and members of all organizations, religious, civic, and patriotic, in the town and county.

(c) Securing signatures of county officials, preachers, teachers, and laymen.

After Six Years

Twelve women! This was the number who agreed on November 1, 1930, to do what they could to stop lynching. They went home and began to work and to talk and to retell the facts as they had learned them. Nor did they forget to pray. They knew there would be opposition, and ridicule. In some places they were not allowed to speak and in others, permission was granted reluctantly and only after many cautious warnings on the things which must not be mentioned.

A conviction of the justice and the rightness of their cause and a determination to speak at all costs carried them through the first years. After six years, these twelve women have become over thirty-two thousand, living scattered over one thousand and thirty-three counties. They have secured the active co-operation of nearly seven hundred county officials in the program against lynching.

When the End of Lynching Will Arrive

The philosophy of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching is based on the belief that a continuous educational program, carried on day by day in the home, in the school, in the press, and in the church will end lynching by public demand.

A year will come when Tuskegee Institute will report "NO LYNCHINGS DURING ————." The actual year is the only thing about which Southern women are uncertain. But they believe that they will be able to name the year fairly accurately:

When a hundred thousand men and women pledge themselves in writing against lynching and agree to work against the crime publicly;

When every sheriff in the South pledges to uphold his oath of office—to support the Constitution without fear of bodily harm —or

When every sheriff of the South is pledged in writing to his constitutents to prevent lynchings in his county;

When every Grade A college in the South makes the discussion and study of lynchings a part of classroom assignments.

Central Council

of the

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN WOMEN FOR THE PREVENTION OF LYNCHING

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Director
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Attwood Martin, Chairman
Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. W. A. Newell, Secretary
Salisbury, N. C.

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Joseph Friend
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Arch Trawick
Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. H. J. MacMillan
Wilmington, N. C.

Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence
Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. J. W. Mills
Beaumont, Tex.

Mrs. W. A. Turner
Newnan, Ga.

Mrs. Harry Gershon
Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Janie McGaughey
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Geline McDonald Bowman
Richmond, Va.

Mrs. L. O. Turner
Atlanta, Ga.

CHAIRMEN OF STATE COUNCILS

Alabama
Mrs. ~~J. H. McCoy~~
~~Montevallo~~

Arkansas
~~Mrs. B. J. Reaves~~
~~Little Rock~~

Florida
Mrs. W. P. Cornell
Jacksonville

Georgia
Mrs. ~~Robert H. McDougall~~
Atlanta

Kentucky
Mrs. G. W. Hummel
Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. R. H. Agate
Lafayette

Mississippi
Mrs. L. W. Alford
McComb

North Carolina
Miss Clara I. Cox
High Point

Oklahoma
~~Mrs. [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

South Carolina
Mrs. George E. Davis
Orangeburg

Tennessee
~~Mrs. [illegible]~~
~~Clarksville~~

Texas
Mrs. Alex W. Spence
Dallas

Virginia
~~Mrs. James A. Richardson~~
Richmond

Executive Committee - Con.

Mrs. Alex Spence - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Texas
3620 Overbrook Drive, Dallas

Mrs. Henry Havens- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Fla.
2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville

Mrs. M. E. Tilly - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Ga.
1013 Highland View, Atlanta

Mrs. George E. Davis - - - - - - - - - - - - - -S.C.
Orangeburg

ASWPL

January 10, 1945

Mrs. Atwood R. Martin
1304 Eastern Parkway
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Martin:

We have written to several representative women in the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and the leaders of women's work in the chief denominations, inviting them to attend a small meeting in Atlanta on February 2.

It would be fine if you can attend this meeting, but I know that travelling such a distance might be more than you want to undertake. If you cannot come wouldn't you like to send a personal message which could be presented to the group?

I enjoyed immensely my visit with you when I was in Louisville last month. I hope that I may have that pleasure again.

With warmest personal greetings and best wishest for the New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Next day: Copy of A.S.W.P.L. letter

A.S.W.P.L. ~~Lynching~~

Deceased

THIS LETTER SENT TO:

Miss Clara I. Cox, High Point, N. C.
Mrs. G. W. Hummel, Madisonville, Ky.
Mrs. L. W. Alford, McComb, Miss.
Mrs. R. H. Agate, Lafayette, La.
Mrs. R. A. Long, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. A. V. Koebley, Decatur, Ga.
Mrs. T. P. Yateman, Columbia, Tenn.
Mrs. Charles Seymour, Knoxville, Tenn.
Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. W. A. Turner, Newnan, Ga.
Mrs. George E. Davis , Orangeburg, S. C.
Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Alex Spence, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. J. B. Nichols
Mrs. L. D. Ames
Mrs. Tilly
Mrs. Mullino

January 10, 1945

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Under the old definition of lynching only two persons met death by mob violence in 1944, but there were several other murders that were near the border-line. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching is in large measure responsible for the reduction and virtual eradication of this evil from the South. The work, however, is not complete. There is bound to be an increase in lynching and other violence in the post-war period, and we need to be thinking of preventive steps right now.

After consultation with Mrs. Attwood Martin, the chairman of the A. S. W. P. L., we feel that it is wise to call a meeting of Association representatives, the denominational leaders of women's societies, and a few others to consider the next steps. This meeting is to be February 2, 10 A. M., at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, and we are asking you to be one of the small group thus called. The Southern Regional Council will bear your expenses.

The meeting will probably last until 4 P. M. If you wish reservations at the Piedmont Hotel, please notify Miss Emily Clay.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

~~Lynching 1944~~
A.S.W.P.L.

COPY FOR MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN

January 15, 1945

Mrs. R. M. Pegram
725 South 43rd Street
Louisville 11, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Pegram:

Under the old definition of lynching only two persons met death by mob violence in 1944, but there were several other murders that were near the border-line. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching is in large measure responsible for the reduction and virtual eradication of this evil from the South. The work, however, is not complete. There is bound to be an increase in lynching and other violence in the post-war period, and we need to be thinking of preventive steps right now.

After consultation with Mrs. Attwood Martin, the chairman of the A. S. W. P. L., we feel that it is wise to call a meeting of Association representatives, the denominational leaders of women's societies, and a few others to consider the next steps. This meeting is to be February 2, 10 A. M., at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, and we are asking you to be one of the small group thus called. The Southern Regional Council will bear your expenses.

The meeting will probably last until 4 P. M. If you wish reservations at the Piedmont Hotel, please notify Miss Emily Clay.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

a.s.w.p.l

January 16, 1945

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
Box 73
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ames:

For some time we have been planning to bring together some of the leaders in the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching so that they can discuss the question of whether they want to revive the organization or at least carry on the program in some way. There is certainly plenty to be done by way of prevention of race violence in the post-war period, whether such violence takes the form of lynching or some other form.

Last month I talked to Mrs. Attwood Martin in Louisville. She was very anxious to see the work go forward. Mrs. Tilly feels the same way, and she has helped me to draw up the small list of persons to be invited to an informal meeting in Atlanta on February 2. This group will be composed of the old Executive Committee of the A. S. W. P. L. and the leaders of women's work in the chief denominations. The Council is bearing the expense of the meeting.

As the person who did more than anyone else to put over the A. S. W. P. L., you should have some wise advice on plans and strategy for this group, and we hope that you can attend the meeting, which will be held at the Piedmont Hotel at 10 A. M. You are probably coming to the Board meeting anyway, so we hope you can stay over for a few days.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

ASWPL

NOTE: This was written after conferring with Mrs. Tilly.

January 17, 1945

Mrs. Alexander W. Spence
3620 Overbrook Drive.
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mrs. Spence:

Your letter concerning the meeting of the ASWPL came yesterday just as Dr. Johnson was preparing to leave the city for an absence of several days. He, therefore, asked me to write you.

Under the circumstances, we do not feel justified in urging you to make the long trip to Atlanta for this meeting. We shall be corresponding with you later, however, and we hope that we may have your cooperation in any program which is developed.

I often think of our visit to University Homes and wonder whether you were able to get the kind of housing development for Negroes in Dallas that you wanted. It would be a pleasure to have an opportunity to visit with you again.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

Mrs. Alexander W. Spence
Thirty six hundred and twenty Overbrook Drive
Dallas, Texas

My Dear Mr Johnson:

I have your letter calling the meeting of the ASWPL which I shall be glad to attend if you think it sufficiently important. It has been my custom since I am so far away not to attend any but the most necessary sessions because of the time and expense involved. This is now accentuated by the crowded travel situation. This time is especially difficult for me but I will make the necessary

arrangements if you think it wise.

It has occurred to me that I might make my contribution by letter if you send me the question to be considered.

I shall await your judgement.

Very sincerely
Reich Ojena

Monday
January 15
1945

South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc.

PRESIDENT
AND
GENERAL FEDERATION DIRECTOR
MRS. JOE P. LANE
DILLON, S. C.

CHAIRMAN STUDENT LOAN FUND
MRS. GEO. E. DAVIS
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Jan. 22, 1945

Miss Emily Clay,
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Clay,—

I appreciate Dr. Johnson's invitation to come to Atlanta for a meeting of the women of the SANPL but I have a very full program of work and dates to fill up to March and fear I cannot be in Atlanta for Feb. 3rd. I shall be glad to know the result of the meeting and any plans projected, who is there, etc.

With all good wishes, I am, cordially yours,

Mrs. Geo. E. Davis

ASWPL

January 24, 1945

Mrs. J. H. Cutchin
Whitakers
North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Cutchin:

Under the old definition of lynching only two persons met death by mob violence in 1944, but there were several other murders that were near the border-line. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching is in large measure responsible for the reduction and virtual eradication of this evil from the South. The work, however, is not complete. There is bound to be an increase in lynching and other violence in the post-war period, and we need to be thinking of preventive steps right now.

After consultation with Mrs. Attwood Martin, the chairman of the A. S. W. P. L., we feel that it is wise to call a meeting of Association representatives, the denominational leaders of women's societies, and a few others to consider the next steps. This meeting is to be February 2, 10 A. M., at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, and we are asking you to be one of the small group thus called. I realize that this is very short notice, but I hope that you will be able to come. The Southern Regional Council will bear your expenses.

The meeting will probably last until 4 P.M. If you wish reservations at the Piedmont Hotel, please notify Miss Emily Clay.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

ASWPL

January 24, 1945

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Thomaston
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hardy:

Under the old definition of lynching only two persons met death by mob violence in 1944, but there were several other murders that were near the border-line. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching is in large measure responsible for the reducation and virtual eradication of this evil from the South. The work, however, is not complete. There is bound to be an increase in lynching and other violence in the post-war period, and we need to be thinking of preventive steps right now.

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The meeting will probably last until 4 P. M. If you wish reservations at the Piedmont Hotel, please notify Miss Emily Clay.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

ASWPL

January 24, 1945

Mrs. F. M. Mullino
Montezuma
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Mullino:

Under the old definition of lynching only two persons met death by mob violence in 1944, but there were several other murders that were near the border-line. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching is in large measure responsible for the reduction and virtual eradication of this evil from the South. The work, however, is not complete. There is bound to be an increase in lynching and other violence in the postwar period, and we need to be thinking of preventive steps right now.

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The meeting will probably last until 4 P. M. If you wish reservations at the Piedmont Hotel, please notify Miss Emily Clay.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

ASWPL

January 24, 1945

Mrs. J. B. Nichols
Georgianna
Alabama

Dear Mrs. Nichols:

Mrs. Tilly tells us that she has written you about the meeting of representative women to discuss the prevention of lynching, and that she has asked you to make a brief report on the crime which was committed against Mrs. Recy Taylor.

The meeting will be held at the Piedmont Hotel, at 10 A.M. on February 2. The Southern Regional Council will bear your expenses.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

CSCWPL

BARRY BINGHAM, *President & Publisher*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Vice President & General Manager*

LISLE BAKER, JR., *Treasurer*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 26, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Bldg.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your invitation and for the always gratifying idea that I might have something to contribute. However, I am afraid I shall not be able to go to Atlanta on February 2, as I shall then have just returned from a trip out of town and another journey impends almost immediately.

If I may be of any service here, please command me.

Yours very truly,

Tarleton Collier

Tarleton Collier

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER	X	NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

C O P Y

January 24, 1945

TO:

Mr. Tarleton Collier
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

We have called meeting of small group to discuss revival of work of Women's Association for Prevention of Lynching, Atlanta February 2. Can you be here? Council will pay expenses.

GBJ

PAID:

COPY

HONORARY PRESIDENT
MRS. R. L. HOBDY UNION SPRINGS, ALA.
VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. S. L. WOOD ABBEVILLE, ALA.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. R. M. BROWN MIDLAND CITY, ALA.
SECRETARIES
MISSIONARY EDUCATION AND SERVICE
MRS. D. M. PEARSON EAST TALLASSEE, ALA.
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. J. B. NICHOLS GEORGIANA, ALA.
LITERATURE AND PUBLICATIONS
MRS. L. C. MITCHELL SELMA, ALA.
615 PETTUS ST.
PUBLICITY
MRS. K. D. SELLS UNION SPRINGS, ALA.
WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
MRS. ARTHUR HEUSTESS MONTGOMERY, ALA.
1805 MADISON AVENUE
STUDENT WORK
MRS. GORDON WILSON MONTGOMERY, ALA.
601 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
YOUNG WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' WORK
MRS. H. C. CLEVELAND CENTERVILLE, ALA.
CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. R. L. HOAGLAND MOBILE, ALA.
26 AUDUBON PLACE
SECRETARY OF SUPPLIES
MRS. R. A. DOWLING PINCKARD, ALA.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH
ALABAMA CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT
MRS. C. H. COWART
TROY, ALA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. H. R. COGBURN
2505 SPRING HILL AVE.
MOBILE, ALA.

TREASURER
MRS. CLYDE W. MOORE
CRICHTON, ALA.

CHAIRMEN, STANDING COMMITTEES
LIFE MEMBERSHIP AND MEMORIALS
MRS. R. H. PINKSTON MONTGOMERY, ALA.
14 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. H. E. KENDRICK SELMA, ALA.
640 KING ST.
HISTORIAN
MRS. D. D. CHAPMAN ANDALUSIA, ALA.
LIBRARIAN
MRS. E. R. BERRY DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES
DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT
MRS. J. L. DE BARDELEBEN YORK, ALA.
DOTHAN DISTRICT
MRS. EUGENE W. BOWLES MARIANNA, FLA.
MOBILE DISTRICT
MRS. SELMAN BRADLEY MOBILE, ALA.
135 N. CARLIN ST.
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT
MRS. FRANK A. DOBY MONTGOMERY, ALA.
501 ST. CHARLES AVENUE
PENSACOLA DISTRICT
MRS. T. L. WATERS PENSACOLA, FLA.
603 N. 19TH AVENUE
SELMA DISTRICT
MRS. W. M. TURNER SELMA, ALA.
635 KING ST.
TROY DISTRICT
MRS S. L. WOOD ABBEVILLE, ALA.

Jan. 26, 1945.

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I plan to go to Abbeville Monday or Tuesday to try to garner the facts about Mrs. Lucy Taylor's case. I have already heard of the case, and what I have heard leads me to fear that further information than I already have will be difficult to secure, but I shall do my best. It may not be possible for me to reach Atlanta by 10:00 o'clock, but it will be in the near neighborhood of that hour.

Yours sincerely,

Eleanor G. Nichols (Mrs. J. B.)

ASCWPL

January 26, 1945

Mrs. Attwood Martin
1304 Eastern Parkway
Louisville 4, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Martin:

Your letters of January 21 arrived just as I was returning from a trip to Memphis, Asheville, and Chapel Hill, and your letter of January 24 has just come in.

I think that the statement which you have prepared for the meeting on February 2 is challenging and inspiring and I consider it a special honor that you have asked me to read it to the meeting. I shall not change it one bit except to insert the tribute to Mrs. Ames as you have requested.

Whatever the group does I hope that it will have a spirit of harmony and a determination to do the things that we all know need to be done. We shall all miss you very much. I wish that there were such things as magic carpets. Do take good care of yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:J

MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN
1304 EASTERN PARKWAY
LOUISVILLE 4, KENTUCKY

January 24, 1945

Dear Mr Johnson:

Yesterday's mail brought me a long letter from Jessie Ames, and the Southern Frontier with the full address as given by Howard Odum - Where following your letter touching on Miss Ames in reply to my bewildered questions put to you, lead to my sending you this letter & request.

Mrs Ames writes me she has received her invitation to attend the meeting in Atlanta, Feb 2 - and unless something to the contrary develops in Atlanta after she gets there, she will attend the same. And confidentially she speaks most beautifully of you as an old friend &c &c.

And now for my request to you:
In my tribute to the A S W P L, I open with the Journal line: "Fellow Members of the Association of Women for the Prevention of Lynching":

To this may I ask you to add these further words: "With special emphasis on our leader and director, Mrs Jessie Daniel Ames, to whom we members owe so much these fifteen years of our work;"

While I had purposely avoided all personalities in the draft I sent you, your letter, here, & Mrs Oldum's address have changed my view-point.

Am happy to note the tribute and recognition come to Mrs Oldum —

With regrets at troubling you, and regards —

Yours truly
George Madden Martin

Mrs Atwood R —

January 21, 1945

MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN
1304 EASTERN PARKWAY
LOUISVILLE 4, KENTUCKY

Dear Mr Johnson:

Laid up again with that naughty heart, I am sending you my tribute from my same heart to the A.S.W.P.L, as represented by the members to assemble in Atlanta, February 2nd.

It is indirectly my farewell as active chairman, as in the re-organization there must be a younger vigorous chairman to carry on. I wish that it could be Mrs Havens, with Mrs Ames in some capacity.

I personally shall carry on in the cause with my pen, and the work in this State, and with the office in Atlanta.

Succeeding in getting my enclosed

tribute to the Association typed, when it came back to me the carbon pages are so much clearer than the pale front pages, I am sending you the carbon. Alas, my long-time efficient secretary now in war work.

May I beg you to be the one to read my tribute to the group? As it is all in praise of them it will then come better than read by one of them. And I do hope you will like what I then dictated from against my pillows, and do anything with it that you want - cute it, alter it - as you like, yet I felt it all so deeply what I said. And for sentiment's sake, I had it typed on our Association stationery -

Most truly yours

George Madden Martin

Mrs Atwood R —

MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN
1304 EASTERN PARKWAY
LOUISVILLE 4, KENTUCKY

Jan 21, 1945

Dear Mr Johnson:

How can I thank you for your letter giving me certain data touching my dear Jessie Ames. I had one from her that distressed me, saying she had not been notified or asked officially to be with us Feb 2nd. & 3. But said she would be there attending other meetings at the Piedmont, and she and I could then have opportunity to have long talks. Now your letter tells me she is asked to attend - I am so glad.

My past knowledge makes me feel the break in Hillman Neb & Dr Alexander. From a warm

and cultured friends of both my husband and myself, he suddenly cut loose entirely from me, no replies to my letters, silent attitude to me when we met in Atlanta this last time.

But surely the Association must go on. I have knowledge of how leading Negro groups are waiting to know the results of this meeting - so while I can't be there, I will await the outcome with anxiety. Mrs Pegram, whom you met here, will be there to represent Kentucky, & I hope Mrs Hummel will be there also.

I feel I am failing Georgia, dear old State, where my relatives - the Pringle - Smiths - used to live - are all passed away - My or

MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN
1304 EASTERN PARKWAY
LOUISVILLE 4, KENTUCKY

I have just had to decline a request from Savannah, asking me to serve as one of the judges in a State Poetry Contest to be held there.

Whereas in reply to another request I am trying to find courage to say yes. A book of "Memories" of Ida Marbell is being planned, and I am asked to write one of these chapters of memories.

She was one of my first editors, and to the moment of her death one of my closest friends. We so much together in these years, and she and my husband putting across one very big affair. And I do hate to say, "No".

Well, you see what you have brought on yourself, all these badly scrawled pages? When I get back to Nancy my type-writer I'll do better.

With Heart-felt hopes that the Association will re-organize and continue, and with deep appreciation of your efforts to that end,

Most sincerely yours

George Madden Martin

Mrs Atwood R —

A. S. W. P. L. CONFERENCE

February 2, 1945 — 10 A. M.

Piedmont Hotel

Participants:

Mrs. R. H. Agate (Dr. Grace B.)
Lafayeette, Louisiana

Mrs. L. W. Alford
McComb, Mississippi

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
Tryon, N. C.

Mrs. Henry Havens
Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. G. W. Hummel
Madisonville, Ky.

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. F. M. Mullino
Montezuma, Ga.

Mrs. J. B. Nichols
Georgiana, Ala.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. W. A. Turner
Newnan, Georgia

Mrs. T. P. Yeatman
Columbia, Tennessee

Mrs. Stanley T. Wilson
Meridian, Mississippi

Miss Emily H. Clay
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council

MEETING OF CHURCH WOMEN
February 2, 1945

The meeting of church women, called by the Southern Regional Council, was held at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, beginning at 10:30 A. M. on February 2, 1945. The following were present: Mrs. M. E. Tilly and Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Atlanta; Mrs. W. A. Turner, Newnan, Georgia; Mrs. F. M. Mullino, Montezuma, Georgia; Mrs. L. W. Alford, McComb, Mississippi; Mrs. Eli Robinson, Cookeville, Tennessee; Mrs. Stanley Wilson, Meridian, Mississippi; Mrs. G. W. Hummel, Madisonville, Kentucky; Mrs. R. M. Pegram, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. T. P. Yeatman, Columbia, Tennessee; Mrs. Ralph Holden Agate, Lafayette, Louisiana; Mrs. J. W. Hollandsworth, Booneville, Mississippi; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Tryon, North Carolina; Mrs. J. B. Nichols, Georgiana, Alabama; Mrs. Henry Havens and Mrs. W. C. White of Jacksonville, Florida; Captain R. L. Alford, Chief of the Veteran's Assistance Division of Selective Service in Georgia; Dr. E. G. Mackay of Atlanta; with Dr. Guy B. Johnson and Emily H. Clay of the Council's staff. Dr. Johnson called the meeting to order, and, at his request, Mrs. Robinson offered the opening prayer.

The devotions were led by Dr. Mackay, who read the second chapter of Ephesians, using as his text the thirteenth verse, "For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us." Dr. Mackay stressed the importance of unity and the fact that "religion is the fort that should unite us." He also called attention to the need for greater fellowship and friendship and for more contacts, "not only with white people in the various churches, but with the colored people."

In explaining the purpose of the meeting, Dr. Johnson said that the Council had been wanting to do something more definite than it had done during the past year on the prevention of lynching and other racial friction. He spoke of the possibility of friction after the war, and said that it was important to take steps to prevent racial disturbances "before we reach the critical point in the post-war period." In the belief that "no group has done more than church women" in bringing about a better understanding between the races and in working to put an end to lynching, it was decided to call a meeting of representative church women who could discuss these things and outline some specific program that women's organizations can carry on. He explained that our purpose is not to establish a new organization, or to revive the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of lynching, as seemed to be the impression of some who were invited to the meeting. The ASWPL, he said, has established certain techniques for dealing with these problems which can probably be carried forward by women's groups as a part of their regular program. The Council's interest, Dr. Johnson said, is "in helping to develop a specific set of things that can be done and in trying to get the cooperation of women's groups to help to do those things." The main point, he said, is "a program for the prevention of violence and friction and also for the investigation of such lynchings and outbreaks as may occur, but the emphasis is on a program for the prevention of friction."

Dr. Johnson read a message from Mrs. Attwood Martin, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was unable to attend the meeting. (See Appendix I.)

Dr. Johnson suggested that a chairman of the meeting be selected. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames was the unanimous choice of the group and was given a vote of confidence and appreciation.

Mrs. Ames took the chair and introduced Captain R. L. Alford, Chief of the Veteran's Assistance Division of Selective Service in Georgia, who had been

invited to talk about plans which were being made for the return of the veterans.

Captain Alford explained the G. I. Bill of Rights, expressing the opinion that this was "the most liberal piece of legislation that has ever been handed down by Congress." He said he thought that the educational feature is one of its outstanding provisions. He called attention to the fact that a veteran who has served ninety days or more and has been given an honorable discharge may resume his education if he so desires, and that provision is made for both formal and vocational education. The next important feature of the Bill, in Captain Alford's opinion, is the provision for the guarantee of loans for the purchase of a home, a farm, or a business. He stressed the fact that the Government does not guarantee the entire loan, but that it does guarantee 50 per cent, or as much as $2,000 of the amount which the veteran wishes to borrow. Another outstanding provision of the Bill is the hospitalization feature. In reply to an inquiry concerning the handling of requests for loans, Captain Alford explained that the G. I. Bill is administered through the Veterans' administration, of which General Hines is the head, but that there are local advisory boards, created by directive from the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, to assist in this problem.

Captain Alford said that, although the Southern states do not have the educational facilities for Negroes which they should have, the Government approves only accredited colleges and high schools which the veteran may attend, and that vocational schools will be set up in states which do not have them at present. He said, further, that "not only will schools be established, but certain concerns, such as the Central of Georgia Railroad and other businesses that employ Negroes, will establish training programs."

In reply to an inquiry as to the provision for informing the veterans of opportunities which are offered to them, Captain Alford said that every service man must pass through a Separation Center, where he is given "collective and individual counseling by trained counselors," who also inform him as to the provisions of the G. I. Bill. In addition, in each state there is a committee of three, composed of representatives from the Selective Service, the Veterans' Administration, and the U. S. Employment Service, whose duty is to inform and advise the returning veteran.

Mrs. Tilly and Dr. Mackay stressed the fact that it will not be easy for Negroes to find farms which they will be allowed to purchase and that "unless the Government is willing to buy big strips of land for resale the Negroes are going to have difficulty."

Mrs. Ames asked Captain Alford whether there is anything that women can do to help with the problem of the returning soldier. He replied that "the big job confronting the people of this country is to do everything possible to make the returning soldier fit back into civilian life."

Mrs. Ames appointed the following committee to prepare a telegram to Mrs. Martin, expressing regret at her absence and appreciation of her message: Mrs. W. A. Turner, Mrs. Henry Havens, Mrs. Eli Robinson.

The committee was asked to present the telegram for approval immediately after lunch.

The following committee was appointed by Mrs. Ames to make recommendations for a program for women's organizations in the South: Mrs. Tilly, Mrs.

Yeatman, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Hummel.

Mrs. Ames suggested that the Committee on Program consider the advisability of suggesting that the local organizations represented by the group attending the meeting find out the attitudes of the Selective Service Board in their town or community.

Captain Alford said that he hoped he had not given the impression that the local Selective Service Board is to dominate the picture. He explained that it is more of an advisory group, to counsel a veteran, and that the real job in the community is to be done by the missionary societies, the American Legion, and other similar organizations. It is recommended, he said, that every community organize a veterans' assistance committee, composed of teachers, doctors, lawyers, business men and women from every strata of life.

Mrs. Ames expressed the hope that an effort would be made to get representation for the Negroes on these local committees -- perhaps the principal of the Negro school.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

Mrs. Turner reported for the committee appointed to prepare a telegram to Mrs. Martin, and the following message was approved by the group:

> The pioneering spirit of you and the original twelve challenged the twenty women meeting today to enlarge scope of work to include other tensions of the day. Your presence is missed by all. Letter with our suggestive program follows.

Mrs. Nichols gave a report of her investigation of the case of the young Negro woman, Mrs. Recy Taylor, who was raped on the night of September 3, 1944, by six young white boys.

Mrs. Tilly reported on a recent case in Georgia (DeKalb and Gwinnett Counties) in which a young Negro couple were attacked by three white men, the boy was severely beaten,and the girl was taken into the next county and assaulted.

At Mrs. Ames' request, Dr. Johnson reported that Tuskegee Institute had announced that only two lynchings occurred during 1944 -- one, a 65-year-old Negro minister and farmer in Mississippi, who was said to have tried to employ a lawyer to protect the title to his farm, which some white men wanted for oil rights; the other, a Negro trusty at the reformatory at Pikeville, Tennessee, who killed the mother-in-law and the wife of the Superintendent of the reformatory after assaulting the younger woman.

Miss Jenkins read the report for the Program Committee. (For the report, as revised, see Appendix II.)

Mrs. Alford expressed the opinion that when there are critical situations in the states the women should communicate with Dr. Johnson by wire, probably making some investigation themselves before doing that so as to be able to give him a little background of the case. She felt that the women should constantly be on the watch for situations that might develop into mob violence or lynching, and she suggested that the Council might look to the local leaders to notify them when situations arise in which they need assistance in making investigations.

Mrs. Tilly suggested that the members of missionary societies be urged to be on the alert to find cases, trace them to their source, and then take any action that needs to be taken.

Mrs. Turner thought that the church women need some study on how to help the returning service personnel to find their places on returning home.

In the discussion which followed, it was agreed that Dr. Johnson be asked to prepare a bibliography of material (both pamphlets and books) giving suggestions for helping the returning service personnel to find their places in civilian life, and that this be sent to the church representatives present at this meeting. Dr. Johnson was asked, also, to include a personal statement recommending special pamphlets or books.

Mrs. Pegram suggested a report from the Council of Church Women, entitled "The Returning Service Man," which may be secured from the United Council of Church Women in New York.

Mrs. Hummel suggested that, in addition to pamphlets and books, the bibliography might include references to human interest stories in current magazines.

The need for finding a way to reach the woman in the small community was discussed. Mrs. Ames suggested that the women find out whether there is "any organization inside or outside the church that is successful in interesting seriously the women in the smaller communities in this whole problem of preparing themselves for the return of the service people."

Dr. Johnson stated that he thought the Committee report was excellent, but that he hoped there could be a little more emphasis on the matter of preventing race conflicts.

In the light of the discussion of the report of the Program Committee, Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Tilly were asked to put the recommendations in final form and mail the statement to Dr. Johnson.

Mrs. Ames called attention to the fact that nothing had been said during the deliberations with reference to the needs and problems of the Negro woman. She said she thought that one of the first things to be done when the church representatives return to their homes is to make an immediate contact with the Negro women in the various communities and find out what they are thinking of the future and what they want for their children, and also find out what white women can do to help. It was her opinion that if Negro women can develop "an honest bond of confidence in their hearts for us and with us we can do more than in any other way to prevent friction and possible riots." Mrs. Ames said she was convinced that "we must urge as one of the methods in our organization the importance of immediate contact with Negro women in our communities in every area of society to find out what they are thinking about, what they are feeling, what they are hoping for, and make them feel such a confidence in us that when something happens in their community they will feel that they can come to us and tell us."

Dr. Johnson expressed appreciation to the women for their attendance at the meeting. He also said that the Council hopes very soon to have on our staff somebody who can give full time to working with church groups. He told the women that, in the meantime, the Council will be glad to bear certain expenses,

"if they don't run too high," when any of the women need to take some immediate action in the investigation of a case or in trying to alleviate some condition of friction. Dr. Johnson said, further, that he would like to have the group consider the advisability of holding another conference some time this year, if transportation conditions permit, or perhaps early next year.

After discussion, and on motion of Mrs. Alford, seconded by Mrs. Hummel-

IT WAS VOTED that another conference be held and that Negro women, representing their various denominations, be invited.

On motion of Mrs. Tilly, seconded by Mrs. Hummel-

IT WAS VOTED that the Southern Regional Council be given assurance of appreciation for bringing this group of women together.

On motion of Mrs. Tilly, seconded by Mrs. Alford-

IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. Ames be assured of the gratification of the group for her acceptance of the chairmanship.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

EMILY H. CLAY
Acting Secretary

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

APPENDIX I

Fellow Members of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, with special emphasis on our leader and director, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, to whom we members owe so much for these fifteen years of work.

Why, I am asking, have the people of our country, the people of the United States, taken you and your unprecedented efforts to wipe out lynching, why have they taken you and these efforts, so for granted?

The name of Harriet Beecher Stowe and her immortal presentation of slavery are enshrined around the world.

The name of Julia Ward Howe, and her Battle Hymn of the Republic, uplift the hearts of America today, as we sing these words of that hymn: "As He - Christ - died to make men holy, Let us die to make men free--"

Yet what of a certain twelve women of our South? Is there no Henry Grady, no Sidney Lanier of today, to put intowords that shall live, the self-set path ahead of these twelve, a path that may be called The Way of Conscience, or the accepted knowledge of a law-defying wrong.

And who are these twelve women of the South? And what am I talking about? And why back there in the 1920's, and the opening 1930's, were these twelve women of our South murmuring, each to herself, and each to the other, certain words of Thomas Jefferson, words come down as follows:

> "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just -- that his justice cannot sleep forever."

And still again were these twelve women of our South murmuring, the one to another, the later words of Woodrow Wilson, he saying:

"Every American who takes part in the action of a mob, or gives it any sort of countenance, is no true son of this Democracy, but its Betrayer."

And what of these twelve women of the South? The year was 1930, the day was late in November. In the eight years from 1922 to 1929, there had been 211 lynchings in the South. During the twenty-three months just past, 1929 and 1930, there had been some ninety lynchings, or so these twelve women were told.

Yes, lynchings had reached a ghastly total by that November day, 1930. At the call of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, these twelve women with the other members of the Commission, men and women, were met here in this city of Atlanta, for the annual transaction of business. Between sessions a group of these women met together in a room of the hotel. After deliberations, trembling voices, debate, twelve women of that group, with full understanding of what they were committing themselves to, signed a declaration drawn up by themselves in that room, accepting, in so doing, the personal responsibility of starting a woman's movement throughout the South against lynching, and its claim of justification, that of protection of the South's white women.

And what was this declaration, set down in words to which these twelve women committed themselves? That declaration and personal pledge signed by those twelve women was as follows:

"I declare lynching is an indefensible crime, destructive of all principles of government, hateful and hostile to every ideal of religion and humanity, debasing and degrading to every person involved. I believe that the creation of a new public opinion through the education of citizens to recognize and abhor the evils out of which lynchings grow, is the only sure way to stop lynchings. Therefore I pledge myself to assist in my community to create this new public opinion, which will not condone for any reason whatever acts of mobs or lynchers."

And I ask it here and now again, is there no Henry Grady, no Sidney Lanier, of today's South, to commend, to exalt, these twelve women? Twelve apostles, as it were, of the other sex? And ina cause that looked for its help to Heaven?

And I may ask this recognition of these twelve because, although heart and soul with them in these years to follow, I was not one of these twelve who met that day here in Atlanta, who took their stand in a South which at the moment had its nerves on edge touching the race question, and its resultant lynchings.

I was with them from that time on, but of that original twelve, three were from Georgia, two from Alabama, two from Mississippi, two from Tennessee, one from Louisiana, one from North Carolina, and one from Missouri. Twelve women apostles -- women sent -- to preach a gospel of justice, law, and decency.

These twelve women of courage were also full of faith. Courageous enough to appear as brave as they really were, and courage, as we know, is half the battle.

Calling on all Southern women to join with them in setting up State Associations to educate against lynching, the women of the South responded, and by the end of the following year, 1931, these Associations were set up in five states permanently, and in eight states experimentally -- all to become permanent shortly afterward. And all this to what results?

Yes, in these United States in the 48 years from 1886 to the 1930's, no records kept prior to 1886, some 4,367 human beings had been lynched.

And from 1930 what? From the opening 1930's to this year of 1945, has come the steady decline of this crime, a glorious twelve months, was it 1938-1939, when from the month of May to the following month of May, there was not a lynching. A glorious record for the 45,000 women of the South who through the press, through their churches, clubs, college groups, from platforms, now were working for this end. And, yes, a step backward during this year of 1944 just gone, with two deaths by violence of a mob recorded, one in Mississippi, the victim taken a mile from home and shot to death by the mob; the other a trusty taken from jail in Tennessee and shot to death. Not to speak of a too terrible mob horror the preceding year in Missouri.

Yet, deaths without law by mobs reduced to two in 1944, as against those 90 in the twenty-three months, 1929-1930, when these twelve women set up the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

Yes, they saw it clearly, those women from that start, saw that the evil of lynching cannot be ended by fiat of law. Healthy public sentiment alone can wipe it out. And saw further that movements such as this set going

at that meeting of the twelve in Atlanta, will bring about this healthy public sentiment.

Mobs? Displaying unbelievable extremes of cruelty? Savagery in keeping with primitive orgy? How many women of today of this Association have hurried to such scenes, have evidence for themselves, yes:

"The evidence, written grim,
A hempen rope, and a twisted limb."

Yes, these women have visited towns, and rural neighborhoods, where lynchings were committed, gathering for themselves through their moral courage, facts, testimony, details, in support for their stand for law and justice. And added to such sources, were interviews of the local sheriffs, preachers, jailers, newspaper men, on which to further base the facts to be given by these women to their public over the country, and elsewhere.

And responses have come in return from everywhere, inquiries, requests for the Association's literature, programs, what not, these requests coming from Great Britain, Australia, Liberia, South Africa, China, Russia, the Scandanavian countries, and yes, in the early 1930's from Germany.

And is the work of this Association of Southern Women thus completed? No, with God's help and God's blessing, no! With the return of our soldiers of both races from the scenes of war, again there may come outbreaks such as the South witnessed in 1918-1919, when the troops, white and colored, came home.

The work is still ahead to be done. The same to continue as hitherto, with emphasis on education, economics, opportunity for both races, and justice in the courts.

These women of the South seeking not popular applause, rather forgetting of selves in their pleadings, first and last, one and all, for law and justice. Claiming that right is right and for that they will abide:

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

On their own merits these women of our South are mute. And in closing I am asking again, as the world knows Harriet Beecher Stowe, and chants the Battle Hymn of Julia Ward Howe, is there no Henry Grady in the South of today, no Sidney Lanier, to tell the world that consecration to a cause seems heightened and raised to a Heaven blessed zeal in these women of the South as led by that original twelve? Yes:

"A Noble type of good
heroic womanhood."

George Madden Martin

(Mrs. Attwood Martin)

APPENDIX II

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN CHURCH WOMEN
Atlanta, February 2, 1945
Sponsored By The Southern Regional Council

On February 2, 1945, a small group of representative church women met in Atlanta under the auspices of the Southern Regional Council to plan a program for combating racial tensions in the post-war period. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames was elected chairman of the meeting. After the purpose of the meeting was stated by Guy B. Johnson, the group heard a talk on the "G. I. Bill" by Capt. R. L. Alford, of the Veterans' Assistance Division of Selective Service in Georgia. The group then discussed the problems of the returning service men, with special emphasis on racial tensions, and adopted the report of a committee which had been appointed to draw up a suggested program.

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

By Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

We all know that when the soldiers come home after the war there is going to be an increase in racial friction. Most of us remember what happened after World War I. There was an increase in lynching, there were race riots, and there were organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan which promoted and exploited racial intolerance. There are already plenty of danger signs in evidence, and we might as well face the fact that the post-war period is going to put a great strain upon race relations. The Southern Regional Council is anxious to get busy on a program for the prevention of lynching, riots, and other forms of racial friction and injustice as we approach the close of the war.

No group has done more for the reduction of lynching and the promotion of better understanding between the races than the church women of the South. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was largely a church women's organization, and its action program was the most effective thing that has ever been done in the South for better race relations.

The Council has therefore considered it wise to call together a group composed of representatives of the old ASWPL and other denominational leaders to see what kind of program the church women of the South might be willing to undertake in preparing for the post-war crisis.

Our purpose in calling this conference is not to establish a new organization or to revive the ASWPL. In fact we feel that there is nothing much to be gained at this time by establishing a special organization for the prevention of lynching or other violence, since the techniques developed by the ASWPL are now well established and can probably be carried on effectively by various organizations through their regular channels. The main idea is to get something done, to develop a specific set of things that can be done, and to get the church women to incorporate these things into their regular program of work. There is much that needs to be done. We need to do an educational job with our public officials, particularly our mayors and police chiefs, and with people who handle the public on busses, street cars, etc. We need to be on the lookout for rumors and potential outbreaks and to be ready to take swift action to counteract them. We need to be prepared to investigate lynchings and other acts of lawlessness. We need to do our best to see that Negro veterans get a fair break in the benefits of the G. I. Bill and that their interests are represented on the veterans committees being set up.

The Council is interested in all these things, and it believes that no group is in a better position to help promote this program than the church women of the South. It is our hope that you will discuss these matters and will come to some agreement on constructive steps which can and should be taken.

II. PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

A. As the demobilization period approaches with its challenges and dangers, we urge church women in all local groups:

1. To increase their efforts to allay suspicion, intolerance, and racial tensions.
2. To be ever on the alert to sense situations that may lead to serious trouble and to take preventive steps wherever possible.
3. To notify the Southern Regional Council immediately when incidents arise that indicate racial difficulties.

B. We request the Southern Regional Council in turn to notify denominational directors of Christian social action of particular difficulties or tensions in the South which need their attention, and to furnish them funds as far as possible for preventive or investigative work.

C. We urge all church women:

1. To become familiar with the G. I. Bill so that they may know the provisions made by the government for all veterans regardless of race, creed, or color.
2. To become acquainted with the personnel of the Veterans' Assistance Committee in the local community and if the committee is composed only of white people to direct their influence toward the appointment of Negro members, such as Negro school principals.
3. To take the initiative, if the Veterans' Assistance Committee is not already set up, in bringing together representatives of the schools, the churches, and welfare agencies to work with government agencies to form a clearing committee for assisting returning service personnel and their families.
4. To encourage women to accept responsibility on such committees as an essential service.

D. We request the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council to prepare a reading list on Demobilization which will help to prepare the home to receive the returning service personnel.

E. We request denominational leaders to provide programs for local church women that will contribute to the building of harmony in family life, so that returning service men and women may find in their homes that sympathetic understanding and sense of security essential to rehabilitation.

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
Mrs. G. W. Hummel

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Chairman
Committee on Program

Mrs. J. B. Nichols
Mrs. T. P. Yeatman

* * * * *

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ASWPL

February 20, 1945

Send copy of ASWPL Report
To:
✓ m 3/8/45

Mrs. J. H. Cutchin
Whitakers
North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Cutchin:

I am very sorry that you were not able to get to the meeting on February 2, but I know how difficult it is to travel these days.

It was a splendid meeting. I feel that we made a good beginning toward enrolling the support of church women for a more active program for the prevention of race friction and violence in the post war period. As soon as the report of the conference is ready, we shall send you a copy.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Treasurer
MRS. F. B. McKINNE
201 S. William St.
Goldsboro, N. C.

Vice President
MRS. H. I. GLASS
Glenwood Avenue
Raleigh, N. C.

President
MRS. GURNEY P. HOOD
911 W. Johnson St.
Raleigh, N. C.

Conference Secretary
MRS. R. B. HOOKER
Kinston, N. C.

Recording Secretary
MRS. S. S. HOLT
Graham, N. C.

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Whitakers, N. C.

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Hamlet, N. C.

Youth Work
MRS. DWIGHT L. FOUTS
Weldon, N. C.

Student Work
MRS. W. P. MOORE
Greenville, N. C.

Spiritual Life
MISS ELIZABETH LAMB
Fayetteville, N. C.

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Fayetteville District
MRS. H. L. McLEOD
Johns, N. C.

New Bern District

Raleigh District
MRS. T. R. SMITH
R. 1, Henderson, N. C.

Rocky Mount District
MRS. FRED L. JOHNSON
Conway, N. C.

Wilmington District
MRS. N. P. EDENS
Box 44, Maysville, N. C.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Methodist Church

North Carolina Conference

Whitakers, N.C.
Feb. 12, 1945.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

After receiving your invitation to attend the meeting at the Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta, on Friday Feb. 2, I put forth every effort to be in attendance. No reservation was available out of Raleigh, where I was in another Committee meeting, via Southern Railway or the Seaboard. Not until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 1st did I relinquish my hopes of being present.

As an interested person, I should be happy to receive a copy of the proceedings of said meeting assuring you of my hearty cooperation.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. J. H. Cutchin.

Association of
Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

JESSIE DANIEL AMES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
710 STANDARD BUILDING
Atlanta, Ga.

CHAIRMAN
MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SECRETARY
MRS. W. A. NEWELL
MORGANTON, N. C.

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NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
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DISCIPLES OF CHRIST INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
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Mrs Attwood R Martin, Chairman.

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And who are these twelve women of the South? And what am I talking about ? And why back there in the 1920's, and the opening 1930's, were these twelve women of our South, murmuring, each to herself, and each to the other, certain words of Thomas Jefferson, words come down as follows:

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Yes, Lynchings had reached a ghastly total by that November day, 1930. At the call of the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, these twelve women with the other members of the Commission, men and women, were met here in this city of Atlanta, for the annual transaction of business. ~~and~~ between sessions a group of these women ~~were~~ met togather in a room of the hotel.

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" The evidence, written grim,
" A hempen rope, and a twisted limb."

Yes, these women have visited towns, and rural neighborhoods, where lynchings were committed, gathering for themselves through their moral courage, facts, testimony, details, in support for their stand for law and justice. And added to such sources, were interviews the local sheriffs, preachers, jailers, newspaper men, on which to further base the feats to be given by these women to their public over the country, and elsewhere.

And responses have come in return from everywhere, inquiries, requests for the Associations literature, programs, what not, these requests coming from Great Britain, Australia, Liberia, South Africa, China, Russia, The Scandanavian countries, and, yes, in the early 1930's, from Germany.

And is the work of thie Association of Southern Women thus completed ? No, with God's help and God's blessing, no! With the return of our soldiers of both races from

Association of
Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

JESSIE DANIEL AMES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
710 STANDARD BUILDING

Atlanta, Ga.

CHAIRMAN
MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SECRETARY
MRS. W. A. NEWELL
MORGANTON, N. C.

ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTED
TO A PROGRAM OF EDUCATION
TO PREVENT LYNCHING
★
WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
TEMPLE SISTERHOODS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

SOUTHERN INTERSTATE CONFERENCE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

FIFTY-FIRST TRIENNIAL CONVENTION
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL IN THE
PROVINCE OF SEWANEE,
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

WOMAN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

SOUTHEAST REGION, NATIONAL
FEDERATION BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

NATIONAL YOUNG WOMEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

GENERAL FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S CLUBS

the scenes of war, again there may come outbreaks such as the South witnessed in 1918-1919, when the troops, white and colored, came home.

The work is still ahead to be done. The same to continue as hitherto, with emphasis on education, economics, opportunity for both races, and justice in the courts.

Aye, these women of our Sou th, as 'twere, lady doves, rising to the heights, putting across the feats, of mother eagles! These women of the South seeking not popular applause, rather forgetting of selves in their pleadings, first and last, one and all, for law and justice. Claiming that right is right, and for thatthey will abide:

" For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

On their own merits these women of our South are dumb. And in closing I am asking again, as the world knows Harriet Beecher Stowe, and chants the Battle Hymn of Julia Ward Howe, is there no Henry Grady in the South of today, no Sidney Lanier, to tell the world that consecration to a cause seems heightened and raised to a Heaven blessed zeal in these women of the South as led by that original twelve ? Yes:

" A Noble type of good
Heroic womanhood."

George Madden Martin

Mrs Attwood R —

AFTER THE WAR — ?

Do you remember what happened after World War I? There was an increase in lynching. There were race riots, and there were organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan which promoted and exploited racial intolerance. Unless people of good will are on guard and act vigorously, history may repeat itself after the present war.

No group in the South has done more for the promotion of better racial understanding and for the reduction of violence than the leaders of women's religious organizations. In February, 1945, the Southern Regional Council called together a small group of women religious leaders to discuss race relations in the post-war period. These women agreed upon a program of action for interracial peace and justice. This leaflet represents their program and other suggestions for constructive social action.

If we are properly prepared we can do a great deal to prevent or to reduce race friction and misunderstanding in the post-war period.

210

THERE ARE THINGS - - -

For your community

1. Be on the alert for rumors or other symptoms of racial tension, and do your best to counteract them.
2. Be ever alert to sense situations that may lead to serious trouble, and take preventive steps wherever possible. Notify your local or state interracial committee, and the Southern Regional Council when such situations arise.
3. Establish friendly contacts with your mayor, police chief, and sheriff. Try to show them that much racial friction can be prevented by the wise use of police power, and call their attention to the successful use of Negro police in various Southern cities.
4. Confer with people who handle the public on busses, street cars, etc. Many tensions ~~might~~ can be eased by good judgment and the cooperation of interested groups.
5. Be courteous when speaking of people of minority groups, and discourage by your own example the use of derogatory and contemptuous words.
6. Try to establish an honest bond of confidence and cooperation with other women's groups across denominational and racial lines.

170

THAT YOU CAN DO

for Veterans

1. Become familiar with the "GI Bill" so that you may know the provisions made by the government for all veterans.
2. Become acquainted with the personnel of the Veterans' Assistance Committee in your local community, and use your influence to see that the interests of Negro veterans are fairly represented on the Committee.
3. Take the initiative, if the Veterans' Assistance Committee is not already set up, in bringing together representatives of community groups to work with government agencies to form a clearing committee for assisting veterans and their families.
4. Use your influence to see that the "GI Bill" is administered in your community without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.
5. Encourage women to accept responsibility on such committees as an essential community service.

See 1b

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"FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

WORKSHOP OF SOUTHERN CHURCH WOMEN
Sept. 8 - 9, 1949
Wesley Memorial Bldg., Atlanta

ALABAMA

Mrs. J. I. Blount, 2768 Hanover Circle, Birmingham, Ala.
Pres., Ala. Council of Church Women
Mrs. L. S. Evins, 216 Princeton Avenue, Birmingham
Pres., Birmingham Council of Church Women
Mrs. W. S. Welch, Lakewood Estates, Bessemer
Sec. of Christian Social Relations, N. Ala. Conference
Mrs. Arthur Huestess, 1905 Madison Avenue, Montgomery
President, Ala. Conf., WSCS
Mrs. C. S. McDowell, Eufaula
Sec., Christian Social Relations, Alabama Conference

ARKANSAS

Mrs. Edwin Strauss, 608 E. Page Street, Malvern, Arkansas
President, Arkansas Council of Church Women

CUBA

Miss Lorraine Buck, Mantansas, Cuba
Missionary

FLORIDA

Mrs. J. M. Edenfield, 2908 Post Street, Apt. 1, Jacksonville
President, Florida Council of Church Women
Mrs. Henry Havens, 2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville
Chairman, Christian Social Relations, Woman's Auxiliary, Province of Sewanee; Field Worker, Southern Regional Council.
Mrs. Warren Zeuch, 850 Royal Palm Place, Vero Beach
Diocesan President, South Florida; Representative, Provincial Department.
Mrs. C. H. Schneider, 315 N. Florida Avenue, Deland
Sec., Christian Social Relations, Florida Woman's Society of Christian Service.

KENTUCKY

Mrs. J. H. Spillman, Harrodsburg: President, Kentucky Council of Church Women

Mrs. W. W. Ensminger, Harrodsburg: President, Harrodsburg Council of Church Women

Mrs. G. C. Davis, Puritan Apartments, Louisville, Kentucky
Sec., Missionary Education, Louisville Conf., WSCS
Mrs. John Dupuy, Pikeville, Kentucky
Sec., Missionary Personnel, Louisville Conf., WSCS
Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, 143 St. Mildred's Court, Danville, Kentucky
President, Kentucky Conf., WSCS

LOUISIANA

Mrs. T. W. Connell, Belcher, La.: Louisiana Council of Church Women

Mrs. Irving Cohn, 1122 Lowerline, New Orleans: B'nai B'rith; Exec. Sec. of New Orleans Chapter, Southern Regional Council

LOUISIANA (Cont.)

Mrs. C. F. Goldwait, 6101 Loursville St., New Orleans
Sec., Louisiana Conf., Christian Social Relations

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. C. C. Alford, 632 Chickasaw Avenue, Jackson 30
Pres., Miss. Council of Church Women; Social Action, Presbyt. Women.
Mrs. M. B. Rogers, Box 142, Sturgis
Pres., Miss. Conf. (Central Juriddiction), WSCS
Mrs. E. V. Perry, Rolling Fork
Pres., Miss. Conf. WSCS; V-P, S.E. Jurisdiction, WSCS
Mrs. J. Harry Boyd, Walnut
Sec., Christian Social Relations, N. Miss. WSCS.
Mrs. H. M. Bullock, 1417 Capitol Street, Jackson
Sec., Christian Social Relations, N. Miss. WSCS
Mrs. A. M. Brown, Meridian: YWCA

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Lubetha Thompson, Box 531, Maxton
Teacher; Pres., NC Conf., WSCS (Central Juris.)
Mrs. W. E. Denning, Benson
Representing NC Conf., WSCS

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. B. Duvall Chambers, 3517 Devereux Road, Columbia
Pres., SC Council of Church Women; Diocesan President, Upper S. C.
Mrs. A. M. Roberts, Box 24, Route 2, Pineville
Pres., Diocese of S. C. (Colored Branch)
Mrs. C. C. Withington, 12 Clarendon Road, Greenville
S. C. Council of Church Women; Co-Chairman, Gville Self-Survey.
Mrs. G. W. Davis, Orangeburg
Baptist Woman's Missionary Union
Mrs. G. C. Brown, John's Island, South Carolina
Missionary teacher; officer in S. C. WSCS (Central Juris)
Mrs. J. Roy Jones, 5618 Colonial Drive, Columbia
Council of Common Good of S. C.
Mrs. T. Z. B. Everton, Barnwell
SC Council of Church Women; wife of Methodist minister.
Mrs. William Jones, Barnwell
SC Council of Church Women; wife of Baptist minister.
Miss Rebecca Reid, Sumter
South Carolina Division, Southern Regional Council
Mrs. Alice Spearman, Newberry
South Carolina Division, Southern Regional Council

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Charles Henderson, 2020 Nelson Avenue, Memphis 4
Pres., Tenn. Council of Church Women; Sec., Home Work, S.E. Jurisdiction, WSCS.
Mrs. Moses Cantor, Piney Grove Park, Johnson City: B'nai B'rith.

Clearcopy Onion Skin

TENNESSEE (Cont.)

Mrs. Herbert Weaver, 3800 West End, Nashville
Sec., Christian Soc. Relations; SE Jurisdiction, WSCS
Mrs. Neal B. Spahr, 924 Temple Aven, Knoxville
National Board, YWCA
Mrs. Fred Estes, 1411 Gartland Avenue, Nashville
Pres., Tenn. Conf. WSCS
Mrs. C. B. Smith, Donelson
Sec., Christian Soc. Relations, Tenn. WSCS
Sec., Tenn. Div., Southern Regional Council
Mrs. G. A. Thompson, 1004 15th Aven. S., Nashville
V-P, Tenn. WSCS, Central Jurisdiction

TEXAS

Mrs. James Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston
Representing the President, Texas Council of Church Women; Chairman, Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation.
Mrs. Carter Wesley, 3802 Westheimer Road, Houston
National Board of YWCA

NEW YORK

Miss Margaret Forsyth, 600 Lexington Aven, NY 22: National Board of YWCA

GEORGIA

A. FROM GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN.

President, Mrs. Chester Martin, 3590 Ivey Road, Atlanta (Peachtree Christian)
Director, First District, Mrs. C. R. Reiser, Savannah
Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. R. Gruber, 1164 Rosedale Road, NE, Atlanta
Treasurer
Literature, "The Church Woman": Mrs. Carl Schanche, 1191 Emory Road NE, Atlanta
Education Chm: Mrs. L. D. Austin, 1174 Zimmer Drive NE, Atlanta

Chairmen of Different Departments:

Mrs. E. Craighead, 48 Brookhaven Drive NE, Atlanta
Mrs. Reaves Gaston, 217 Poplar Circle NE, Atlanta
Mrs. L. A. McKinley, 25 Northwood Avenue NE, Atlanta
Mrs. M. B. Duggan, 155 Pinecrest Avenue, Decatur
Mrs. J. K. Dobbs, 1751 Flagler Avenue NE, Atlanta

Denominational Representatives:

Methodist: Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville (Pres., N. Ga. WSCS)
Mrs. J. Wallace Daniel, Claxton (Pres., S. Ga. Conf.)
Baptist: Mrs. Fred Bridges, 835 Courtney Drive NE, Atlanta (Pres., N. G. BMU)
Christian: Mrs. D. J. Broadman, 662 Longwood Drive NW (Pres., Women, 1st Christian)
Mrs. L. O. Turner, 1279 McLendon Avenue NE, Atlanta
Mrs. Fred Nabers, 379 Monument Avenue SE, Atlanta
Mrs. Carl R. Cheek, 375 E. Pace's Ferry Road, NE, Atlanta
Congreg.: Mrs. F. Weir, Wesley Memorial Bldg., Atlanta
Lutheran: Mrs. C. K. Derrick, 79 Druid Circle NE, Atlanta, Ga.
Sal. Army: Mrs. W. D. Howarth, 566 Orme Circle NE, Atlanta

Local Presidents:

Acworth: Mrs. R. Osborne, Acworth
Athens: Mrs. Claude Singleton, 1171 S. Milledge Avenue
Atlanta: Mrs. W. B. Suddeth, 1106 Virginia Avenue NE
Augusta: Mrs. S. E. Rogers, 1510 Heath Street
Carrollton: Mrs. W. C. Cantrell, Carrollton
DeKalb County: Mrs. W. B. Thompson, 212 King's Highway, Decatur
Marietta: Mrs. James Dosser, 412 Whitlock
Mrs. S. L. Rambo, VP, Marietta Council of Church Women
Tri-City: Mrs. V. V. Cummings, 1665 Westwood Avenue SW, Atlanta

From Atlanta Council of Church Women:

President: Mrs. Suddeth (listed above)
Treasurer: Mrs. S. W. Fambrough, 1765 Monroe Drive NE
Corres. Sec.: Mrs. J. B. Pendergrass, 5050 Briarcliff Road NE
Chairman, World Community Day: Mrs. Lester Rumble, 109 7th Street NE
Chairman, "Church Woman:" Mrs. Carlton Binns, 856 Myrtle Street, NE
Chairman, Mission to Lepers: Mrs. C. A. Hartley, Route 1, Box 191-A, Atlanta
Chairman, CSR: Mrs. Spann Milner, 1190 W. Peachtree
Vice President: Mrs. John Patton, 2299 Stephen Long Drive NE
Board Member: Mrs. F. P. Drake, 607 Clifton Road NE (Baptist)

Vice President, United Council of Church Women of America: Mrs. A. H. Sterne, 132 Westminster Drive NE, Atlanta

B. OTHER CHURCH WOMEN

1. Miscellaneous

Mrs. W. A. Fountain, 242 Boulevard NE, Atlanta; wife of Bishop of AME Church
Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, 250 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta; wife of Bishop, Meth. Church
Mrs. Eva B. Parks, 502 Rockwell Street, Atlanta; Spiritual Sec., Central Jurisdiction, Methodist WSCS
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Thomaston, Georgia; Sec. CSR, N. Ga. WSCS
Misses South, Weeks, Johnson, Deaconesses, Wesley House, 342 Richardson Street SW, Atlanta
Miss Fannie Bame, Bethlehem Center, Augusta
Mrs. J. D. Smith, Rome: Dist. Sec., CSR, Rome District WSCS
Miss Daisy Davies, 1066 Spring Street, Atlanta: Peachtree Road Methodist Church
Mrs. Rembert Green, Dahlonega: Student Work, N. Ga. Conf., WSCS
Mrs. Charles Robeson, 3532 Roxboro Road NE, Atlanta: Children's Work, SE Juris.
Mrs. Parks Segars, Marietta: Children's Work, N. Ga. Conf. WSCS
Mrs. Boyd Ozmont, Decatur: Sec., Literature & Publications, N. Ga. Conf. WSCS
Mrs. Charles Boland, Rumson Road NE, Atlanta: Sec. of Promotion, N. Ga. WSCS
Mrs. V. H. McKee, 1037 Gordon Street SW, Atlanta: Sec., CSR, WSCS, Atlanta West District
Mrs. R. M. McCommons, Greensboro: Sec., CSR, WSCS, Augusta District
Mrs. Clarence Allison, 803 Yorkshire Road NE, Atlanta
Mrs. W. E. Letts, 1327 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta: President, Atlanta City Mission Bd.
Miss Florence Vann, Cedartown: Missionary in Mill Village
Mrs. Eva Crenshaw, Martin, Georgia: Rural missionary
Mrs. J. L. McCord
Mrs. Ben Smith, 2051 Chelsea Circle, Atlanta: Sec. of Supplied, N. Ga. Conf., WSCS
Mrs. W. R. Bragg, Albana: Sec., CSR, S. Ga. Conf., WSCS
Mrs. Birdie V. Moore, 1317 N. Highland Avenue NE, Atlanta: Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Florence Foster, 1714 Meadowdale Avenue NE, Atlanta: Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. Rembert Sisson, 1016 NE Rocksprings Road NE, Atlanta

Mrs. A. B. Mitcham, Hampton, Georgia)
Mrs. J. R. Minter, Hampton, Georgia) Griffin District, Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. D. R. Little, Marietta: Sec. Personnel, WSCS, N. Ga. Conference
Miss Grace Arnold, 112 Brown Avenue SE, Atlanta: Promotion Sec., Central Juris.
Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Box 725, Emory Univ., Georgia: 1st VP, N. Ga. Conf., WSCS
Mrs. Boone Bowen, 50 Houston Mill Road, Atlanta: Glenn Memorial Church
Mrs. E. F. Newell, 1149 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta
Mrs. J. W. Veatch, 827 North Avenue NE, Atlanta: Druid Hills Methodist; wife of District Superintendent
Mrs. Hinton Longino, 2982 Habersham Road NW, Atlanta) St. Luke's Episcopal
Mrs. William Huger, 95 Valley Road NW, Atlanta)
Mrs. Benjamin Mays, 820 Fair Street SE, Atlanta: Connectional Council, Colored Methodist Church
Miss Emma Gray, Paine College, Augusta: Colored Methodist Church

2. Holding Area position in different denominations:

Mrs. J. R. Findley, Comer
Mrs. Billy Pitman, Maysville
Mrs. Joe Heaton, Americus, RFD
Mrs. R. L. Buxtrom, Diamond Court Apts., Columbus
Mrs. J. D. Smith, 1019 Clinton Road, Macon
Mrs. J. B. Crane, Sr., Dixie
Mrs. John Sellars, Alma
Mrs. Lowry Hunt, Madison
Mrs. S. B. Kitchens, LaFayette

3. B'nai B'rith, Council of Jewish Women, and Other Jewish Organizations:

Mrs. Julian D. Friedman, 456 Boulevard NE, Atlanta
Mrs. Herman Heyman, 1291 Oxford Road NE, Atlanta
Mrs. Alex Miller, 1369 Springdale Road NE, Atlanta
(Mrs. Eldon Lazarus, New Orleans)
Mrs. Richard Rich, 27 West Andrews Drive NW, Atlanta
Mrs. Irving Purcell, 213 Albemarle Place, Macon
Mrs. Joseph Pintchuch, 1237 Stillwood Drive NE, Atlanta
Mrs. Philip Shulhafer, 2836 Dellwood Drive NE, Atlanta
Mrs. Rebecca Gershon, 1590 Harvard Road NE, Atlanta

4. Catholic Women:

Mrs. Gertrude Corrigan, 522 Moreland Avenue NE, Atlanta: Atlanta Deanery President, National Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. G. H. Jentzon, 1139 Chatham Avenue SW, Atlanta: Sacred Heart Alumnae

5. Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in the US:

Mrs. John L. Parkes, Henry Grady Bldg, Atlanta: Asst Sec., Woman's Work
Miss Frances Blackmon, Henry Grady Bldg, Atlanta: Asst in Dept. of CSR

C. YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

From the National Office (already listed under States):
Miss Margaret Forsyth, 600 Lexington Avenue, NY 22
Mrs. Neal Spahr, 924 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. Carter Wesley, 3802 Westheimer Road, Houston 7, Texas

From the Southern Region Office, 63 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia:
Miss Mary Jane Willett
Miss Florence C. Harris
Miss Kathaleen Carpenter

From Atlanta YWCA:
Miss Mary Kate Duskin, 37 Auburn Avenue NE
Miss Elizabeth Bowles, " " "
Mrs. Marion Taylor, 218 Boulevard NE, Atlanta

From Augusta, Georgia, YWCA:
Mrs. Mildred Ridgely, YWCA, Greene Street

D. LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Miss Johnnie Hilbun, 929 S.F.C. Building, Augusta: State President
Mrs. James Selvage, Biltmore Apts., Atlanta
Mrs. J. C. Blalock, 734 Wesley Road NW, Atlanta
Miss Josephine Wilkins, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta
Mrs. W. C. Pauley, 418 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur
Mrs. R. L. MacDougall, 4141 Club Drive NE, Atlanta
Mrs. E. M. Vinson, 1428 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur
Mrs. R. M. Turman, 37 Camden Road NE, Atlanta
Mrs. W. G. Paschall, 158 Albion Avenue NE, Atlanta
Mrs. George W. Swancy, 131 Broad Street, Augusta
Miss Dixie Drake, 1039 Springdale Road NE, Atlanta: State Exec. Dir.
Mrs. Morris Abram, 1414 E. Rockspring Court NE, Atlanta
Mrs. Henry Toombs, 2871 Normandy Drive NW, Atlanta
Mrs. D. M. Howard, Garden Spring Lane, Augusta
Miss Gertrude Perkins, 220 Collier Bldg, Atlanta
Miss Mary Webb, Douglasville

E. ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, 250 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta

F. LABOR

Mrs. Olive Haskins, Georgia Workers Education Service, 353 Courtland St.NE, Atlanta
Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Public Relations, CIO, 738 Myrtle Street NE, Atlanta

G. PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

National: Mrs. Fred Knight, Cartersville, Georgia
State: Mrs. J. C. Owen, Griffin, Georgia
Local: Mrs. C. T. Grizzard, 671 E. Morningside Drive NE, Atlanta, Georgia

Fellowships of the Concerned

Board of Home Mission
of the Congregational &
Christian Churches —
Ck. signed by
A. M. Bushfield
M Ferguson

November 14, 1949

Miss Ruth Morton
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Miss Morton:

The letter from the Board of Home Missions enclosing a check for $200 came while I was away and was forwarded to me to Milwaukee, then to Chicago, and back to Atlanta.

I was thrilled when I saw the check, but as it was made out to the Woman's Society of Christian Service, I could not use it. The work I am doing is with the women of the South and not entirely with the Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service. The check should really be made out to the Southern Regional Council and marked for Woman's Work. I hope this can be done as I am very much in need of funds to carry on this new venture.

I think you will remember that I told you I was raising funds for a conference of Southern Women to organize the Fellowship of the Concerned - concerned about what was happening in our courts. The meeting came to be September 8 and 9 and 163 women from 12 states, of both races, the 3 faiths, and all denominations, came together and spent the time in study and planning. I am enclosing a copy of the program, the follow-up leaflet, and the pledge. These signed pledges are coming back in now, signed by women who are sitting in the courts, watching that justice tempered with mercy might be meted out. We have a firm conviction the whole pattern of our Southern courts would change if we could just find the money to carry on the project for three years. As the meeting of September 8-9 was without doubt God-given, we believe that He will provide a way for these concerned, courageous women to carry out their pledges. I wish you might have been with us in this meeting. You, too, would have felt its power. I will be in New York the last days of this month and will come by the office and tell you about it.

I do not know how to thank you enough in the name of the women for the help the check will give us and the understanding and sympathy and encouragement you have always given to me. God's blessing on you.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly

I R

Fellowship of Concerned

October 28, 1952

Mrs. Artichel Roberts
237 McCoy St.
Americus, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Roberts:

I send you some things about the former Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and the present-day Fellowship of the Concerned.

Lately, the principal activity has been in association with local councils of church women, and particularly with the Woman's Society of Christian Service in the Methodist Church, to get local committees of church women (usually white, so far) to take to their sheriff a copy of the pamphlet RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and interview him about getting his deputies to follow his rules. They have done that now in well over a hundred counties in the South, and are pushing it vigorously. They also work under the slogan, "Know Your Courts as You Know Your Schools," to get groups of church women to sit regularly in their local courts as observers.

I put in some other pamphlets that may be helpful in following your outline.

We would like to have you as a member of the Council if you would like to join.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

237 McCoy St.
Americus, Ga.
Oct. 27, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell Exec. Director,
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1952

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing $1.00 K.S and asking that you send me any material which you have and can possibly allow me to use on the enclosed subject, please.

I must pass in a theme November, 8. Have written you before now but perhaps it has not reached you.

I am doing graduate work in Mr. Gomillion's class at Tuskegee Institute. So you see how imperative it is that I pass in the theme.

Yours very truly,
(Mrs.) Artichel Roberts

The Role of Southern White Women in Building the New South

I Introduction

II Status of Negro 1930-40

III Work of White Women for Improvement of Negroes

(a) Suffrage
(b) Economics
(c) Education
(d) Child welfare
(e) Housing
(f) Etc

IV Conclusion & Present Status

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

May 26, 1955

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m., May 26, 1955, in the Lounge of the Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Chairman, presiding. The following members of the Executive Committee were present:

Marion A. Wright, President
Rufus E. Clement, Chairman
Gordon Hancock, Vice-president
Paul Christopher
Mrs. Cassandra M. Birnie
Miss Josephine Wilkins
John Griffin
Harry V. Richardson

The Executive Committee convened in executive session, in the course of which Miss Katherine Stoney, Secretary-Treasurer, appeared before the Committee. At the beginning of the regular session, the following staff members joined the meeting:

George Mitchell
Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Harold Fleming
C. H. Parrish
John Constable
Frederick B. Routh
Katherine Stoney
Elizabeth Brantley

The Invocation was given by Dr. Gordon Hancock.

Dr. Clement reported that in executive session the resignation of Miss Stoney had been considered. After discussing the matter with Miss Stoney, the Committee had accepted her resignation, effective July 15, 1955, with deep regret and with great appreciation for the years of valuable service which she has rendered to the Southern Regional Council. A formal letter expressing the Committee's sentiments will be sent to Miss Stoney.

A committee composed of Dr. Clement, Mr. Haas, and Dr. Mitchell was appointed to explore the question of a successor to Miss Stoney.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of February 17, having been previously mailed to each member, were proposed for adoption. Upon motion, the last paragraph, beginning on page 4 and ending on page 5, was deleted. The minutes, thus amended, were approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. Mitchell reviewed the progress of the state organization effort. Organizations are under way or almost under way in eleven of the twelve states. Florida, the one state not yet having employed staff, is expected to do so within the next week or so.

Since the inception of the state programs, New South renewals and new subscriptions have totaled 840, including 133 sent directly to the central office and 707 forwarded by the states. He expects New South subscriptions to reach 3,000 by the end of the calendar year.

Slightly more than half the states have raised or are within reach of the $1800 they are expected to raise. The remaining states expect to raise the required amount during the summer and early fall.

Most of the state groups have done little toward employing Negro personnel. Funds available from SRC have not been sufficient to enable them to take on full-time associates. Dr. Mitchell has written a letter to the Fund for the Republic -- a copy of which went to each Executive Committee member -- proposing reallocation of unexpended grant funds. Under this proposal, a portion of the unexpended funds would be used to enable the states to employ associate directors for a guaranteed period of at least 15 months.

Dr. Mitchell spoke of deficiencies in the programs of the state organizations and the difficulties of converting simple interracial committees into strong human relations agencies. The Mississippi Council is weak, confronted as it is by a tense and even dangerous situation in the state; there has been some evidence of reprisals against Mrs. Lyells, the Executive Director. The Texas Commission is weak in terms of both staff performance and board membership; at present, it is seeking a Negro associate director.

Travel. The Executive Director's extensive travels have given him the opportunity to visit some of the state groups. He had accepted an invitation to address the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco on the subject of desegregation. During the summer, he is scheduled to teach one-week labor institutes in Kentucky, Arizona, North Carolina, and Arkansas. These trips are recognized as unduly time consuming, but he emphasized the importance of assisting the labor movement in the South to be helpful in effecting desegregation.

Staff. There are four recent or impending vacancies on the central office staff. Miss Holden resigned early in May; Mrs. Hamilton will return to the Atlanta Urban League on July 1; Mrs. Fiszman expects to move from Atlanta shortly; and Miss Stoney's resignation will be effective in mid-July.

Tax-Exemption. A Treasury Department hearing has been set for June 8 on the Georgia Committee's application. Dr. Wells, Dr. Mitchell, and Mr. Abram will appear at the hearing and attempt to establish a tax-exemption precedent for all the state organizations.

Funds. The Council has raised slightly more than the $40,000 required to meet the terms of the Fund for the Republic grant: however, additional funds must be raised to meet operating costs between now and September, and an unprecedented amount must be raised for the forthcoming year. The Executive Director stated that financial plans for the current fiscal year had perforce to count upon comparatively complete payment by the Executive Committee members of the pledges of $100 to the Council, and good payment by members of the Board.

FINANCIAL REPORT - Katherine Stoney

Miss Stoney stated that the central office has been operating with salary expenses of $5,000 per month. About $2,500 has been spent in addition for travel and office supplies and equipment. The average amount collected per month has been $1500. From total expenses of $7,500 can be subtracted the average amount collected per month ($1,500), which leaves the amount needed per month as $6,000. For next year, the central office can expect a total of $24,000 from the Fund for the Republic, and from other sources approximately $23,000.

Exhibits passed around at the meeting are attached.

Georgia is well ahead on raising money. Kentucky is not doing too well. Mississippi is way behind because of the tense situation there. Arkansas only had about seventeen members and has had to start from the beginning, but has raised about $600 or $700. Laggard states are North Carolina and Mississippi.

Mr. Wright at this point stated that there seems to be a North Carolina Statute which requires fund-raising organizations to get a permit from the Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The question came up as to whether the old charter should be renewed or if a new charter should be obtained. North Carolina is now in process of getting a charter and Mr. Wright felt that as soon as that is cleared up North Carolina will proceed ahead.

Mrs. Hamilton stated that she would like to make an observation and to raise a question. Observation. The states which are laggard in terms of fund-raising tend to be the ones which are advanced in terms of program development. Question. Whether the financial situation as presented by Miss Stoney has any relevance for the Executive Committee in terms of the request for assistance from the Fund for the Republic in the second period?

She asked that the question be recorded for future discussion.

STAFF REPORTS

Mrs. Tilly

Mrs. Tilly spoke of the difficulty of her choice between going on as Executive Director of the Georgia Committee and becoming affiliated with the central office of the Southern Regional Council to be in charge of women's work. She decided to join the Council because she believed that the Council

itself was the organization which could work most effectively for the benefit of the whole South.

She reported that she had held a Southwide meeting of women from every denomination and from every major church organization represented in the South. State meetings of church women had been held in Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, and she was planning for a meeting in Florida in the Fall and for others later on.

Assistant Director for Information
(Harold Fleming)

The hoped for subsidy for reprinting Changing Patterns did not materialize, but promotion on the first printing has continued. The first printing of Changing Patterns is almost exhausted and an estimated cost of $500 was reported as necessary for a fairly large reprinting. About 6,000 promotion leaflets have been mailed out to libraries, professional associations, and to persons who have in the past purchased material from SRC.

In exploration of the possibility of newsstand placement of SRC publications, it was concluded that New South is not a suitable item for that type of distribution. It is believed, however, that it would be possible to put Changing Patterns on the newsstands if it were available.

Attention was called to a bulletin board of clippings about SRC, which had been prepared for the meeting by Mr. Constable and Mr. Fleming. Special reference was made to the statement issued by the Executive Committee (authorized at the meeting of February 17th) as it appeared in the New York Times, and various other news stories on the statement. The scrapbook about the Council was available, and members of the Committee were invited to look through it.

February New South is almost exhausted; copies of it were used (in addition to subscriptions) for promotion purposes. March New South featured articles by Marion Wright and Guy Wells. April New South was the pay-off of an idea of two years ago, a report on an article by Robert McKay about legalities of segregation and public recreation recently published in the Virginia Law Review, and the text of the park decision. May New South features baseball; a comprehensive report of which was obtained by John Constable through letters of inquiry and articles. Also in this issue will be the report on findings of a survey carried out by the Atlanta Urban League.

Some information and advisory services have been furnished to the state organizations, and it is hoped that the New Hope meeting will help the state organizations along the same lines.

It was reported that charges against the Council are continuing in the Augusta Courier and in some other publications. The Council does have occasion onee in a while to supply answers to scotch criticisms.

Desirable to have a statement to issue on behalf of the Council as quickly as possible after the final decree of the Supreme Court (expected May 30th). Suggested that the statement need not be prepared in advance, but should be prepared as quickly thereafter as possible.

Motion was made and carried that a statement be issued in the name of the President following the Supreme Court's final decree.

Assistant Director for State Organizations
(C. H. Parrish)

Mr. Parrish reviewed in particular the work of the consultants in Kentucky, and described the efforts to get a rather similar program under way in Tennessee. Other states in which he had worked were touched upon.

He said that he had been working with interracial groups for many years and has noted great changes in these organizations within the last few years. He has been putting emphasis on process rather than product. People usually ask more questions about what the organizations are going to do than about how many members they have. They are concerned about the purposes for which money is being raised and the ends to which people are associating themselves. He rejected the idea of paying salaries to raise money to raise more salaries. He emphasized the importance to the state organizations of a good working relationship between the Executive Directors and strong Boards.

Assistant Director for State Organizations
(Frederick B. Routh)

Mr. Routh opened his report with a reaffirmation of faith in the need for strong organizations in each state, and sufficient time and energy should be converted to that end. Looking over the whole field of the twelve state organizations, there is a need for strengthening their Boards and for integrating them. In some of the states there is a sort of remembrance of old days, but that's a "changing pattern." Back to the concept of process, this is not a pushbutton operation where suddenly twelve states are on-going self-perpetuating organizations. In terms of process we have to begin to help direct it toward that end and there should be continuing assumption of responsibility to see that this organization becomes a self-sustaining human relations organization. There is a feeling of paternalism, not only on the part of white persons but also on the part of Negroes. This has been greatly evidenced in some states; it is important to understand that paternalism is not only on one side of the fence. Maternalism is also evident. Some of the elderly ladies have been reluctant to build a stronger Board with new blood. A most powerful factor in the whole process of desegregation and the integration which will follow is the determination of the Negro people to make it work.

Routh then sketched in with comments the status of the state programs in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana. He spoke with praise of the Boards in Arkansas, Kentucky, and Florida; commented upon

the development of a Policy Advisory Committee in Georgia; and praised the Board in Virginia.

Assistant Director for Program
(Mrs. G. T. Hamilton)

After the luncheon interval Mrs. Hamilton read a summary of her year's work with the Southern Regional Council as attached. Attached, also, is a copy of Mrs. Hamilton's "Proposals for the Development of State Organizations," as discussed with the Program Committee. She further stated that in the light of her forthcoming return to the Atlanta Urban League she had expressed a willingness to consider a part-time consultantship to the Council.

After Mrs. Hamilton's report, Mr. Griffin offered a resolution of appreciation for her services, which had been so well rendered to the Council, and the resolution was approved.

A question being asked as to whether Mrs. Hamilton would become a part-time consultant, the Executive Director said that Mr. Parrish would be full-time in the central office during the months of June and July. The Executive Director would like to consult with Mr. Parrish and would lean heavily on his advice about staffing and the matter of replacing Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. Wright asked that Mrs. Hamilton send in a written communication answering the questions raised in her report, being questions 1-6.

It was asked if the report was intended to be constructive criticism of what SRC is not doing. Mrs. Hamilton replied that the report represented a year's evaluation of the program as she saw it, and was designed to be a constructive appraisal. The questions she raised are the ones which are the obligation of the responsible body of the organization to deal with and answer. On the basis of the answers it then becomes the responsibility of the professional staff in its various categories to implement.

Mrs. Birnie stated that she felt that the report was healthy criticism and that she would like to see the Committee consider it seriously, and discuss how to go about working out answers to the questions raised.

Mrs. Hamilton stated that in appraising usefulness of the state organizations appropriate measures were not how many members, how much money, etc., but for what? Some discussions occurred in the November annual meeting of the Board about to what end efforts were to be directed in building state organizations. What means were the central office considering to see that assistance was made available which would serve whatever these ends were? She thought that the organization could be a little clearer about the means toward the end which are the most effective at this time.

Mr. Hancock asked that the questions be more specific if they are to be stated as criticisms.

Mr. Parrish stated that only now can the implications of all the things that have happened during a little over a year be grasped. Since the

decision it has been very difficult to forecast what might be done. This should be appraised as a very fluid situation in which we are operating. It has been more or less a matter of doing what seemed most appropriate at the moment.

Mr. Richardson stated that at this time we are trying to work out a more effective method of procedure between the central office and state organizations. Are there any one or two items which deserve consideration by the Executive Committee now?

Mrs. Hamilton stated the need for increased participation by all of the various segments of this movement. All insight and wisdom needed to be channeled as well as it is possible to devise. It has been her experience that people invest money in those things in which a desire is evidenced for investment other than money. The organization really needs to consider how to recognize the ways in which its members, its sponsors, its affiliated groups can participate in its deliberations and decision-making.

Mr. Wright asked if Mrs. Hamilton meant that perhaps staff makes decisions on certain questions of policy whereas the Board or the Executive Committee should be participating and supporting in such decisions.

More frequent meetings of the Executive Committee were recommended.

1955 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD

The Executive Director reported that he had corresponded with Mr. Milton C. Vigo re holding the forthcoming 1955 Board meeting (presumably November 9th) at New Orleans, and Mr. Vigo had felt that it could be arranged. After discussion of the matter of housing arrangements for persons attending the conference, motion was carried that holding the meeting in New Orleans depended upon satisfactory housing arrangements for the group.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Executive Director reported on efforts made thus far to get a working Finance Committee. Suitable members of the Board and some other persons not on the Board had been invited at the instance of the President of the Council, Mr. Marion Wright, to meet in Atlanta and discuss arrangements for a Finance Committee. Those requested to serve in the Atlanta area were: Rufus E. Clement, Leonard Haas, Philip Hammer, Benjamin Mays, L. D. Milton, J. M. Richards, Josephine Wilkins, Edward Vinson, Morris Abram, George Goodwin, and Morton Weiss. Of this number the following had attended a Finance Committee meeting on May 3rd: Mr. Weiss, Mr. Abram, Mr. Clement, Miss Wilkins, and Mr. Haas.

The meeting reviewed the problem of raising the large sum which will be needed next year. Assuming that expenditures will continue at the present rate, a total of about $88,000 would need to be raised. Toward this amount, the Executive Director reported to the Committee meeting May 3rd that usual SRC sources might be counted on to produce $23,000. He supposed that special grants from foundations, which had assisted SRC in the past or

might probably be interested, would amount to $20,000. From the Fund for the Republic we would receive $24,000. These three items will total $67,000 leaving a balance needed to be raised of $21,000. It might be possible to effect economies in the coming fiscal year which would bring the total down to $17,000.

The Finance Committee meeting May 3rd had thought that area finance committees, respectively for the upper South, the Southeast, and the Southwest, might each take on one-third of that load. It had been proposed that each area finance committee set itself a goal of $10,000.

The Executive Director reported that suitable persons to be on the Upper South and the Southwestern finance committee had not yet been approached. Neither had it as yet been possible to find a person to serve as Treasurer although the special sub-committee of the Executive Committee was still searching for such a person.

Mrs. Hamilton stated that she would include in her forthcoming memorandum some suggestions as to financing, and particularly as that might be related to staff responsibilities.

At the Finance Committee meeting Mr. Clement had volunteered to write out to various church officials to include SRC in their budgets. And plans were made at the Executive Committee meeting to carry through on this.

NEW HOPE STAFF MEETING

It was reported that on June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd the principal employed staff from the going state organizations would be brought to Camp New Hope near Chapel Hill for conference and discussion, including opportunity to be for an hour or two in the home of Dr. W. W. Alexander, former Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, who lived in that vicinity.

The state staff coming in had been asked to prepare descriptions of the purposes of each state organization, of ways in which the purposes were manifested within the state, and the role of the Board of Directors, staff, and other lay committees toward accomplishing these objectives.

Staff reviews would also be held with the group by various persons from the central office, including the Assistant Director for Information and the Secretary-Treasurer.

PROPOSED TWO-DAY MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The motion was carried that at as early a date as practicable, the Executive Committee be convened for a two-day session, dates to be arranged by the Executive Director. Mr. Christopher offered his services in securing a suitable place at Gatlinburg, and in the hope of such a meeting in one or two months there, the present meeting adjourned.

Encls.
eab/6/27/55

The Story
of the
President's Committee
on
Civil Rights

Told by

MRS. M. E. TILLY

The Story of the President's Committee on Civil Rights

By MRS. M. E. TILLY

How the Committee Came to Be

REGARDLESS of the fact that civil rights of our people have now become the football of political factions, it was no political maneuver that brought about the study made this past year by the President's Committee on Civil Rights. I am of the deep conviction that it came about in an orderly course of events in history. Civil rights have never been static and man has ever been in search of peace and security.

Twice before in our history our nation has found it necessary to review the state of the civil rights and to measure the progress that has been made toward its founding dreams and ideals. The first time was during the years between 1776-1791 from the drafting of the Declaration of Independence to the writing of the Bill of Rights. The second time was when the nation was temporarily sundered over whether it could exist half free and half slave and again amendments were added to the Constitution.

Since that time we have had wars and depressions and our population has grown to be more than 140,000,000. It was again time to take stock of our civil rights.

The civil rights statutes in our Constitution are, for the most part, rights secured against governmental interference and the government itself has little authority to

protect the rights of its citizens from other infringements.

The federally secured rights are few and these are in Title 18, U. S. Code. Of these, Section 51 is important for the sections of our country where minority groups have difficulty in participating in federal elections. Section 52, of equal importance, protects the rights of citizens from infringement "under color of law," but this section has been rendered almost useless by the reversal of a conviction under it. For instance, a sheriff, a deputy sheriff, and a town marshal beat a prisoner to death and were tried and convicted in a federal court. The Supreme Court set aside the conviction on the ground that the judge failed to charge the jury that there had to be evidence that the men on trial knew of the existence of a special federal right and had "willfully" intended to deprive the victim of that right. The reversal of this conviction virtually destroyed the usefulness of Section 52 and so weakened the authority of the government to protect the rights of citizens that this is one of the big reasons for the appointment of the President's Committee.

Other things forced the timing of the study. In the aftermath of war, things were happening in all parts of the nation that were bucking and bulging our national fabric. The G.I.s of minority groups, wherever they were, found it difficult to secure jobs and when secured, were faced with discrimination in pay and advancement. The Japanese-American G.I.s found California vigorously enforcing its amended alien land laws, putting in jeopardy the

title of land purchased for American-born children by their alien parents and denying them the right to support their alien parents with money derived from the land.

All these things and others were brought to a climax by the lynching of four people in one state. The governor of the state offered the largest reward ever offered in solving a crime in that state and the F.B.I. stayed in that section for four months, but the grand jury of the county never met to consider anything that may have been uncovered.

This seeming powerlessness of the state to act when a county government failed, caused citizens all over the nation to demand that the Federal Government find ways to strengthen its power so it could come in when a state failed.

The appointing of the Committee was an answer to the ground swell of the anguish of the oppressed and the voices of others whose sense of justice was affronted. So this is the way the President's Committee on Civil Rights came to be.

The Committee appointed was thirteen men and two women, a cross section of the clergy and laymen—Catholic, Protestant, and Jew, labor and management; business, profession, and education; Negro and white.

The Committee at Work

A strong staff of experts, directors of research, consultants, specialists in each area explored, and a secretarial staff of nine people assisted in the work. Letters were sent to 350 individuals and organizations asking for recommendations and sugges-

tions. Lest some source of help be overlooked a call to the people of the nation was given through the press. The 200 answers received aided the work.

When the President issued his executive order—he also issued it to all departments of government—and agencies to co-operate with us in this work and to furnish us with such information or the services of such persons as we required in the performance of the duties. We had valuable assistance from twenty-five departments.

We worked at the task for ten months and for months we met each alternate week for two days in Washington. On the second day we had witnesses before us representing all the minority groups of the nation —the Jew, the Negro, the Mexican-American, the Indian, the Japanese, Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa.

The two basic principles under which we worked were (1) the supreme value, the infinite worth of the individual. From the earliest moment of our history we have believed every human being has an essential dignity and integrity that must be respected and safeguarded. We recognized no aristocracy but the aristocracy of talent and achievement. (2) We interpreted "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" to mean all that it implies—security, health, housing, education, the right to work, etc. —and explored these fields with their present limitation and future opportunities.

The Report Issued

The report issued is *NOT A SECTIONAL* report—not aimed at any one

section of our country—for every section was found guilty sometime of disgraceful interference of the rights of people.

There are in our population throughout our land over thirteen million Negroes, five and a half million Jews, one and a half million Mexican-Americans who claim citizenship, and a million more who will not because they cannot get justice in our courts and when trouble arises can appeal to their consul and get protection; there are the Indians and the Orientals—and about twenty-two million people who, because of the color of their skin, national origin, or the faith of their fathers, are limited as to where they can live, go to school, enjoy recreational facilities; who many times receive neither justice nor protection in our courts, are denied work opportunities; a large percentage have little voice in their government.

No, it is *NOT A SECTIONAL* report —much of the report calls attention to discrimination practices in government agencies and departments themselves. Washington, our nation's capital, whose one main business is government, is a synthesis of many of the failings found throughout the country. Washington is the show window of our nation and the report calls on the Capital City to clean house that it might be to all the world a pattern and symbol of democracy.

It is not a *RACE REPORT*—I cannot say emphatically enough, however tragic and serious is the invasion of the rights of minorities in our nation—far more serious is the fact that the infringement of the rights of one group of citizens is but a step

to the destruction of the security and freedom of all of us.

Legislation

As we worked and listened to testimony from every minority group of our nation and studied records made available by twenty-five government departments, we found much that shocked us and made us ashamed, but nothing to shake our conviction that the civil rights of our people cannot be strengthened quickly by the normal process of democratic government, so we recommended legislation. The legislation recommended has brought opposition.

We closed the report resting our hopes upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people—upon their sense of fairness, justice, and mercy.

Now, What Can We Do?

1. Cleanse our own thinking—the citadel of our thoughts. Let no prejudice, no hatred, no idea of a superior race or nation remain. 'Tis not consistent in a democracy or fitting in a Christian to hold to any idea of superiority. Put the same value on human personality that Jesus did.

2. Be sure we ourselves are not in any way—through fear, lack of courage, or any queer excuse of "expediency," hindering the onward march of democracy. Stand up and be counted.

3. Keep ever watch on our own actions and attitudes lest at any time we fail to measure up. Know that limitations are in the titles of the property we own.

4. Strengthen the school and church—especially the education programs in the

rural church. Increase our missionary giving and work for Federal Aid to Education.

5. Extend the cultural, religious, and educational influence so that it reaches the center of the town (the government) and to its edges. (The edges of the town give me concern—'twas here we found the Columbians. 'Tis here you'll find the "holy-roller" tent or store-front church because our church forgets the outer rim of the town.)

6. Work to make the "climate" of the community such that it will not condone corrupt election practices, brutality of officers of the law, lynchings or riots, travesties of justice, or intimidation.

7. Form study groups on the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Use a measuring line on the practices of our own community. Make public the facts uncovered.

8. Send letters to congressmen urging the passage of legislation.

9. Help our church to face its areas of discriminations and segregations.

10. Work and work and work. It will take the combined effort of the 140 million of us. Believe, believe, believe in the dream of our founding fathers. Sell the dream and the ideal to all we meet until there is an answering response from all of us—and then our nation will be "one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions and Church Extension
The Methodist Church
Literature Headquarters: 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

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8-48

APARTMENT 15-A
29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

March 12, 1949

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mrs. Roosevelt is away on a lecture trip and will not return until the 16th. She has had such a busy schedule I haven't forwarded any mail. I shall, however, give her your letter when she gets back.

Very sincerely yours,

Malvina C. Thompson

With my cordial greetings.

March 1, 1949

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As you know, our South is very perplexed right now with many tensions--the Klan, voters' bills to disfranchise minority groups, the filibuster in Congress against civil rights, and other problems. The Methodist women have just finished a series of workshops on civil rights in the states of Georgia and Tennessee. The Georgia Council of Church Women is having a day on March 9, as you can see from the attached call.

Now, our next step must be a Southwide meeting in which we bring together the women of the church and some other organizations to unite our strength against the problems that are perplexing us. We believe our approach would be through the International Bill of Rights.

Would it be possible for you to give us a date between April 15 and May 31 to meet with the southern women, here in Atlanta, in a real down-to-earth workshop on human rights? We would make it a work group and it would, necessarily, not be too large. The public would like to hear you on the International Bill of Rights, so we would have an open meeting in the evening.

The South is very interested in an International Bill of Rights but, as you know, shies away from civil rights in the communities. Some way it is difficult for us to realize democracy cannot live anywhere unless it lives in the home community. So we believe your coming would be just what we need to tie that all together. I know you are busy, but please try to squeeze us in some way.

Those of us who are close to the situation in the South are very burdened but, as always, we are hopeful. I am sure you know the situation well enough to come to us if you find it at all possible, and we are hoping that you will find it convenient.

With deep appreciation for the great service you have rendered our world, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

dt/t

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS CO.
NEW YORK

April 11, 1949

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry I have not answered your letter before this. I have been waiting to find out how much, if any, free time I had. To my regret I learn that I cannot be away from New York City from now on until the Human Rights Commission meetings end in late June. After that because I have been away from home so much this last year, I plan to stay in Hyde Park.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

May 20, 1949

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We are very grateful to you for consenting to share with us on the Southwide Woman's Leadership meeting in September, to be held in Atlanta. The dates can be either the 8th and 9th or the 14th and 15th. The 8th and 9th would insure attendance of some women who could not be with us on the 14th and 15th; however, we are leaving the dates to your convenience.

We would appreciate it if you would wire me collect as to which of these dates is best suited to your schedule.

As the plans develop, I will write you further. We feel that this meeting at this time will be strengthening and stimulating to the leaders who are working in the field of social action, and we are very appreciative of the fact that we will have your guidance.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

dt/t

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, New York

May 16, 1949

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In Mrs. Tilly's absence, I am acknowledging your kind letter about the proposed Southwide meeting of church women.

I know she will be delighted to learn, when she returns to the office this week, that you will be able to speak to the group during the second week in September. The meeting will be held in Atlanta.

You will hear from Mrs. Tilly about further details within the next few days, I am sure.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Taylor, Secretary

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, New York

APARTMENT 15-A
29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

May 5, 1949

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of April 29th. I will be glad to speak for your group in September during the second week, any day you choose.

After that, if I am again a delegate to the United Nations fall session, I could not be away from New York.

Would the meeting be in Atlanta?

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

April 29, 1949

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I found your letter of April 11 awaiting me when I returned to the city. We have decided to postpone the Southwide meeting, hoping that you might be with us in the fall.

Would you find it possible to give us a date in September, October, or even early November? (A September conference would be preferable, as a preface to the fall meetings of the various groups.) We are very anxious that you be with us and lead our discussion on the International Bill of Rights and a necessity of its being put into effect in the last and least community in our nation.

I would not be so insistent upon your time and wisdom except for the need of new strength for church women as they battle against the evils that are upon us. With a Talmadge as governor of Georgia, a Wright in Mississippi, and a Long in Louisiana, and the Klan with its program of fear and intimidation in the South, it is vitally necessary that we have a workshop for leadership of the church women. Under the sponsorship of the Southern Regional Council, the Council of Church Women, and denominational leaders, this meeting would include both races and all faiths.

I am enclosing a copy of the last issue of our New South. Please notice the "pattern of violence" listed. We are deeply in need of your help, and trust you will find it convenient to lead us in this work.

We will watch with interest the work of the Human Rights Commission, hoping you will have some time to enjoy beautiful Hyde Park this summer.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, New York

No reply ever received
D. R. Lilly

August 17, 1949

Hon. Albert Carmichael
Attorney General
State of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

Enclosed you will find copy of a letter we wrote you on July 19. To date we have not heard from you, and as the time is short we must complete the plans for our workshop.

We sincerely trust that you can be with us because we need you and feel that you have much to contribute to the leadership of women's groups who are ready to lead out against evil things in our South.

I would appreciate it if you would wire me collect whether or not you can be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c
enc.

July 19, 1949

Hon. Albert Carmichael
Attorney General
State of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

The Southern Regional Council urgently requests that you share in a work shop here in Atlanta September 8 and 9.

This work shop is for the leaders of women's church groups of the South, as a part of the Council's program for developing ways to solve the problems of our section.

The bases of this meeting is (1) that the close association between spiritual values and legal aspects emphasize our troubles flow from the fact that we short-circuit this political and spiritual ideal in our enforcement of laws, (2) that our problems are a part of a worldwide sickness.

We will have one panel on law and law enforcement, and it is on this panel we wish you to speak, bringing out what is behind our "Patterns of Violence," here in the South.

The Southern Regional Council feels that you would make a great contribution to the work shop and we hope you may find the time out of your busy life to spend the 8th, if not the 9th of September with us.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be with us, speaking specifically on the International Bill of Rights.

The Council is deeply appreciative of the work you are doing in Alabama and rejoices that the State has such an able and fearless Attorney General.

Hoping that you may be with us September 8-9, and awaiting your reply, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 1, 1949

Judge Emanuel Lewis
606 Realty Building
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Judge Lewis:

Mr. Miller has given me the joyful news that you will be with us in sharing our Workshop for Southern church women September 8.

You can see from the enclosed program of that day that the discussions will be in the afternoon and will not be so much in the nature of a panel but discussion among yourselves. We want you particularly to bring in the value of Negro policemen and any other addition you might want to bring into the picture. We are also attaching a list of the concerns that the church women will be faced with that will give you some idea of the scope of the discussion.

We hope you will be here in the morning as the speeches of the morning will give us some background. The discussion groups will have lunch together in the office of the Southern Regional Council on the fourth floor of the building and there you will have some time to work it out together. This Commission has an hour and a half but of course we want participation from the floor in this time.

We are deeply grateful to you for consenting to aid us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c
enc.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
201 WASHINGTON STREET, S. W.

REV. STUART R. OGLESBY, D. D.
PASTOR

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 6,1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It surely was thoughtful of you to send me the two complimentary admission cards to the address of Mrs. Roosevelt on Thursday evening. Having an Officers' meeting that evening, I am afraid I can't get there, but I know that Mrs. Oglesby will be on hand, for she is one of Mrs. Roosevelt's great admirers, and perhaps one of my sons will go also.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart R. Oglesby.

C. O. SMITH GUANO COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

SULFURIC ACID — SUPERPHOSPHATE — HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

MOULTRIE, GEORGIA

September 7, 1949

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
1613 Highland Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Press reports mentioned the main topic of discussion in the Regional Council Meeting is to be "extra-legal justice or mob violence", also justice in the courts.

May I as a citizen of Georgia suggest some addition to this agenda? Inasmuch as approximately 90% of the murders in Georgia during 1948 were committed by negroes, and of the damnable crime of criminal assault (rape) they committed or attempted to commit more than 100 of these crimes on white women in Georgia this past year. The record shows that only four or five of these crimes were committed by white men against negro women.

I am sure every decent white person is alarmed over the extent of all crime, therefore, your agenda should carry a complete discussion of the viscious extent in which the negro race is engaged in his campaign of murder and rapine. Why not call this matter to the attention of your principal speaker, Mrs. Roosevelt ?

Frankly, isn't it time we of the white race should get our feet on the ground and stop trying to please these rabble rousers from the north?

Yours very truly,

C.O. Smith

COS:W

C.O. Smith

NOTE - The chairman, observer and participants will have lunch together in the office of the Southern Regional Council at close of morning session

THE CHAIRMAN - WILL INTRODUCE THE SUBJECT - GIVE "THE CONCERNS" OR CALL ATTENTION TO THEM
THE CHAIRMAN WILL INTRODUCE THE PARTICIPANTS - Giv
EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF THE OBSERVER
CHECK THE TIME -- 1 hour and 15 minutes allowed
WILL MAKE ANY CLOSING REMARKS DESIRED

THE OBSERVER - IS CO-CHAIRMAN OF GROUP -
SHE IS ALERT TO AND CALLS ATTENTION OF WHOLE GROUP TO GENERAL PROGRESS IN WORKING TOWARD "THE CONCERNS" IN SUCH MATTERS AS ;

Whether or not the problem and scope of the discussion have been made clear to all members of group

See that there is time for questions and discussion from the floor-

WORKSHOP - SOUTHERN CHURCH WOMEN

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

September 8 - 9, 1949

Wesley Memorial Church

Atlanta, Georgia

CONCERN -

Has judgement turned away backwards; and justice standeth afar off, for truth is fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter. Isa.60:14

But they are not heart-sick for the ruin of Joseph. Therefore they shall soon go into exile, at the head of the exiles. Amos 6:6,7a

CONVICTION -

The spirit of the Lord is upon me; because the Lord hath annointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. Isa. 61: 1

Southern women with strong religious convictions are able to face the problems of the South and courageously attack them.

COURAGE -

Be strong and of good courage; fear not, nor be affrightened; for Jehovah thy God, he it is that doth go with thee. Deut. 31:6

OUR CONCERNS ARE -

1. To make known that "THE RECOGNITION OF THE INHERENT DIGNITY, AND OF THE EQUAL AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN FAMILY, IS THE FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE, AND PEACE IN THE WORLD."

2. For a closer association of spiritual values and legal aspects. (Do our troubles flow from the fact that we have short-circuited the spiritual and political ideal in our law-enforcement?)

3. To do something about the failure of law enforcement by studying the causes and suggesting remedies. (Is it unconcern or unawareness, or acceptance as inevitable that court decisions conform to community patterns rather than to legal bases?)

4. To promote an attitude of impartiality on the part of the law enforcement officers toward all citizens, at the polls, in the courts, in whatever circumstance.

5. That criminal law be enforced against ALL - high as well as low.

6. To stem the tide of economic loss due to prejudice, and to recognize prejudice as a destroyer of our social and political morality.

7. To recognize the social ills of our Southland, and the attendant tensions as a part of the world-wide sickness. (Order is not enough; there must be justice.)

8. To recognize that the tensions of our section bear a relationship to world peace and to the world-wide missionary program.

9. For the Universal Bill of Rights to be recognized everywhere, beginning in our own community.

BECAUSE -

WE BELIEVE in the sanctity of human life and the dignity of every human soul.

WE BELIEVE in liberty and justice for all.

WE BELIEVE in a world order with peace among peoples and nations; that peace has been lost in the past because the policies of nations were empty of charity toward each other.

WE NEED faith in world peace, and we cannot build up faith without justice.

WE BELIEVE God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of courage and love and a sound mind.

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

September 8

Morning Session - 10 A. M. - 1 P. M.

Righteousness and Justice are the foundations of thy throne. Loving kindness and truth go before thy face. - Ps. 89:14

Chairman - Mrs. M. E. Tilly

"The Fellowship of the Concerned".....Mr. Paul Williams, President
Southern Regional Council

Introductions.....Mrs. M. E. Tilly

The Spiritual Beginnings of Law.....Dr. W. J. Faulker, Dean
Fisk University

Law and Morals.....Mr. Morris Abram, Attorney

County Controls.....Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
Atlanta Constitution

We Are a Part of the World: "If One Member Suffer, All Members Suffer with It".....Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Prayer Hymn....."God Save America"

THOUGHTS OF OUR CONCERNS -

Democracy as we visualize it and desire it in our institutions, came out of the Church with its emphasis on the high worth of each individual person in the sight of God. Were our democracy temporarily destroyed or thwarted, we should still have in the Church the principles of democracy available for rebuilding.

It seems but natural that a close kinship exists between the spiritual in man and the administration of law based on justice.

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

Afternoon Session - 2 P. M. - 5 P. M.

Chairman: Mrs. Chester Martin, President
Georgia Council of Church Women

Let justice roll down waters and righteousness like a perennial stream.
Amos 5:25

Discussion Leader.....Mr. John A. Griffin

Scribe.....Mrs. James K. Dobbs

First Commission....."Human Rights Should be Protected by Law"*

Chairman.....Mrs. Fred T. Bridges
Observer.....Miss Johnnie Hilbun
Participants.....Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Abram, Judge Emanuel Lewis, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mr. James Mackay, Miss Frances Blackmon, Dr. R. L. Russell

Second Commission....."Building a Spirit of Brotherhood"
"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."*

Chairman.....Mrs. Herman Heyman
Observer.....Miss Mary Jane Willett
The Church at Work.....Dr. Hugh Brimm
With the Press.....Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Roy McGinty, Mr. C. A. Scott, Mrs. Celestine Sibley, Mr. George Goodwin
With the Schools.....Mrs. Irving Cohn

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Evening Session - 8 P. M.

Prelude.....Mrs. Bayne Smith, Organist
Hymn.....God of Grace and God of Glory
Solo....."Come Ye Blessed of My Father" by Mrs. Mildred Collin Johnson
Invocation.....Dr. Martha Moore
Introduction of Speaker.....Mr. Paul Williams
Declaration of Human Rights and the Community.....Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

MORNING SESSION

September 9

10 A. M. - 1 P. M.

A generation that has paid the price of loyalty to the cause of world democracy will not respect a church that fails to pay the price of loyalty to her goal -- the democracy of God. --Daniel Johnson Fleming

Message: "Mustard Seed Women".....Dr. W. J. Faulkner

Know Your Community: A Study of Madison, Ga.....Mrs. Lowry Hunt

The Church: Her Responsibility and Opportunity.....Dr. Hugh Brimm

A Program of Action.....Committee and Group

Helps.....Mr. Alexander Miller

The Southern Regional Council.....Dr. George Mitchell

Courage for the Task.....Dr. W. J. Faulkner

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Paul Williams	President, Southern Regional Council
Dr. W. J. Faulkner	Dean, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Morris Abram	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Ralph McGill	Editor of Atlanta Constitution
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	Chairman of UN Commission on Universal Bill of Rights
Mrs. Chester Martin	President, Ga. Council of Church Women
Mr. John A. Griffin	Assistant to President, Emory University
Mrs. Fred Bridges	Georgia Council of Church Women
Miss Johnnie Hilburn	President, Ga. League of Women Voters
Judge Emanuel Lewis	Police Recorders Court, Savannah, Ga.
Dr. R. L. Russell	Director, Ga. Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Miss Grace Towns Hamilton	Executive Director of Atlanta Urban League
Mr. James Mackay	Attorney, Decatur, Ga.
Mrs. Herman Heyman	Council of Jewish Women
Miss Mary Jane Willett	Correlator of the Southern Regional Y.W.C.A.
Dr. Hugh Brimm	Exedutive Secretary, Social Service Commission Southern Baptist Convention
Mr. Roy McGinty	Calhoun Times, Calhoun, Ga.
Miss Celestine Sibley	Atlanta Constitution
Mr. George Goodwin	Associate Editor, Atlanta Journal
Mr. C. A. Scott	Atlanta Daily World
Mrs. Irving Cohn	Sociologist, Working in Field of Group Relations
Mrs. Arthur J. Moore	Wife of Bishop
Dr. George S. Mitchell	Executive Director of Southern Regional Council
Mr. Alexander Miller	Anti-Defamation League
Mrs. J. K. Dobbs	Council of Church Women

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Presidents of State Council of Church Women

Alabama	Mrs. J. I. Blount
Arkansas	Mrs. Edwin Strauss
Florida	Mrs. J. M. Edenfield
Georgia	Mrs. Chester Martin
Louisiana	Mrs. W. T. Connell
Mississippi	Mrs. C. C. Alford
North Carolina	Mrs. C. C. Todd
South Carolina	Mrs. C. C. Whittenton
Texas	Mrs. James Crate

Mrs. A. H. Sterne, United Council of Church Women
Miss Margaret Forsyth, National Y.W.C.A.

ACTION COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen

Dr. Hugh Brimm, - Mrs. Lester Rumble
Mrs. E. V. Perry, - Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, - Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen
Mr. Alexander Miller, - Mr. Morris Abram
Miss Grace Towns Hamilton, - Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mrs. Forrest C. Weir, - Mrs. Henry Havens
Mrs. Carl Schanche

MRS. PHILIP E. SHULHAFER
2636 DELLWOOD DRIVE, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

9-10-49

Dear Mrs. Tilly

I want to express to

you, first and foremost, and to all

who made the "Fellowship of the Concerned" workshop possible —

my sincere thanks and appreciation for the privilege and opportunity of attending. I know you feel with me that words are not enough and I felt the many practical suggestions and demonstrations will bear fruit in many places.

And of course the several intimate contacts with Mrs. Roosevelt I shall cherish always.

With thanks again and warm good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Hannah Shulhafer

MRS. C. A. RAUSCHENBERG
1559 PEACHTREE STREET N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Sept 10, 1949.

Dear Mrs Zilly,

Want to thank you for the tickets for Thursday evening. Louise Bridges and I used them and enjoyed and appreciated them immensely!

Please let me do you a favor sometime! Hope the workshop was really a wonderful success.

Yours cordially
Lisa A. Rauschenberg

W. A. SCOTT, II, Founder

C. A. SCOTT, Editor-General Manager

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Atlanta (3), Ga.
Phone: WAlnut 1459

September 10, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your note inviting me to the press conference in connection with the workshop recently held. Because of the illness of my little daughter, I could not attend but sent our Mr. Fowlkes.

However, I was present at the night meeting and enjoyed the program very much. I think this type of meeting where quite a substantial number of white people can be present, will be very helpful to the South and to the cause of developing a greater democracy for all, especially in the South.

You have done and are doing a great job and more power to you. Do not hesitate to call upon us at any time for any cooperation you think we can render.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Scott
Editor-General Manager

CAS/f

WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD
MAYOR

ERNEST J. BREWER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CITY OF ATLANTA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 13, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks for your note enclosing the tickets for Mrs. Roosevelt's speech. I am very sorry that the election prevented my attending.

Again thanking you and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

W B Hartsfield

Mayor

SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE
of Seventh-day Adventists
437 E. PONCE DE LEON
DECATUR, GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 13, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This is to thank you again for your courtesy in giving me three tickets to the Thursday night meeting when Mrs. Roosevelt spoke. Our representatives considered this a most outstanding meeting, and we sincerely appreciate the privilege you extended to us.

As a return courtesy, I am sending to you two reserved seat tickets to the Prophetic Crusade opening meeting on Sunday evening. I know that your church is beginning a series on the same evening, but I thought you might find some use for these tickets.

I wish you heaven's richest blessings in the fine work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Lee Johnson
Editor, SOUTHERN TIDINGS

September 14, 1949

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

One of my greatest frustrations is that I never know how to adequately thank a person when she has rendered a great service, and I am really baffled now as to how to express to you just what you meant, not only to the conference but to the South.

My telephone rings about as much as it did before the meeting, with people expressing their deep appreciation of the interpretation you gave of the Declaration of Human Rights and its tie-up to the problems of our nation. Each person, however, will express appreciation of something else you did for us, such as helping us to overcome our great fear that Communism is sweeping our country, and many have expressed their greater faith and hope in the United Nations since you cleared up the question of United Nations at prayer.

Personally, I have a deep, deep sense of gratitude to you for lifting much of the burden that has been in my heart and helping us get the group really organized to sit in courts and go before Grand Juries, and in every way help make our courts mete out justice.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt September 14, 1949

I am enclosing what was presented by the Action Committee, however the group added considerably to it. The second sheet, you will see, gives places for the signatures of people in county seats who will pledge to carry out our court program, and we know within the course of perhaps a year we will have women in every county seat in the South who will be present when there is danger of human rights being invaded.

There is one little incident I think you will enjoy. The Talmadge photographer, who so constantly flashed his bulb in your face at the night session, began anew as we were leaving, and every time a Negro shook hands with you he took the picture. Finally, when Miss Arnold, our splendid but rather portly Negro woman of Atlanta, was talking with you, the photographer jumped up on the piano stool to get the picture. The pastor of this church is a little man but he had stood as much of this indignity as he could. He reached up, grabbed the photographer off of the piano stool and said, "At least I can make you get off the piano stool," and by the time the reporter had gathered his camera and his angry self together you had gone.

From the office here we are sending you the Atlanta newspaper stories. Atlanta was most certainly glad you came and accepted your messages with acclaim.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt September 14, 1949

I have one more favor to ask of you. A mother has sent me the enclosed cards. One of her children is a victim of polio and she asked that you autograph them and mail them back to me.

We are attaching the check to cover your plane ticket from New York to Atlanta.

With sincere thanks, I remain

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c
enclosure

September 14, 1949

Miss Malvina C. Thompson
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Miss Thompson:

This is to thank you for all of your great help in our planning for Mrs. Roosevelt's trip to Georgia and to let you know it was a glorious experience for all of us. I wish you might have seen the ovations that were given her and know something of the great help she gave to us here in the South. People said over and over again they wished Mrs. Roosevelt could stay with us here in the South because we need her so.

I am wondering if she was not terribly tired. My conscience hurts me some because of the strenuous hours we required of her, and I am embarrassed about the rudeness of the Talmadge photographer, who continuously flashed bulbs in her face. I wish this might have been prevented but we agreed to ignore any approach of Talmadge. If possible, please see that Mrs. Roosevelt gets some rest after her strenuous days here.

Thanking you for everything, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

September 1, 1949

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As I wrote you Mrs. Roosevelt will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toombs.

She will be on hand at 8 a.m. on the 8th, and the plans as outlines for the day are agreeable to her.

Mrs. Roosevelt never writes out her speeches so I can not send you an advance copy.

As soon as the evening meeting is over Mrs. Roosevelt and her son are planning to leave by car to drive as far as they can that night. She assumed that she can get away by 9:30 or ten o'clock.

Very cordially yours,

Malvina C. Thompson

August 29, 1949

Miss Malvina C. Thompson
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Miss Thompson:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 25. I wish you might be coming to Atlanta also.

I wonder if I have made it clear to Mrs. Roosevelt that this is a workshop in which there will be about 150 church women representing 12 Southern states. I am enclosing an outline of the workshop.

The schedule we have for Mrs. Roosevelt is as follows:

Breakfast at 8 o'clock at the Piedmont Hotel with three or four of us.

Press conference in the office of the Southern Regional Council, because our Negro press could not have a representative in the Piedmont Hotel.

The opening session, as you can see, begins at 10 o'clock and we have asked Mrs. Roosevelt to speak about 45 minutes at the close of the morning session, tying up the problems of the South with the problems of the world.

Miss Malvina C. Thompson August 29, 1949

Luncheon will be served on the fourth floor of this building in the office of the Southern Regional Council to Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the discussion groups.

The afternoon session is scheduled to close about 5 o'clock, so I do not see how she could go to Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie's for a meeting.

Dr. George Mitchell, the Director of the Southern Regional Council, will have Mrs. Roosevelt and a few others to dinner. Then the evening session begins at 8 o'clock.

Dr. George Mitchell would like to have Mrs. Roosevelt spend the night of the 8th in his home, and regardless of the time of the plane schedule on the 9th, we will see that she is at the airport in plenty of time. However, if she prefers to stay at the hotel, we will have a reservation for her at the Piedmont Hotel.

Please send us the title of Mrs. Roosevelt's evening address and, if possible, a copy of the address as the press is anxious for it. I wish to state that we have a very sympathetic press and they are working with us at every program meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly
(Mrs. M. E. Tilly)

DT:vpc

APARTMENT 15-A
29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

August 25, 1949

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mrs. Roosevelt's plans for her visit to Atlanta are now more or less settled. She will fly down the night of the 6th, arriving very early on the 7th, and she will be staying with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toombs, 127 Walton Street.

Mrs. Roosevelt can meet you at the hotel for breakfast, have a press conference at 9:30 a.m. , and she will do whatever else you have planned for the day of the 8th. Would she be free to go to a meeting for Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie around four on the 8th?

On the 9th, Mrs. Roosevelt will have to leave very early as she is driving back to Hyde Park with her son, Elliott.

Very sincerely yours,

Malvina C. Thompson

Mr. Toombs will drive Mrs. Roosevelt out to Warm Springs on the 7th.

August 16, 1949

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I regret my absence from the city has delayed my sending you the information you needed about the meeting of leaders of church women of the South.

The meeting will be at the Wesley Memorial Church in Atlanta, beginning at 10 a. m. on the 8th.

I think I told you that our South seems to be more or less willing to accept the ~~International~~ Universal Bill of Rights but has a closed mind about civil rights in the South. Some of us have a conviction that our tensions and their attendant tragedies are a part of a world-wide sickness, and the ~~International~~ Universal Bill of Rights will live nowhere unless it lives in our own communities. We are asking you to make an opening statement of about thirty minutes along this line.

The second issue we are facing is the fact that we must be aware of the travesties of justice in our courts, striking at the very foundation of our government. We know also that all Law had a spiritual beginning. Law evolved out of the faiths of mankind - but Law as it is today has long since been severed from its spiritual beginning. Dr. Faulkner, Dean of Fisk, and Mr. Morris Abrams, a lawyer and Rhodes scholar, will direct our thinking. We hope out of this to organize the Southern church women to sit in courts. This organization would be somewhat after the pattern of our Southern Association for the Prevention of Lynching.

The third discussion is on "What Can the Press, the School, the Church, and the Woman's Organizations Do to Make For Better Human Relations?"

We hope that you will find it possible to enter into all of the discussions. Then we want you to be the evening speaker on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations, if you wish it this way, and what we can do to make it finally become the Covenant on Human Rights. This is to be followed by a period of questions and answers.

I do not know what time you are arriving. I hope it will be on the 7th, as the press is very anxious for you to have a press conference, and, if so, it would have to be before 10 o'clock on the 8th. Please advise us when and how you are coming and we will meet you at the airport or the railroad station.

We have hotel reservations for you at the Piedmont Hotel and if you come on the 7th, some of us will have breakfast with you on the morning of the 8th that we might discuss the conference with you.

We hope that you will be able to fill the evening engagement for us and then go early in the morning to Warm Springs.

The Committee is more than deeply grateful to you for sharing your time and wisdom with us. If ever the South needed it, it is now. With great appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:vpc

August 11, 1949

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 8 addressed to Mrs. Tilly.

Mrs. Tilly is out of the state and will not return until Monday, the 15th, but I will see that your letter is brought to her attention as soon as she gets back.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
New York

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

August 8, 1949

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Will you please let me know exactly what you expect of me when I come to Atlanta?

I find I can spend only one day and the 8th would be much more convenient for me. I have to be back in New York the afternoon of the 10th and I am motoring back.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toombs have invited me to stay with them and will take me to Warm Springs or meet me there.

As soon as I hear from you I will make definite arrangements and let you know the details.

Very cordially yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

June 10, 1949

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We are very grateful to you for consenting to be with us in our conference September 8th and 9th to help to direct the thinking of the Southern women as they are endeavoring to meet the emergencies of this hour.

We have had several meetings in preparation for this conference and will be in position in the next few weeks to give you the definite plans.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square, West
New York 11, New York

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

1949 MAY 24 PM 3 59

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AA42

TU ATLANTA

A NB384 PD=NEWYORK NY 24 313P

=MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

=ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

GLAD TO ATTEND MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 8TH ND 9TH=

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

September 14, 1949

Dr. W. J. Faulkner
~~128 West Robert Avenue~~
~~Wildwood, New Jersey~~

Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn

Dear Dr. Faulkner:

If I attempted to express the gratitude of that group to you, I could never find any words adequate for it, so I will only say "We thank you" for your great spiritual uplifting, the courage and strength that came to us from your messages.

About half of that group had never had an experience of an interracial meeting. You did a great deal for them and led them many milestones along the way.

Please accept the thanks of all of us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

MEMORIAL CHAPEL
AND
UNION CHURCH
WM. J. FAULKNER
DEAN OF THE CHAPEL

128 W Roberts Ave.,

Wildwood, N.J.

August 29, 1949.

Mrs. M.E.Tilley,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilley :

Replying to your important letter, I will state that I plan to leave here on Tuesday morning Sept 6th and should reach Atlanta on the evening of the 7th. I will be driving, and will have my nephew, a Fisk student with me. I would like accommodations for the two of us over Wednesday and Thursday nights. We will move on to Nashville Friday afternoon.

I shall prepare to do the three talks which you suggested, and will pray that God will lead all of us out into some new insights into our very old and tough problems of securing basic human rights and decent human relations, both within and without the Christian community in America. Thank you for asking me to help, although I feel very weak and inadequate for the enormity of the task that so imperatively needs to be done.

It was certainly good seeing you in Kansas City.

Very sincerely yours,

W. J. Faulkner

W.J.Faulkner.

August 19, 1949

Dr. W. J. Faulkner
128 West Robert Avenue
Wildwood, N. J.

Dear Dr. Faulkner:

The committee for our church women's meeting wishes to express to you its deep appreciation of the fact that you have so graciously accepted our invitation to aid us in our workshop. The meeting will be at the Wesley Memorial Church in Atlanta, beginning at 10 a. m. on September 8 and closing at 1 p. m. on September 9.

I think I told you there were several things we were facing. One is, the Universal Bill of Rights will live nowhere unless it lives in the South. Concerned about what is happening in our courts, the second issue we wish to face is that Law had a spiritual beginning in the three faiths, but as it is now it has most certainly been severed from its spiritual beginning. The third discussion will be on "What Can the Press, the School, the Church, and Woman's Organizations Do to Make For Better Human Relations?"

Our first assignment to you is to take the spiritual beginning of Law - I would say about twenty-five minutes. This will be followed by Morris Abram, a young lawyer and Rhodes scholar who keeps close touch with what is actually happening in our Southern courts. This will be on the morning of the 8th.

On the morning of the 9th, at 10 a. m., I would like your "Mustard Seed Talk," as the group really gets down to work on its program of action, and at about 12:30 if you will close the workshop for us with something that will send us forth to the task, it would be what we would need.

I must say as I write this my heart is full of gratitude that you are you and that you will be with us. Please let me know the time of your arrival and I will write you our entertainment plans for you.

Deeply appreciative, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

September 14, 1949

Judge Emanuel Lewis
606 Realty Building
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Judge Lewis:

This is to express to you the appreciation of the church women, the Southern Regional Council and the Y.W.C.A. for your splendid help in the Workshop.

Some way I failed to get your expense account. Please let us have it.

Things in Georgia look better to me since I know that you and some others are working to make our courts really courts of justice.

With sincere thanks, I remain

Yours truly,

Mrs. H. E. Tilly

DT:c

MONROE F. SWILLEY, JR.
SECOND-PONCE DE LEON BAPTIST CHURCH
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 14, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

You were thoughtful to send me tickets to hear Mrs. Roosevelt's recent address in Atlanta. I wanted so much to take advantage of this opportunity, but had previously arranged to conduct a wedding here at the church at 8:00. I was very sorry to miss hearing her.

This was a gracious thing for you to do, and I want to thank you for your thought of me.

Cordially yours,

Monroe F. Swilley, Jr.

MFS:cm

MRS. C. C. ALFORD
632 CHICKASAW AVENUE
JACKSON 30, MISSISSIPPI

Sept. 14, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
SRC - 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I just can't express in words what that series of meetings of"The Fellowship of The Concerned" meant to me last week and what it will continue to mean for some time to come, so just won t try. Instead I want to thank you again for including me in the invited group and in making it possible for me to be there by giving me travel money. I am most grateful and shall try and prove just how grateful I am by attempting to put into practice both by word and deed, some of the things we heard about while there that will make for better human relations where I live.

Have returned determined to try once more to get Negro policeman on our force if I don t do any thing else. Right now the mayor's office is being besieged with irate tax payers as tax assessments have been increased. So I shall wait a little while to make my personal visit but in the mean time am sending him the article that came out in the New South some time back and ask him to read it carefully. He already knows that I'm going to come to him about it as I told him so in a personal talk one time so he will be prepared when he sees me show up well fortified with other church women.

I also want to thabk you for the fine program as it gave me something to pass on at the Seminar in Dallas next month where I have a part on the program under Human Relations. Quite a coincident that I would be assigned just that part which is certainly what I'm most interested in.

Do you suppose there was a pair of beige gauntlet fabric gloves picked up in the church following the meeting? I seem to have lost mine--as usual.

Sincerely, Helene G. Alford.

September 14, 1949

Mr. John A. Griffin
Assistant to the President
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Griffin:

Again I am under deep obligation to you for leading a discussion of our church group. Thank you so much for you really made our afternoon session.

I am very happy over a worthwhile workshop and grateful to all those who made it so.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 1, 1949

Mr. John A. Griffin
Assistant to the President
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Griffin:

Attached you will find a draft of our program.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c
enclosure

September 14, 1949

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

This is to express the appreciation of all of us in the Workshop for your contribution and to the CONSTITUTION in general for the right kind of publicity it gave us. It is really wonderful to have a paper that understands the problems and those who are trying to solve them.

With deep appreciation of all you are doing for Georgia and our South, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 14, 1949

Dr. Hugh Brimm
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Brimm:

It is very difficult for me to express the heartfull of thanks that I have for you, because I have never found words that really express gratitude.

You did a great deal for us because there were some in that workshop who frankly felt that what we were discussing was not the function of the church. Two of them have spoken to me since and said that if Dr. Brimm could go before every church, the church would come nearer knowing what religion really is. I assure you your coming was a blessing to us and strengthened our courage. The group wants you to come back next year.

With every good wish to you and sincere thanks, I remain

Yours truly,

Mrs. H. E. Tilly

DT:c

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
CHAIRMAN

HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Social Service Commission

of the
Southern Baptist Convention

2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
TAYLOR 4451
Louisville 6, Kentucky

HENLEE H. BARNETTE
FLORIDA

OLIN T. BINKLEY
KENTUCKY

ROLLIN S. BURHANS
KENTUCKY

EDWARD L. BYRD
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J. B. WEATHERSPOON
KENTUCKY

OTHO WILLIAMS
ILLINOIS

BEN WOFFORD
CALIFORNIA

Aigust 31, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your letter of August 29 together with a copy of the program for the Workshop.

I shall make my plans to arrive in Atlanta on Wednesday morning the 7th. Will you please arrange then for the Action Committee to meet as you have suggested sometime in the afternoon or evening that day?

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Hugh A. Brimm

hab/jbc

August 29, 1949

Dr. Hugh A. Brim
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Ky.

Dear Dr. Brim:

God is graciously good to me and one evidence of his goodness is the fact that you will be with us at our workshop on September 8 and 9.

We do not want recommendations or findings, as there usually are, but we do want a program of action to come out of this workshop. Therefore, we are asking you to be a joint chairman of the Action Committee with Mrs. Lester Rumble of this city. The first meeting of this committee really ought to be in the late afternoon and evening of the 7th; therefore I am appealing to you, if possible, to adjust your schedule so you can reach us at least by noon on the 7th. As one of the chairmen of the Action Committee, the whole workshop will need your guidance along through it.

As you know, it will be more or less discussion rather than stated speeches, but you will see from the enclosed program that I do want you to lead off on the responsibility of the church in the second commission of the afternoon.

On the second morning we would like for you to take twenty or more minutes to talk to us on the church's responsibility and the church's opportunity in these same fields that have been discussed.

Deeply appreciative, not only of the contributions you have been making for better human relations but for the great help you will be to us at this meeting, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c
enclosure

For your information —

FOURTH ANNUAL

CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN LIVING

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Time: August 22-24, 1949

Place: Ridgecrest, N. C.

Topic: Next Steps in Race Relations

The purpose of this Conference will be to face frankly some of the vital problems which confront us in the area of inter-personal relationships in the midst of our regional culture.

Increasingly the leadership toward better understanding, more amicable relationships between the races is coming from secular groups and agencies. The motives are political, economic and social. The deep, penetrating and powerful dynamic of our Christian message and witness must be heard. It is our purpose to search for and give expression to this dynamic. In the light of the Christian ethic what are the NEXT STEPS IN RACE RELATIONS?

The leadership of the Conference will include Dr. Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College and Dr. Gordon Blackwell of the University of North Carolina.

We will follow the workshop pattern of procedure. If you are present you will have an opportunity to participate in all discussions.

Come, bring your questions or the wisdom of your experience and help us find the NEXT STEPS IN RACE RELATIONS.

IMPORTANT! WRITE NOW AND MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS WITH

Mr. Robert Guy
Baptist Assembly
Ridgecrest, N. C.

P.S. Study the enclosed Statement of Southern Baptists on Race Relations. We will make it the core of our discussions.

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
CHAIRMAN

HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Social Service Commission
of the
Southern Baptist Convention

2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
TAYLOR 4451
Louisville 6, Kentucky

HENLEE H. BARNETTE
FLORIDA

OLIN T. BINKLEY
KENTUCKY

ROLLIN S. BURHANS
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S. C. RUSHING
LOUISIANA

T. R. WAGSTAFF
ARIZONA

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
KENTUCKY

OTHO WILLIAMS
ILLINOIS

BEN WOFFORD
CALIFORNIA

July 27, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you so much for your gracious letter of July 19. I shall be glad to do whatever I can by way of participation in the workshop which is being planned for September 8 and 9 in Atlanta.

I trust that you will "brief me" further as to my responsibility.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Hugh A. Brimm

hab/jbc

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
CHAIRMAN

HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Social Service Commission
of the
Southern Baptist Convention

2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
TAYLOR 4451
Louisville 6, Kentucky

August 19, 1949

HENLEE H. BARNETTE
FLORIDA

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KENTUCKY

ROLLIN S. BURHANS
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LOUISIANA

T. R. WAGSTAFF
ARIZONA

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
KENTUCKY

OTHO WILLIAMS
ILLINOIS

BEN WOFFORD
CALIFORNIA

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Will you be so kind as to make the reservation for my hotel room for the night of September 8?

I would also like to have a little more idea of what you want me to do.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Hugh A. Brimm

hab/jbc

August 19, 1949

Dr. Hugh A. Brim
Southern Theological Seminary
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Brim:

The committee preparing for the woman's meeting of the South wishes me to express to you its deep appreciation that you will share your time with us on September 8 and 9.

Our program committee meets on Thursday of next week and I can give you more in detail just what we wish you to do following that meeting.

In the meantime, we have a reservation for you at the Piedmont Hotel unless you want us to change it.

I have just talked to Mr. Alex Miller, (he did not know you were to be on the program), and he was telling me of how much you do whenever tensions arise anywhere in our South. We certainly need you at this meeting and are very thankful that you will be with us.

Thank you for sending me the information on the Fourth Annual Conference on Christian Living.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

July 19, 1949

Dr. Hugh Brim
Southern Theological Seminary
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Brim:

The Southern Regional Council urgently requests that you share in a work shop here in Atlanta September 8 and 9.

This work shop is for the leaders of women's church groups of the South, as a part of the Council's program for developing ways to solve the problems of our section.

The basis of this meeting is (1) that the close association between spiritual values and legal aspects emphasize our troubles flow from the fact that we short-circuit this political and spiritual ideal in our enforcement of laws, (2) that our problems are a part of a worldwide sickness.

We will have one panel on Education, and it is on this panel we wish you to speak. In this panel will be representatives of the Press, School, Church and Women's Organizations. We would like you to represent the Church and give us an educational program on human relations.

The Southern Regional Council feels that you would make a great contribution to the work shop and we hope you may find the time out of your busy life to spend the 8th, if not the 9th of September with us.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be with us, speaking specifically on the International Bill of Rights.

Hoping that you may be with us September 8-9, and awaiting your reply, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 14, 1949

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

My heart is singing a hymn of praise and thanksgiving to you and all the rest who made our "Fellowship of the Concerned" a great group gathering.

I wish I knew how to express to you my deep appreciation of your leadership of us all in the Southern Regional Council. Please accept my thanks for standing by all the way through from early spring until the conference was over.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

HOTEL NEW YORKER

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

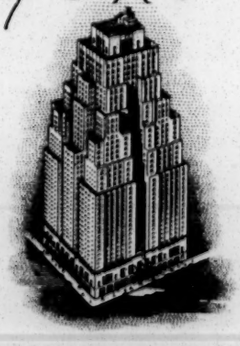
FRANK L. ANDREWS, PRESIDENT

August 22, 1949

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

As I wired George Mitchell last night you can depend of me for your meeting Sept. 8 and 9. I am ashamed of myself for not writing sooner in answer to your letter but business pressure made it doubtful whether or not I could make your meeting. Now, however, I can assure you that I have cleared things and will be on hand.

Tell me what you want me to do. When we talked last I believe you said you would like me to open the ~~[illegible]~~ meeting with an over-all talk which might set the spirit of the conference. Needless to say I'll be glad to do this and have already given some thought to the sort of thing expected of me. Any leads you might give me will, of course, be appreciated. When I attend the executive meeting of S.R.C. Aug. 31 I can give you my ideas



MANHATTAN'S SKYSCRAPER HOTEL - 2500 ROOMS

HOTEL NEW YORKER

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

FRANK L. ANDREWS, PRESIDENT

and include anything you recommend.

Confidentially I was not in sympathy with Cardinal Spellman in his criticism of Mrs. Roosevelt. I say this because I want you to suffer no embarrassment because I am sharing a participation in a meeting which will feature Mrs. Roosevelt. Indeed if you had any ~~tear~~ idea of having me introduce Mrs. Roosevelt I would consider it a high honor. I'll explain just what I mean when I see you. I hope you will be in Atlanta Aug. 31.

I am enclosing the pamphlet with drawings by Allan Cite, distinguished Negro artist. I doubt that it will serve your purposes. For example one of the drawings refers to Holy Communion and might offend some Protestants and Jews. But I am sure you will agree that the spirit of the pamphlet is beautiful. See last page if you are interested in obtaining copies from the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

HOTEL NEW YORKER

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

FRANK L. ANDREWS, PRESIDENT

I am working on the list of Catholic women and will sent it on as soon as possible.

Please send a copy of your tentative program to my home address in Richmond.

Hope you get sufficient money to put your meeting over in grand style.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

With every good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Paul D. Williams

MANHATTAN'S SKYSCRAPER HOTEL - 2500 ROOMS

September 15, 1949

Mr. C. A. Scott, Editor
ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

I regret so very much that you did not get to our Workshop, but you certainly did send a good substitute.

Of all the letters that have come in, I believe I appreciated yours more than any others. I know how busy you are and for you to take the time to write me touched me deeply.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mrs. Celestine Sibley
c/o THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Sibley:

This is to express to you the thanks of the committee who were responsible for the Workshop of the "Fellowship of the Concerned." We are deeply grateful for the fact that you gave of your time, of your information, and interest. It is very gratifying to us to know how much we have the Atlanta papers back of us.

With sincere thanks, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mr. George Goodwin
c/o THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

This is to express to you the thanks of the committee who were responsible for the Workshop of the "Fellowship of the Concerned." We are deeply grateful for the fact that you gave of your time, of your information, and interest. It is very gratifying to us to know how much we have the Atlanta papers back of us.

With sincere thanks, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mr. William Fowlkes
Managing Editor
ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fowlkes:

This is to express to you the thanks of the committee who were responsible for the Workshop of the "Fellowship of the Concerned." We are deeply grateful for the fact that you gave of your time, of your information, and interest.

We were very much pleased with the editorial which appeared in THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD.

With sincere thanks, I remain

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
DECATUR, GEORGIA

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Sept.15, 1949.

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This is just a note to thank you for letting me participate in the very dynamic and significant conference last week. I know that the two day program was eminently successful in the effectiveness of its leadership and the liveness of the women who attended and entered into the discussions. I believe that the months that lie ahead will demonstrate that the kind of thinking which was characteristic of those two days brings lasting results.

I am sorry that I did not let you know ahead of time that I expected to take advantage of your invitation. From the two letters which I received I thought you only wanted to have such advance notice from out-of-town women.

Thanking you again for including me, and particularly for making it possible for me to hear and see Mrs. Roosevelt, I am,

Sincerely,
Mildred R. Mell
Mildred R. Mell

STATE OF ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

A. A. CARMICHAEL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 19, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I deeply appreciate your letter of July 19. It should have been answered long before now.

My personal correspondence has suffered deeply during the last several weeks, due to the fact that I have been in Court almost continuously during that time.

I do very much appreciate your very kind invitation in inviting me to speak to your Council. I note that the time has already passed and I am sure you procured the services of a speaker much better qualified than I. I have not intended to be discourteous in not answering your letter. The whole truth of the matter is that my office duties have kept me in a whirl-most of the time out and away from the City of Montgomery. Please pardon me for not answering your good letter earlier.

Thanking you and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Carmichael

A. A. CARMICHAEL
Attorney General

AAC:k

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS CO.
NEW YORK

September 20, 1949

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Many thanks for your letter and the check. I am so glad you are happy about the meeting. I enjoyed my visit to Atlanta very much and I was not especially tired.

I was very glad to sign these cards which I am returning.

Very cordially yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
HERBERT T. JENKINS, CHIEF
LT. J. H. WINN, SECRETARY
ATLANTA, 3, GEORGIA

September 22, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of September 20th and the commendations on the service rendered by this Department. We are happy to learn of the favorable impression the members of this Department made upon you.

Any time that the Atlanta Police Department can be of service to you, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Yours very truly,

H. T. Jenkins

Chief of Police

HTJ:gp

ATLANTA THE DOGWOOD CITY

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

DAILY AND SUNDAY

ATLANTA, GA.

CLARK HOWELL
PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER

RALPH McGILL
EDITOR

September 23, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your lovely handkerchief came just at the right moment. I had forgotten mine and had run out of Kleenex. You amaze me by your thoughtfulness.

I had wanted to write you much sooner to tell you how much respect I had for the work of the Conference last week, and how much I learned. I have already called your office to tell them that I will be using it from time to time, as it is most strategic.

You know I will be glad to serve on your continuing committee, and I am sorry I could not come to the first meeting Thursday, but I had another committee.

Let me know when I can be helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Doris Lockerman

Doris Lockerman

DL:dp

ATLANTA JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

"Where the young man Steps in"

812 Volunteer Building
ATLANTA

September 23, 1949

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Mrs. Dorothy Tilley,
c/o Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

May I express for myself and the other members of our delegation that met with Mrs. Roosevelt our sincere appreciation for your thoughtfulness in arranging the meeting. The privilege of meeting this great lady is one that we shall all cherish in our memory.

Thank you again, and if at any time we can be of service to you please call on us.

Yours very sincerely,

Hamilton Douglas Jr

HAMILTON DOUGLAS, JR.
President

HD,Jr/b

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

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CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER
MRS. EARL FOSTER
825 N.W. 41ST STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS
MRS. J. G. LAW
MANAWA, WISC.

INTERRACIAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS
MRS. RECTER W. JOHNSON
1735 MADERA STREET
BERKELEY, CALIF.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER NARCOTICS
MRS. DAVID M. ENSELL
1531 MCFARLAND ROAD
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY
MRS. SALMON C. MYERS
7045 CHALFONTE AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

September 27, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
C/o Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

My, what a thrill all of us have had reading your letter of September 19 with the enclosed clippings! When I started it I could not stop. What a wonderful experience you had. I do not have time at this minute to follow through on the various points. I simply wanted to send this note to you to thank you for sending this detailed report and to assure you that we shall cooperate in every possible way in the follow-up. Any suggestions you have, please pass them on.

I am sure that Blanche Henry has the action program and will promote it in a full-fledged way. You are doing a wonderful job and all of us are proud of you. I am so glad it worked out in such a grand way. God really was with you.

My love and gratitude for your leadership always.

Sincerely,

Thelma

TS:ep

Capitol View Methodist Church

CORNER DILL AND ATHENS AVENUES, S. W.

Atlanta, Georgia

REV. O. P. FITZGERALD, D.D., PASTOR
531 SHANNON DRIVE, S. W.

September 27, 1949

Mrs.M.E.Tilly,
1013 Highland Ave.N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

In reply to your letter of Sept.26, may I express the sincere thanks of Mrs.FitzGerald and myself for the privilege you made available for us to hear Mrs.Roosevelt. We enjoyed it very much. In fact, we both agree that Mrs.Roosevelt is without doubt the most forceful and useful woman in the world today. Her insight to human problems, her wise understanding, and her persevering patience is certainly beyond the human average. She has something more like Christ than most of the leaders in the world today. Thanks again.

About the letter from Mrs.Turnipseed; I am sorry.(In friendly confidence,) this seems to be her weakness, speaking before she has the facts. I wouldn't worry about that. We understand her out here. So far as I have been able to learn, no complaint has come from our good women. Doubtless many of them would like to have heard Mrs.Roosevelt,AFTER SHE SPOKE,since she didn't lambast the "south" about civil rights Etc., No one asked me about the meeting. I am inclined to think the good lady must be speaking for herself.

The minister and people hold you in the highest and most friendly esteem. We still remember your great and sacrificial service which you are doing toward helping all people to learn to LIVE TOGETHER like human beings. Blessings on you.

Most sincerely,

O.P.FitzGerald

O.P.FitzGerald.

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly is an ardent supporter of the United Nations Human Rights Program

As one "Southerner" to another, Attagirl,
H. Hoover
April 1948 Hoover-Cole

Presidents. State Councils of Church Women.

Alabama. mrs. J. T. Blount. 2768 Hanover Circle Birmingham S. Ala

arkansas. mrs. Edwin Strauss. 608 E. Page street Malvern. ark.

Florida. mrs. J. M. Edenfield. 2 908 Post St. Apt 1 Jacksonville, Fla

ga. mrs. Chisler Martin.

Kentucky - mrs. J. H. Spilman. Harrodsburg, Ky

Louisiana - mrs. H. D. Haberyan. 624 — Shreveport. La

~~mrs. C. C. Todd.~~

mississippi mrs. C. C. alford. 632 Chickasaw Ave. Jackson 30. miss.

North Carolina mrs. C. C. Todd 134 N. Church ST. Rocky mount. N. C.

South Carolina - mrs. B. Duvall Chambers - 3517 Devereaux Road Columbia 39. S. C.

Tennessee mrs. Chas. Henderson - 2020 Nelson St. Memphis. Tenn.

Texas. mrs. Chas. E. Edson 1910 Austin ave. Waco, Texas.

Virginia - mrs. Donald W. Richardson — 109 W. Grace St Richmond, Va.

Alabama Council of Church Women

MRS. J. I. BLOUNT, PRESIDENT
2768 HANOVER CIRCLE
BIRMINGHAM

MRS. PAUL ANDERSON, FIRST VICE-PRES.
2302 13TH STREET
TUSCALOOSA

MRS. WILLIAM S. GUICE, SECOND VICE-PRES.
10 NOBLE AVENUE
MONTGOMERY

MRS. VIRGIL M. SCOGGINS, RECORDING SEC.
608 EAST SIXTH STREET
ANNISTON

MRS. B. WADE OWENS, CORRESPONDING SEC.
425 DEVON DRIVE
BIRMINGHAM

MRS. S. R. CARSON, TREASURER
3111 OVERTON DRIVE
BIRMINGHAM 9

MRS. L. S. EVINS, PARLIAMENTARIAN
216 PRINCETON AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM

MRS. D. S. M. UNGER, HISTORIAN
2108 OLD SHELL ROAD
MOBILE

My dear Mrs. Tilly:-

Thank you sincerely for a most broadening experience. The entire conference was conducted upon such a high level. This, I am sure, was due largely to your planning and poised leadership. There was an atmosphere of understanding fellowship and a consciousness of responsibility in these challenging days when even Christians are prone to gloss over vital issues that call for deep concern and bold, dynamic action.

I am sure we all came away with a new determination to seek and work earnestly for those things that make for better living and understanding, that harmony and unity may make of our world truly a brotherhood under Christ.

Again thanking you -

Cordially Yours, Irene R. Blount.

THE WORKSHOP

SOME CONSIDERATIONS WE SHOULD OBSERVE

PLEASE

The Workshop is really to be "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED."

BECAUSE YOU ARE CONCERNED about our South and its problems, you were invited to share in the Workshop.

BECAUSE YOU ARE CONCERNED - you will want to obey the following regulations:

1. You are expected to stay both days. It would not be fair to the job we have to do nor to the group to do otherwise.

2. All of us MUST be registered and seated in the room before 10 A. M. The Workshop opens promptly at 10 A. M. None of us would want to steal any of the time by delaying or interrupting the work by coming in late. Then there is a possibility that late comers will not find a seat.
Registration begins at 9:15 at entrance of Whitfield Chapel, lower floor of the church.

3. This must not be a drop in and out workshop. None of us must leave any session until the session is over. You, no doubt, have had the closing hours of meetings ruined by the dwindling of your group before the session was over. We must not let this happen to our Workshop.

The sessions are to be in the Whitfield Chapel on the lower floor of Wesley Memorial Church.

The hours -	Sept. 8th -	Morning Session	- from 10 to 1
		Afternoon Session	- from 2 to 4:45 or 5
		Evening Session	- 7:30
	Sept. 9th -	Morning Session	- from 10 to 1

This envelope in which is enclosed this letter will be your admission card.

We have rooms engaged at the Piedmont Hotel for those who are from out of town.

Praying God's blessing and guidance on our "Fellowship of the Concerned" I remain

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

DT:c

FROM DEEP INSTINCT WILL COME FREEDOM - Dorothy Thompson

Who taught you, Americans to worship mediocrity?
Was it Washington, that quiet, granite man?
Or Hamilton, perhaps?
The handsome fiery boy who led a ragged army
With the works of Plato in his pockets,
And Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill?

Was it Jefferson?
Teaching his Negro slaves to play Mozart in Monticello
And telling them the time would come
When there would be no more slaves?

Was it Lincoln?
Who made a war because
There was too little imagination,
Audacity and grace of God
Intelligence and strength of will, among the people
north and south,
To find any other way,
To save the world of freedom?
"With malice toward none;
"With charity for all;
"With firmness in the right,
As God gives us to see the right,
Let us strive on
To finish the work,
We are in."

Who taught you, Americans to worship success
And despise achievement
Unless rewarded by fortunes,
And membership in the best
And pictures in the Sunday supplements,
And write-ups in the social columns,
Fixed by press agents. Build ups.
Who taught you to regard the build up
As a measure of success?
Was it Edison, Steinmetz, Bell, Reed
Cushing?

Was it the grim men of New England
Proclaiming the Christian Sparta
And the City of God?
Was it Roger Williams, maybe, or Tom Paine?
Or William Pitt who founded Philadelphia,
The City of Brotherly Love?

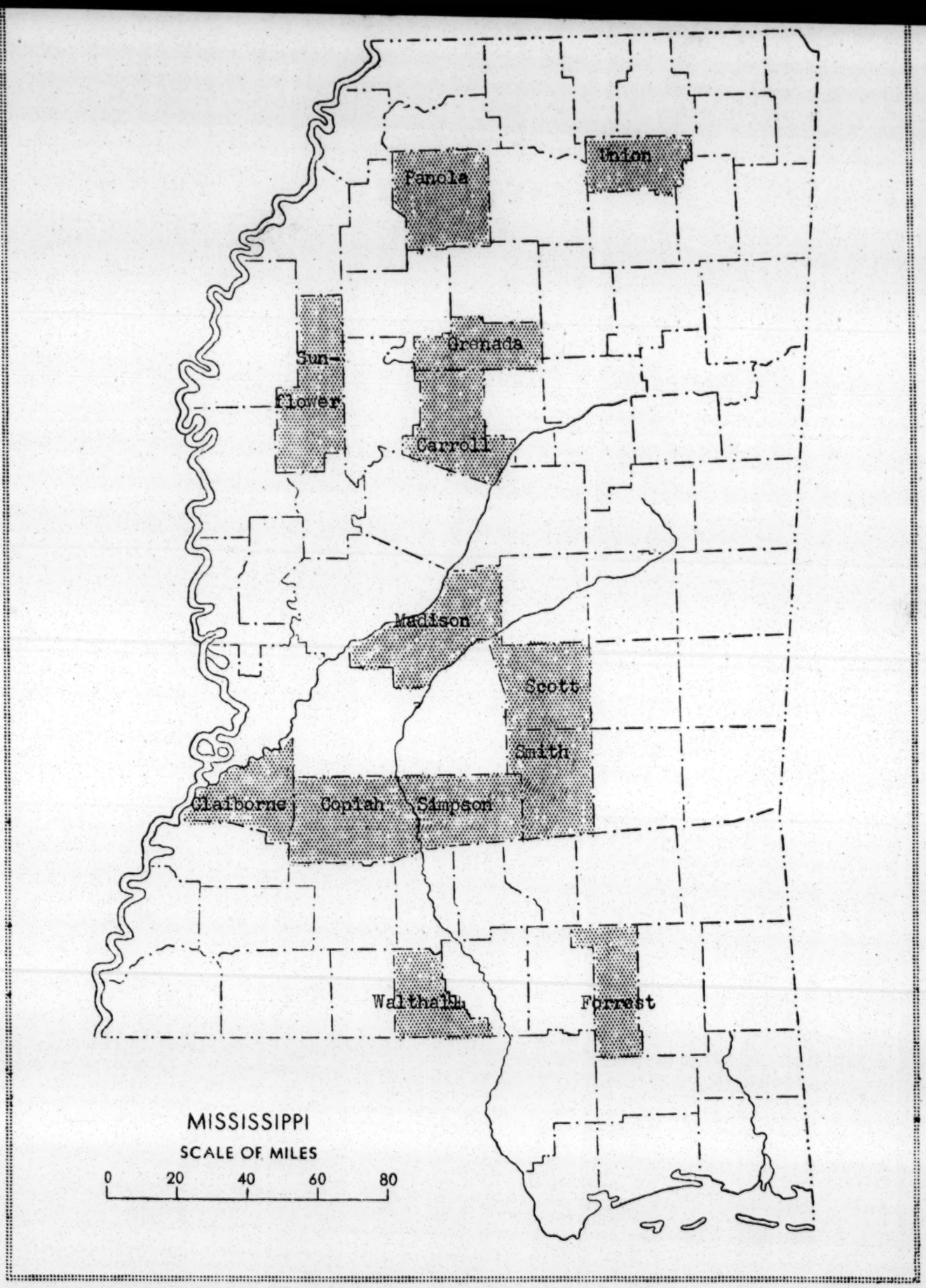
Was it the men and women who trekked to Oregon?
Claiming the last outpost of the continent
For a land stretching from sea to sea,
Where if you worked hard, and endured much,
There would be earth under your feet,
"My home,
My native land"?

Was it the Bohunks, the Wops, the Greasers,
The Polaks, the Limies, the Chinks,
Buying their citizenship in the United States of America
With the sweat of their brows
And the crick in their backs,
Hacking coal out of mountains, and silver, and gold,
Bauxite, Magnesium, copper and lead,
Laying the ties and spanning the rails
Over prairies and mountains, through swamps and
through deserts
To build and to tie together
One nation
Indivisible,
With liberty
And justice
For all.
And ending their lives in the slums of Pittsburgh,
Manhattan, Chicago, Scranton, Detroit.

Who will tell you again, Americans,
To remember what you started out to be,
To remember what you started out to do,
To remember where you started out to go?
I will tell you who will tell you,
You will tell each his comrade,
From the prayers your mother taught you,
From the school books of your childhood,
Out of words but half remembered,
Out of instinct long perverted,
Out of what you know within you,
And have learned from your experience,
You will ask, each one his comrade
"Do you like the set-up, partner?
How about we fix to change it?"
Not with yelling and shouting,
Not with bitter talk and fighting
But with learning and with doing,
Everyone and all together,
Like the little Hiawatha,
Learning from the truths of nature,
Learning from the elders' counsels,
How to make a ring of Freedom
For ourselves and for all others.

Okay, but to do what?
What it says in the Constitution, brother,
Meaning?
"To form a more perfect Union,
Establish justice,
Insure domestic tranquility,
Provide for the common defense,
Promote the general welfare,
And secure the blessings of liberty
To ourselves and to our posterity"

Okay, and what else?
"To proclaim liberty throughout the earth."



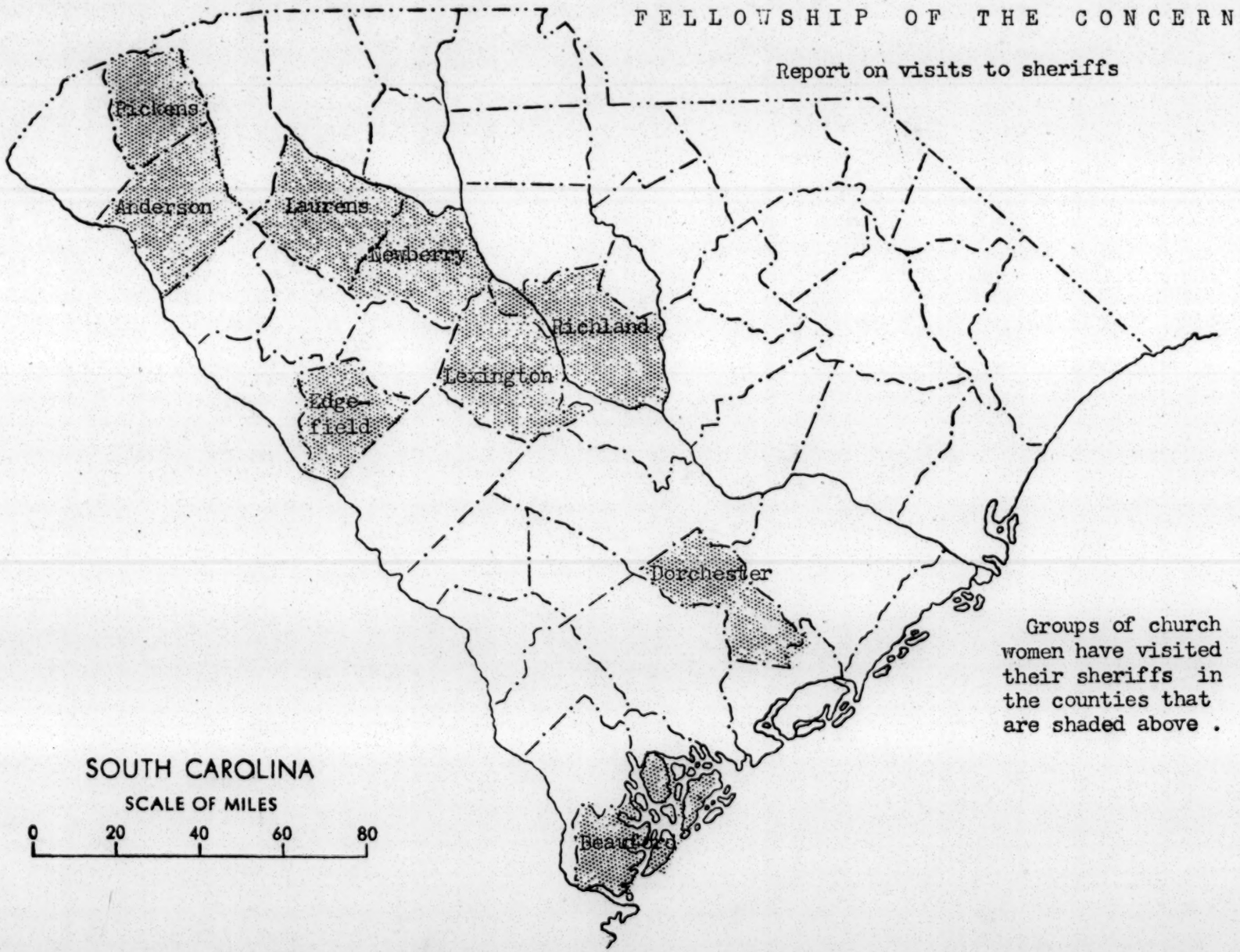
F E L L O W S H I P O F T H E C O N C E R N E D

Report of Visits to [illegible] Sheriffs in Mississippi

Groups of church women have visited their sheriffs in the counties that are shaded above.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

Report on visits to sheriffs



Groups of church women have visited their sheriffs in the counties that are shaded above .

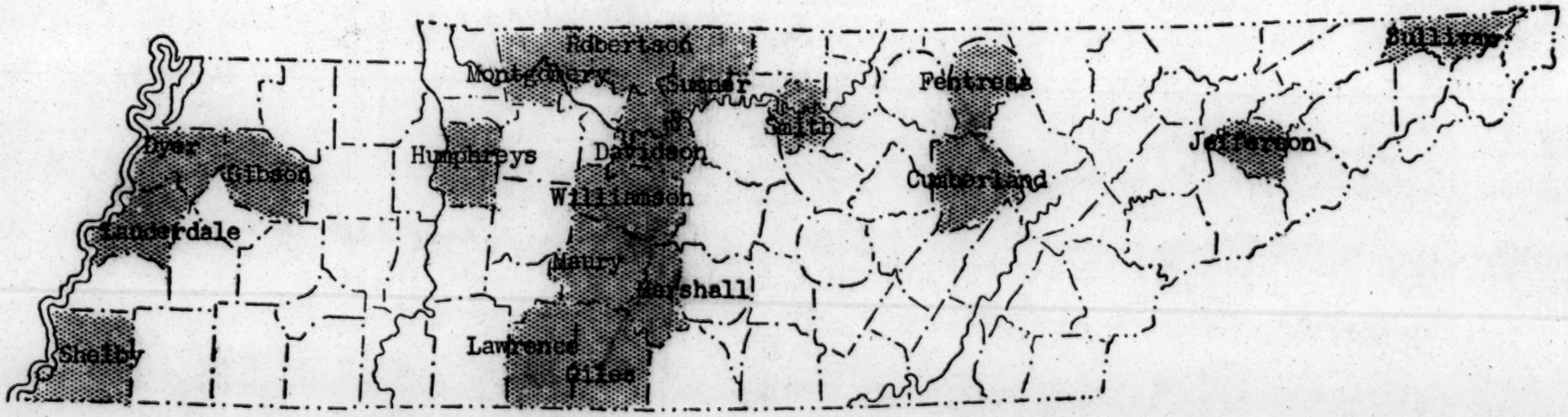
FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

TENNESSEE

SCALE OF MILES

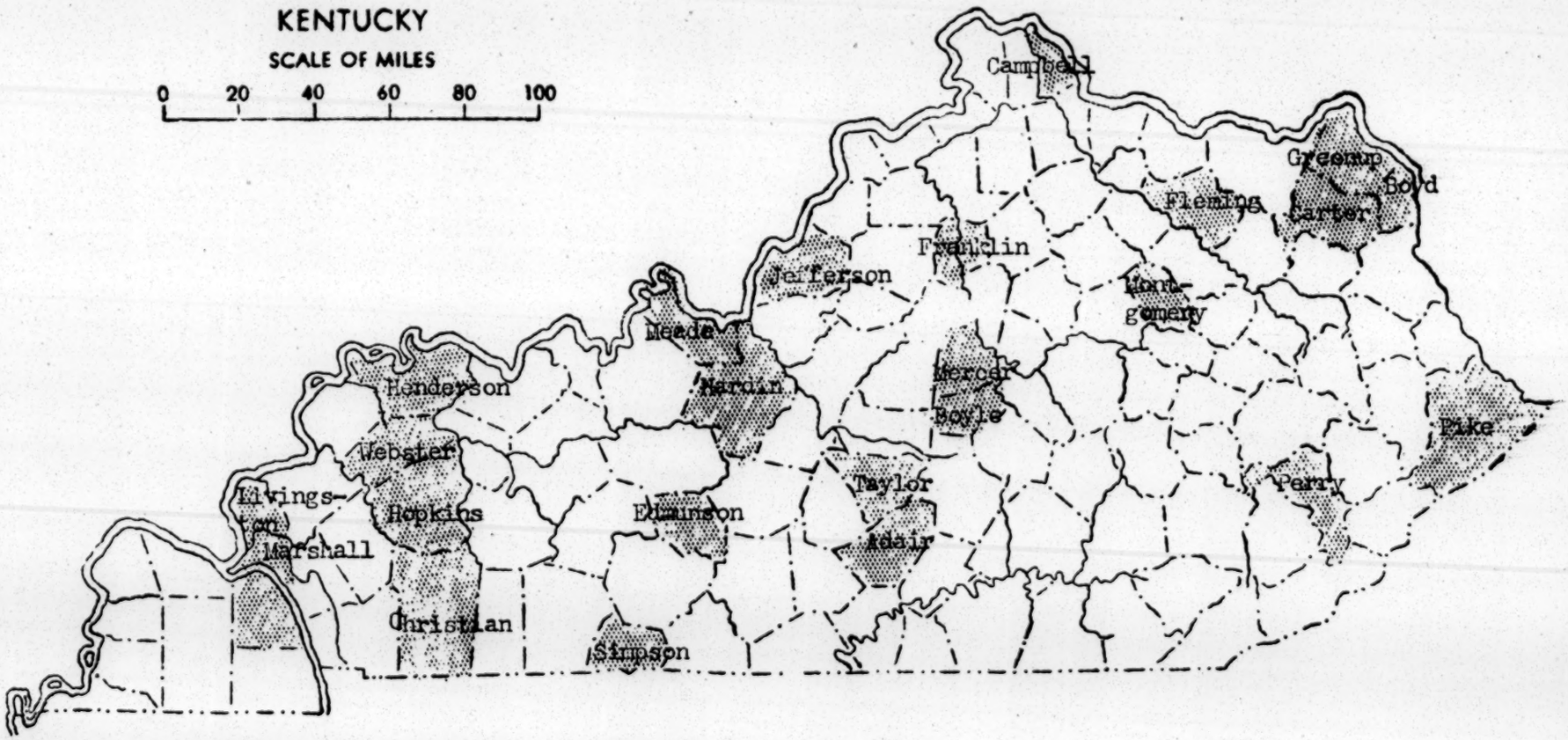
0 20 40 60

Report of Visits to Sheriffs in Tennessee



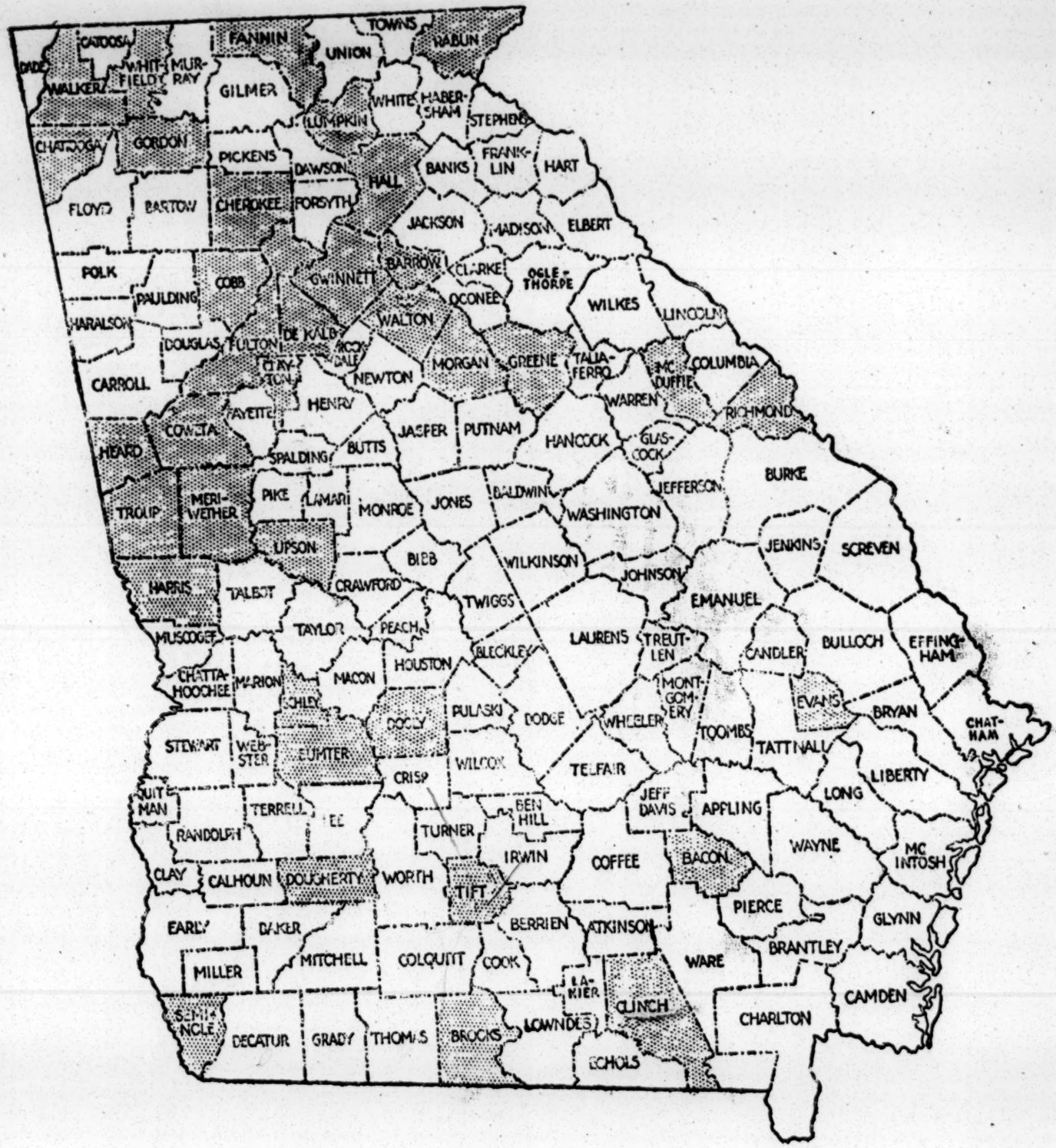
Groups of church women have visited their sheriffs in the counties shaded above.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED



Report of visits to sheriffs

Groups of church women have visited their sheriffs in the counties shaded above.



F E L L O W S H I P O F T H E C O N C E R N E D

Report of Visits to C[illegible] Sheriffs in Georgia

Groups of church women have visited their sheriffs in the counties shaded above.

THE CHAIRMEN will:

Preside and set the general tone for the meeting
Make the necessary introductions of leaders
Explain the roles of special participants, especially that of "Observer"
Be responsible for the functioning of all persons in assigned roles
Check on room facilities and the comfort of the group
Keep the time schedule

THE ~~COMMISSION~~ Discussion LEADER will:

Give statement of purposes of the discussion
Introduce the subject briefly
Lead and stimulate the discussion
Use resource leaders as scheduled and as needed
Keep the discussion on the subject
Ask Observer at regular intervals for checks at all points
Summarize as necessary

THE OBSERVER will:

Be the Co-Chairman of each Commission
Be alert to and call attention of the whole group to general progress in moving toward goals in such matters as:
- Whether or not the problem and scope of the discussion have been made clear to all members of the group
- Whether or not there is adequate general participation, or an undue amount of time taken by leaders
- The pertinency of subject matter introduced
- Time evaluation - a check on the "tempo" of the discussion as it progresses toward goals.

THE RESOURCE LEADERS will:

Participate in the discussion as a member of the group
When requested by the leader, bring information on the subject growing out of his experience
Answer questions directed to him
At points of need contribute to the discussion according to his knowledge and experience

THE RECORDERS will:

Record the important points of the discussion, and all decisions or recommendations
Work with Findings Committee of the Commission.

WORKSHEET
for
SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF ACTION

I. Law Enforcement

A. Inform ourselves about the areas in our community where law is not equally enforced.

1) Learn whether opportunity for registration and voting is legally and actually secure for all

If there are violations individuals should see the judge and ask him to charge the grand jury concerning. Indicate willingness, and appear before the grand jury, lay accusations against officials violating the law.

In the case of elections and primaries for federal officers, where citizens are kept from the polls or denied the ballot or the use of it, see your federal district attorney.

2) Visit the courts

3) Examine court records

4) Learn how police departments function.

How are policemen chosen and trained? Discuss with police chief and/or police commission the attitudes and training of police force.

Work for appointment of Negro policemen.

B. Commend public officials for courage and integrity.

C. Call to the attention of authorities violations which are known to us.

D. If a tension situation develops in the community, particularly of a racial nature, get in touch with Southern Regional Council in addition to taking all possible local action

Worksheet continued

II. Public Opinion

A. Affirm in my personal relations and in my religious and civic work, my conviction of the dignity of all humans and the ideal of equal justice.

1) By supporting and encouraging pastors considered liberal in the community.

2) Affiliate with other groups working for the same objectives.

3) Assume responsibility for reporting and interpreting news items.

4) Discuss problems with local editor; commend his good works.

5) Read and show to your newspaper editor Race in the News published by the Southern Regional Council

6) Urge local schools to cooperate in using existing materials to build better human relations.

7) Begin on however small a scale an institute on race relations.

III. Community Self-Survey (Has been illustrated by Mrs. Hunt) We endorse this as a means of self-education and action. Suggestions and information available from the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

I am concerned that our Constitutional freedoms are not shared by all our people; my religion convinces me they must be and gives me courage to study, work, and lead others to the fulfillment of equal justice under law.

I will respond to calls from the Southern Regional Council to serve my faith and my community in the defense of justice.

Return to: Southern Regional Council
69 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

2. Advance Education Program all along the line.
   a. Begin with public school system and church school program.
   b. Promote vocational education for all races, classes and groups.
   c. Work for Federal aid to education
   d. Study groups on: The right to make a living.

3. Advocate better employment practices.
   a. Work for civil rights as embodied in F.E.P.C.
   b. Work for protection of domestic employees and others not covered by social security.
   c. Womens rights to earn a living.
      Mimimum wages, maximum hours, better working conditions and wage scales based on job, not on sex.

4. Work for a rural program to include
   a. More concrete aid to give medical services to rural people.
   b. Cooperate and aid farm agencies for soil conservation.
   c. More skilled farmers through training programs.
   d. Seek security of tenure.
   e. Encourage youth to prepare for farming as a vocation.

5. Arouse Church to its full opportunity.
   a. Revise the definition of Brotherhood.
   b. Make program of Church so comprehensive as to draw all men into it.
   c. Allow the church to be used for community meetings to include labor meetings.

PAGE (s) MISSING

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Thanks ever so much
for the tickets to hear
Mrs Roosevelt. Joe
and I both enjoyed
her very much and
were happy to go.

Sincerely
Ruth H Gray

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

1949 SEP 5 PM 3 55

ATLANTA

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA62 SYA373

SY PKA385 NL PD=POUGHKEEPSIE NY 1

=MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

=63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLANTA GA

=MRS ROOSEVELT WILL SPEAK ON "DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE COMMUNITY" HER TITLE IS US DELEGATE TO UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND UNITED STATES MEMBER ON HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION:

=MALVINA C THOMPSON=

IATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SENDER IS AWAITING A SPEEDY

answer

PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
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1949 AUG 24 PM 5 01

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AA82 DEB355

TU ATLANTA

DE DOA030 NL PD=DECATUR MICH 24=

:MRS M E TILLY= 63 Auburn Ave

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE

NORTH EAST ATLA=

=JUST RECEIVED YOUR LETTER PLEASED TO COME TO ATLANTA SEPTEMBER 8-9 WILL BE BACK IN NEW ORLEANS AUGUST 30TH AWAITING FURTHER INFORMATION FROM YOU=

=MRS IRVING COHN=

=8-9 30=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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AA03

A.LLT105 RX PD=WUX CALHOUN GA 8 1140A= 1949 SEP 8 PM 12 03

MRS M E TILLY=

TO ATLANTA

CARE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVENUE ATLA

GREATLY DISAPPOINTED THAT ILLNESS PREVENTS ME FROM ATTENDING YOUR WORKSHOP PLEASE EXPRESS MY REGRETS TO MRS ROOSEVELT AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS WITH EVERY GOOD WISH FOR A SUCCESSFUL MEETING=

J ROY MCGINTY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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1949 SEP 8 AM 10 55

AA65

TU A7

A LLC113 PD=FITZGERALD GA 8 925A

=MORRIS ABRAM=

=CARE WORK SHP WHITFIELD CHAPEL WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH

TU ATLA=

ARRIVED FROM ATLANTA TODAY. IMPOSSIBLE TO RETURN GREETINGS

TO WORK SHOP=

=LOUISE SMITH=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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AA36

1949 SEP 8 AM 10 10

TU ATLANTA

A.LLU37 PD=TDSV BELCHER LA 8 815A=

MRS M E TILLY=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

REGRET CANNOT ATTEND COUNCIL MEETING PLEASE CANCEL HOTEL RESERVATION=

MRS T D CONNELL=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

not

I will attend the Workshop for Southern Women in Atlanta, Sept 8-9 _____

with regrets

I want a reservation at the Piedmont Hotel

_____ I will arrive in Atlanta ___

o'clock - on Sept _____

Signed Mrs Gray Wells

Address Milledgeville Ga

MILLEDGEVILLE
SEP 8
4 30 PM
1949
GA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

[redacted]

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 15, 1949

Miss Frances Blackman
Henry Grady Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is, "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

P. S. I appreciated your note and it has gone into the file to give me strength next time I face something hard.

September 15, 1949

Mrs. W. B. Suddeth
1106 Virginia Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Suddeth:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person can have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is, "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Miss Mary Jane Willett
Southern Regional Office
Y.W.C.A.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Willett:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person can have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is, "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mrs. Herman Heyman
1271 Oxford Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Heyman:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is, "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. H. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
239 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is, "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Miss Johnnie Hilburn, President
Georgia League of Women Voters
175 Peachtree St., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Hilburn:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mrs. Fred T. Bridges
835 Courtney Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bridges:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mr. James Mackay
Masonic Temple Building
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Jamie:

Again I owe you a debt of thanks, for again you have helped us in a conference, and, as always, in a magnificent way.

It is very gratifying to the church women that we have fine young men like you, Calvin and Morris. Please accept the thanks of the committee who were responsible for this Workshop.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mrs. Arthur J. Moore
1653 N. Decatur Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Moore:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person can have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is, "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mrs. James K. Dobbs
1751 Flagler Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Dobbs:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

P. S. Your wording of the "Concerns" was splendid.

September 15, 1949

Mr. Morris Abram
Connally Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Morris:

If I expressed to you all the things I have in my heart, it would take me days to write it and you days to read it. Just know that I am deeply grateful and so are the church women, the Southern Regional Council, and the Y.W.C.A.

I am coming by when you have time to listen and tell you the stories of the use of the money.

Thanks a heart full.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly

DT:c

September 15, 1949

Mrs. Chester Martin
3590 Ivy Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Martin:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person can have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is, "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 22, 1949

Mrs. Lester Rumble
109 - 7th St., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Rumble:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 22, 1949

Mrs. E. V. Perry
Rolling Fork, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 22, 1949

Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Statesboro, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 22, 1949

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
Thomaston, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hardy:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 22, 1949

Mrs. Carl Schanche
1191 Emory Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Schanche:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 22, 1949

Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen
250 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bowen:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 22, 1949

Mrs. Forrest C. Weir
568 Park Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Weir:

I wish I knew how to thank you for your great contribution to our Workshop. I believe friends who stand by are the greatest wealth a person could have and you mean much to me. I wish I were able to tell you how much. All I can say is "Thanks for everything."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

I would be interested
to be informed about the
"Fellowship of the Concerned".

Mrs. H. M. Duffill
516 N. Stone St.
DeLand, Florida.

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

DELAND, FLA.
NOV 14
10:30 AM
1949

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia.

November 17, 1949

Mrs. H. M. Duffill
516 N. Stone Street
DeLand, Florida

Dear Mrs. Duffill:

In reply to your card we are sending you the copy of the NEW SOUTH that carried the story of the Southwide meeting, out of which grew the "Fellowship of the Concerned." We are also sending the leaflet that has just come off the press and the pledge the women are signing.

We would be more than delighted if you could present this to your society and get the women to pledge to sit in courts, and if you would take a group of them to the court and write us what you heard. You can explain to the women that their name will be listed in the office here and if any incident of any racial trouble happens that we feel like they should know about, we will call them.

I am so glad you are interested and will be glad to hear from you again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c
enc.

November 18, 1949

Dr. Aubrey M. Brown, Editor
PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK
1 North 6th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dr. Brown:

Working in the field of race relations a great many years, I have found often that serious trouble could have been averted if people had just known what to do; therefore we have prepared a mimeographed sheet with steps that could be used in times of tension. We feel this should have as wide publicity as possible and we would appreciate it if you would carry it in your PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK. We know the whole field of human relations must be a religious movement, guided by church people, so we believe when church papers carry an article, it reaches people who have a concern about their brother man.

If this is printed in the PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK, please let us have a copy.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to work with Miss Annie Tate Jenkins and Miss Janie McGaughey.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. H. E. Tilly

DT:c
enc.

R E P O R T

O F

CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER

The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer
Atlanta, Georgia
May 8 and 9, 1947

Sponsored by

Georgia Council of Church Women
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Southeastern Jurisdiction
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Chairman

I. PURPOSE

The Conference was planned in order to bring together "representative" individuals of various racial, cultural, and economic groups for the purpose of interpreting "Human Rights" in the world scene today, and adapting them to local, regional and national practices.

~~An added purpose was~~ to undergird the forthcoming report of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee and to prepare the leaders of women's organizations of the South to face clearly and understandingly that the denial of human rights to any group anywhere affects the peace and safety of all people everywhere.

II. DELEGATIONS IN ATTENDANCE

A. A total of 212 persons attended the Conference.

B. States represented were Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, California, Washington, D.C., Virginia, Oklahoma. - Total 13

C. Denominations represented were Methodist, Episcopal, Christian (Disciples), Lutheran, Presbyterian, Jewish, Salvation Army, Baptist, Congregational, Baha'i World Faith, Unitarian-Universalist, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Total 13.

D. Organizations represented were

65

Agnes Scott College
American Red Cross
Americans for Democratic Action
Anti-Defamation League
Atlanta Christian Council
Atlanta Civil Liberties Committee
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Urban League
Atlanta University

Baha'i World Faith
B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

Civil Rights Division, U. S. Dept. of Justice
Committee on Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church, U. S.

Emory University

Organizations represented (Continued)

Farm Home Administration
Federal Council of Churches

Georgia Citizens Council
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Georgia Conference on Social Welfare
Georgia Council of Christian Women (Disciples)
Georgia Council of Church Women

Athens Council of Church Women
Atlanta Council of Church Women
Augusta Council of Church Women
DeKalb Council of Church Women
Macon Council of Church Women
Marietta Council of Church Women

Georgia School of Technology
Georgia Workers Education Service

Jewish Council of Women

League of Women Voters

Metropolitan Council of Negro Women

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Northern Conference, Woman's Society, Lutheran Synod Georgia-Alabama

Piedmont College

Salvation Army
Scarritt College
Spelman College
Southern Field Division, Nat'l. Urban League
Southern Regional Council
Social Service Index

Teamsters of A. F. of L.

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council (Episcopal)
Woman's Auxiliary, Synod of Georgia, Presbyterian U.S.
Woman's Bureau, Department of Labor
Woman's Connectional Council, C.M.E. Church
Woman's Division Christian Service (Methodist)

Womans's Society of Christian Service,
Southeastern Jurisdiction

Alabama Conference
Atlanta Conference
(Central Juris.)
Florida Conference
Holston Conference
Kentucky Conference
Louisville Conference
Mississippi Conference
Mississippi Conference
(Central Juris.)
North Alabama Conference
North Carolina Conference
North Georgia Conference
North Mississippi Conference
Savannah Conference
(Central Juris.)
South Carolina Conference
South Carolina Conference
(Central Juris.)
Tennessee Conference
Upper South Carolina Conference
Virginia Conference

III. PROGRAM

Although thirty people are listed as speakers and resource people, we had only one substitution.

A. The first session was for orientation.
Mr. Turner Smith, Chief of Civil Rights Division of U. S. Dept. of Justice defined civil rights under Federal and State legistation.
Dr. Harrison McMaims, First Christian Church, Atlanta - gave the basic spiritual foundations that should underlie study and action in the field of Human Rights. The session was followed by a lunch of cereal served to children of war devasted countries. Persons were privileged to pay any amount they wished for the lunch, the money to be sent to overseas relief. The collection amounted to $100.00.
If the film strips "Seeds of Destiny" and "Brotherhood of Man", shown during the luncheon had preceded it, the collection would have been larger.

B. Three afternoon workshops ran simultaneously for three hours. In the workshops discussion was intensive and full and sometimes heated. Agreement or compromise was attained on all points before others were taken up.

C. The findings committees met from 4:30 to 6:00 o'clock. The reports were mimeographed overnight. The next morning an hour was given to the quiet study of reports so that every person had an opportunity to read through them and have his or her notations ready for discussion.

Two hours were given over to the discussion. Great pains were taken with phrases, etc. I have never been with a more serious or hard working group.

See Report of Findings Attached.

D. The night session presented 3 speakers, Dr. Williams Holmes Border Miss Lillian Schaerer, Dr. Richard Fagley.

IV. FROM THE CLOSING CHALLENGE BY DR. JOHN A. BROKHOFF:

"We have been sitting here, discussing and deciding about basic human rights. If you could put into action the recommendations you have here, you would change society - you would be bringing the Kingdom of God on earth. You have done well in terms of knowledge, but knowledge is not enough - and if there is any unforgivable thing about a convention or conference or study group it is that we spend so much time in studying and thinking and do nothing. We merely work out nice phrases in terms of "we recommend" and do nothing. We need action now. One of the things we have to possess in addition to knowledge is determined aggressiveness. Jesus went to meet his enemies - He did not wait to be called. Aggressive determination depends upon this fundamental: Are these rights or are they not? If they are right, they are a part of God. If they are a part of God, they must be put into action. Too, you must have the courage of your convictions. If you want action, then you must sense the urgency of this day. Communism and fascism flourish on lack of these very human rights. The greatest stake we have is our stake in "Christianity itself."

V. EXPRESSIONS AND EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS FROM DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE

A. President Kentucky Conference W.S.C.S.: "..The Greatest experience I ever had."

B. A South Carolina minister: "What a great Conference! It should be repeated in every state and community."

C. From Alabama: "'Twas surely a worthwhile Conference. How grateful I am to the Southern Regional Council for this experience."

D. A Social Worker: "It was most stimulating."

E. From Tennessee: "The Human Rights meeting gave me a working inspiration."

F. From Oklahoma: "Thanks sincerely for the grand privilege of being in that very significant meeting. I think I have never attended a meeting any where more progressive and far-reaching in its objective."

G. Vice-Chairman, the Woman's Advisory Committee, Woman's Auxiliary, Presbyterian Church: "I had no idea of the magnitude of that Conference on Human Rights and World Order. Not until I began to meet the people and hear the speakers and until I heard the report of Credentials when all the states and organizations were listed. Thank you with all my heart for what it meant to me personally."

IV. FINDINGS AND ACTION-
Work Shop Groups.

Preamble

> This day... I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therfore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live.

The root problem of world order are spiritual and moral. Character is the fundamental issue in the control of the new weapons of mass destruction. A new sense of human solidarity, of community, is prerequisite to adequate reconstruction and development of war-torn and underprivileged areas. A deeper belief in common moral principle, and in methods of tolerance is necessary to a solution of Soviet Western tension. A greater recognition of the rights of undeveloped peoples is needed to meet the problems in dependent regions. The basically moral and spiritual character of these world order issues challenges the people of our churches.

To meet our Christian responsibility we need to do all we can to help build a common foundation of moral principles to undergird international organization. Central in this task is an effort to restore the sense of the dignity and worth of the human person. This means to present and to practice the concept of man as the child of God in all its implications.

Within the United States there are 13 million Negroes, 2 million or more Mexicans, 5 million Jews, 750,000 Indians and 250,000 Orientals. Add to these the Puerto Rican and the Italian and we have a total of 20 million (between 1/6 and 1/7 of our population) who are restricted as to where they can live, work, go to school, or have recreational advantages. A large part of these groups have no voice in the government under which they live and can get neither protection nor justice in courts.

Human hands must reach up and pull into realization the dreams of the prophet that "They shall set every man under his vine and under his fig tree. None shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it" (Micah 4:4)... the dream of the Declaration of Independence that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights".... the dream of the Charter of the United Nations that "We, the people of the United Nations, determined...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small...and to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors...."

The right to earn a living is a basic human right without which the human personality becomes undermined by fear, the most devastating of all human emotions. Yet there are an estimated 20 million people in our American population whose right to work is constantly abridged because of economic uncertainty, displacement, prejudice, and discrimination. Among those against whom such factors operate are Negroes, Mexicans, Japanese, Italians, Porto Ricians, Jews, and women of all nationalities and creeds.

Our economy is organized so tightly on the side of capital and management that the right of workers to earn a living can best be safeguarded through unions. Yet unions themselves sometimes limit the right of certain groups to work.

Christian attitudes can settle these differences between groups if we will but apply these principles in a spirit of cooperation and brotherhood. It is the responsibility of the church to minister to all peoples and all groups to the end that the welfare of all groups may be served with equity. The community centered church functions best in such a capacity.

WORKSHOP NUMBER I

HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER

Findings

Because human progress can be based only upon certain rights which must be enlarged to include fundamental freedoms of humanity, we must assume as citizens the responsibility of bringing about a situation in which orderly change can take place.

In our acceptance of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, we must contribute individually to world order.

1. By education. Inform ourselves of world problems, such as the hunger and destruction in many areas, the Palestine Question, minority groups, displaced persons, and understanding and appreciation of cultural distinctions of other countries.

2. By developing right attitudes, influencing public opinion, and making definite plans. "We must be careful," as Mr. Turner Smith pointed out, "of name-calling," because it is making many people afraid to do good and stand up and be counted on the right side lest they be labeled with some odious ideology.

3. Acting upon plans. With the new educational process keying the human personality as most important, the church can reach out into local communities and bring together in forums and discussion groups the best thoughts of religious leaders, industrialists, scientists, politicians, educators, and other lay people and thus shape the order of the world which will include and be representative of all people.

Action Recommendations

1. Without food and clothing and medical care to sustain life itself, human rights to political, religious, and intellectual freedom are hollow and meaningless. Therefore, we advocate: (a) prompt action in setting up an International Children's Emergency Fund, the primary United Nations relief agency succeeding UNRRA in the relief field, and urge United States participation to the full extent of our needed share in the Fund; (b) revitalization of our community overseas relief program by sending food and clothing through the Church, World Service, and other established private agencies of relief.

2. We recommend widespread study and discussion among church and other community groups of the draft using International Bill of Human Rights as a guiding set of principles for the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. We also suggest the appointment of local committees to implement the findings of study groups.

3. Realizing that our own success in making basic civil rights universal at home has a profound bearing on our moral leadership in the United Nations, we urge unremitting efforts in putting Judeo-Christian principles of brotherhood into practice in our own neighborhoods and states. Violations of civil rights of Negroes and all minority groups should be condemned and brought to justice. Civic practices in our communities and churches should be checked against the principles we stand for in our own Bill of Rights and as a member of the United Nations.

4. As a basis for better understanding among nations, we urge an enlarged program of cultural exchange with other countries, and especially the increased exchange of students.

5. We urge adjustment of our immigration laws and the adoption of temporary legislation (HR 2910) to make possible the entry into our country of refugees from devastated war areas.

6. Develop and support the evangelistic, missionary, relief and reconstruction work of our churches in all of its phases.

7. Demonstrate in daily life and the life of our church and community that regard for human beings which we know to be essentially Christian.

8. Study, support and pray for the growth of the United Nations and its undertakings for human rights and welfare.

9. Hold firmly to our Christian faith in the possibility of a better world order, in the possibility of a new beginning through repentance and God's grace.

WORKSHOP NUMBER II

HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW

Findings

The emphases made in the Workshop are given briefly as follows:

Necessity for understanding what constitutes Human Rights, what guarantees Human Rights, and the relation of Federal to State and to local government in safeguarding Human Rights.

Necessity for creating and maintaining a "climate" of public opinion that is right and just and that encourages obedience to the law. It is dangerous to have a "climate" that permits people to think that things can be adjusted beyond the law. Daily violation of decent rights is a serious thing.

People must know what is going on, must make sure of the caliber of men administering justice, and must continue an educational program that includes the teaching of human relations.

Citizens should know the rights that are guaranteed Labor by the First and Fourteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution and by the NIRA, and should constantly exercise their own rights and persistently help to safeguard the rights of others. A high sense of moral responsibility must be developed and we should seek to keep on the Supreme Court men who value Human Rights above property rights.

Necessity to change attitudes, to plan and carry out a program for developing right and just attitudes in the home and in the school. Information alone is not enough; experiences are also needed.

Sensitivity to the needs of people and a sense of moral responsibility toward securing rights to all people must be developed. Influence of teachers and parents stressed.

The concept of segregation denies equality. (This statement was questioned by some in the group.) "Separate but equal" is an attitude that has crystalized into law.

Understanding the law is important. In enforcement of rights, difficulties are encountered. More people should know the law of the land as given in the State and Federal Constitution. White people should be willing to give testimony when it would set forward justice, and should be willing to accept jury service. We must create an atmosphere favorable to Negroes serving on juries. Ignorance maintains prejudice and mutual suspicion. The dominant group should maintain contact with a like-minded Negro group.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson spoke of the inadequate protection of Negroes due to:

a. the inadequate number of police and too few Negro police
b. police too quick to abuse Negroes at times
c. police often rely too much on show of force, and forget scientific principles in dealing with Negroes.

Such treatment of Negroes has built up over a long time an attitude of evasion of or non-cooperation with police, or even a bitter hatred of them on the part of Negroes.

Dr. E. G. Mackay emphasized the place of the home in teaching Christian ideals and the need to make real in the home things taught in the school. He encouraged the group, as he called to mind the evidence of progress being made by the Church and also by the press. "The Church is the basic workshop and most ministers are teaching social justice and the great Christian concept of the supreme value of human personality."

Action Recommendations

We recommend:

1. That we study our laws in order to learn a true definition of civil rights as they relate to Federal, State, or community.

2. That our efforts for social change start where we are—at home, next door, and across the tracks.

3. That individuals and groups voice their disapproval when the civil rights of any person or group is disregarded.

4. That we study the organization and education programs of labor groups as they relate to our total economy.

5. That we study the personal and public record of every candidate whose name is presented for public office.

6. That we continue our effort to build Christian attitudes toward all people through home, church, and school, realizing experiences as well as information are needed.

7. That we work toward the training of all public officers, particularly policemen. Work toward higher standards of personal conduct of all officers of the law.

8. That we accept jury service as a responsibility and opportunity to serve.

9. That we know conditions in penal institutions—who are there and why.

10. That the Christian idea of the supreme worth of individuals be put into actual practice.

11. We also earnestly deplore the injection of Race as an issue in any political campaign because doing so—.

provides a smokescreen to hide real issues:
breeds hatred, injustice and lynchings and encourages
Hate organizations;
destroys good government;
undermines World Peace by causing other nations to doubt
our sincerity.

12. And we pledge ourselves to work against such propaganda by publicly voicing our disapproval and requesting radio stations not to give time for political campaigns based on racial hatred.

WORKSHOP NUMBER III

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EARNING A LIVING

Findings

We, the Findings Committee, present the following report on Human Rights in Earning a living:

There is a definite ceiling to occupational opportunity for Negroes which acts as a blanket to the development of thrift, industry and ambition. The major obstacles to earning a decent living which the Negro faces are:

1. Occupations which are closed to him by organized labor, private enterprise, and political expediency in distribution of public jobs.

2. Limits to promotion and upgrading.

3. Restrictions on the purchase of good farm land.

The unhampered right of the Negro to earn a living considered controversial even where equal opportunity for health, housing, education and religion are granted. This is due to (1) fear within ourselves, and (2) fear of upsetting the status quo.

Some possible ways to surmount the obstacles are:

1. Labor unions should be open to all those who qualify, without restrictions based on race.

2. Employers have the power to make changes in the employment practices if they had the courage.

3. Fair employment practices should be extended at once to all federal employment and to other jobs where public funds are expended. In addition, someone should have the authority to inquire into private employment practices with the privilege of making recommendations.

4. Training in trades and industries should be provided on the basis of individual abilities regardless of race.

Earning a living in rural areas of the South has some problems that are peculiar to the Region, especially when the major crop is a southern crop. Some of the problems are:

1. Low average annual income due to seasonal demand for labor in cotton production.

2. The practice on the part of landlords of increasing the rent for land when the industrious tenant improves it. Insecurity of tenure, transient labor are direct results of such practice.

3. The tendency to retain old habits of production and marketing—to resist change.

4. Increasing opportunities for ownership for men of good character is needed.

Improvment of rural living included six major needs:

1. The rural worker needs education for production and for change to new and improved methods. So many rural families are so poor in experience that they do not want to change.

2. More non-farm work opportunities are needed.

3. Facilities for health and medical care are woefully inadequate.

4. A consistent program of land improvement is needed.

5. Too many rural people know how to do too few things well. Their workskills need to be increased and improved.

6. A most pressing need is for better rural preachers. The church occupies a very important place in rural life. Carefully chosen, adequately prepared ministers are needed for such service.

The law requires labor unions to represent minority groups as well as majority. Labor unions are a group of people getting together and deciding to do something about wages and better conditions.

With increasing pressure on a family to maintain standard of living, women need to work to supplement family income and to improve the standard of living. Women should have opportunity to work in their field of interest. Solutions are improved working conditions and plant facilities, vacation with pay, sick leave, maternity leave, equal pay for equal work.

The church must minister to all people and groups.

Christian attitudes if applied can settle all difficulties.

Actions Recommended

1. Make Community Surveys

The woman of the church have a definite responsibility for bringing about desired changes in the total picture of opportunities to make a living for all people. Church women in each community should assume the responsibility of finding out what kind of community they live in--information about workers, white and colored, men and women in the following areas:

1. Wages
    a. Health
    b. Recreation
    c. Living conditions
    d. Wage scales and working conditions
    e. Educational Opportunities
    f. Church life

2. Advance Education Program all along the line.
   a. Begin with public school system and church school program.
   b. Promote vocational education for all races, classes and groups.
   c. Work for Federal aid to education
   d. Study groups on: The right to make a living.

3. Advocate better employment practices.
   a. Work for civil rights as embodied in F.E.P.C.
   b. Work for protection of domestic employees and others not covered by social security.
   c. Womens rights to earn a living.
      Mimimum wages, maximum hours, better working conditions and wage scales based on job, not on sex.

4. Work for a rural program to include
   a. More concrete aid to give medical services to rural people.
   b. Cooperate and aid farm agencies for soil conservation.
   c. More skilled farmers through training programs.
   d. Seek security of tenure.
   e. Encourage youth to prepare for farming as a vocation.

5. Arouse Church to its full opportunity.
   a. Revise the definition of Brotherhood.
   b. Make program of Church so comprehensive as to draw all men into it.
   c. Allow the church to be used for community meetings to include labor meetings.

PROGRAM

May 8, 1947

11:00 A. M.

Hymn - America, The Beautiful

Introductions and Greetings - Mrs. C. M. Lancaster,
President, Georgia Council of Church Women

Purposes and Plans - Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Chairman

Our Civil Rights - Mr. Turner Smith, Chief, Civil Rights Section of
U. S. Department of Justice

Basic Spiritual Foundations - The Rev. Harrison McMains, Pastor
First Christian Church, Atlanta

Luncheon Hour

The lunch will be the cereal served to children of war devastated countries. Persons will be privileged to pay any amount they wish for the lunch and it will be sent to overseas relief.

Film Strips - BROTHERHOOD OF MAN
SEEDS OF DESTINY

(Courtesy, Georgia Workers Education Service)

1:45 P. M.

Workshops

I. Human Rights and World Order

Chairman - Mrs. Chester Martin, President
Atlanta Council of Church Women
Leader - Dr. W. B. Stubbs, Emory University

Panel -

Dr. Richard Fagley, Secretary of Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor, Atlanta Constitution
Dr. Forest C. Weir, Executive Secretary of the Southeastern Inter-Council Office
Mr. Sady Machado, Brazil; Student, Emory University
Mr. Robert Chaplin, England; Student, Emory University
Mr. Sophocles Lolis, Greece, Student, Emory University

Discussion

II. Human Rights Under the Law

Chairman - Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Secretary Christian Social Relations, Georgia Council of Church Women
Leader - Atty. Devereaux McClatchey, Atlanta

Panel -

Mr. Turner Smith, Chief, Civil Rights Section of U. S. Department of Justice
Mr. Alex Miller, Director Southeastern Regional Office Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Mrs. Agnes Douty, Assistant to Director Georgia Workers Education Service
Atty. A. T. Walden, Atlanta, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Dr. A. E. Elder, Head Department of Education, Atlanta University
Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Consultant, Southern Regional Council
Dr. E. G. Mackay, Atlanta, President of Christian Council

Discussion

III. Human Rights in Earning a Living

Chairman - Mrs. C. M. Lancaster, President Georgia Council of Church Women
Leader - Dr. Glenn Rainey, Georgia School of Technology

Panel-

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Mrs. Olive Haskins, Field Program Leader, Georgia Workers Education Service
Mr. Nelson Jackson, Director, Southeastern Area, National Urban League
Mr. R. L. Van Sant, Director, Georgia Farm Home Administration
Mr. Frank Prohl, Southern Conference Teamsters, American Federation of Labor
The Rev. Rembert Sisson, Pastor, Haygood Memorial Methodist Church, Atlanta
Miss Lillian Schearer, Woman's Bureau, Social Security Administration

Discussion

Evening Session
7:30 P. M.

Worship - The Rev. William Holmes Borders, D. D., Pastor Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta
Woman's Right to Make A Living, Miss Lillian Schearer, Woman's Bureau, Social Security Administration
Human Rights and World Order - Dr. Richard Fagley, Secretary of Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, Federal Council of Churches in America

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May 9, 1947 9:30 A. M.

Continuation of Workshops

10:30 A. M.
Worship

Discussion of Findings and Action Program

12:00 A. M.

Challenge - GO FORWARD
The Rev. John A. Brokhoff, Pastor, Lutheran Church of the Redeemer Atlanta

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 14, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

At our recent Convention in Kansas City we did not act on a specific resolution dealing with the racial issue. Without a dissenting vote, however, the Convention adopted our report including our statement on our relations with the Negro people. I enclose a copy of this report as it was adopted by the Convention.

I am sure that J. Oscar Lee of the National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will be able to give you a better account of what the other churches have done than I can give you at this time.

I am looking forward to being with you in September.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn
Enclosure

48th Annual Report
of
The Christian Life Commission

A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary

On a sundial in Brighton are the words, "It is always morning somewhere in the world." This is the word for us today. Throughout the world conditions in human affairs are as unpromising as darkness and as ominous as the grave. But God still lives. Even now it is morning somewhere and after a while it will be morning everywhere. There is an ancient tradition of the Jews that in heaven there is music every morning. This is referred to in an old legend about Lucifer. Someone asked him what he missed most after he was cast out of heaven. His reply was, "I miss most of all the sound of the trumpets in the morning." The sound of the trumpets - that is the note we miss most today, and it is the note we most need. Yet we stand near the brink of oblivion because we cannot distinguish the sounds of the siren from the notes of the trumpet.

A World in Conflict

It is nothing new for us to say that we live in a world in conflict. Some call it simply a world in change. Others describe it as a world disintegrated. But regardless of what may be our viewpoint, we are in the midst of a great awakening among the peoples. For the first time in human history this awakening is worldwide in its scope. It seems that God is preparing the ground for his ultimate worldwide triumph. This final triumph is in keeping with his plan of the ages. In the death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus, God has made clear what that plan is and what our part in it is to be. He does not promise us there will be no conflicts, but he does promise us the power to overcome them and a peace that will sustain us in the struggle.

The reason for these surging movements throughout the world is unique and challenging. For many centuries of human history the struggle was for material possessions - nations fought for wealth and a place in the sun. While that struggle still continues in some parts of the world, the major conflicts of our century are caused by long submerged peoples fighting for their recognition as persons and their inherent freedoms. The major cause for their awakening is the spread of the gospel over the earth. Wherever the Christian gospel has been preached it has awakened in the people a sense of their dignity and worth which has set them straining at the shackles of their bondage.

We have come to this convention to talk about plans for world missions and evangelization. We are here at a time when forces within large areas of the world are working to close the doors against the Christian gospel. We believe that the only power that can keep them open to the gospel is the gospel. If this is true it will have to be the whole gospel of the Kingdom of God.

The Courage of Prudence

In view of our responsibility as a major group of world Christians we must be mature enough in our faith and strong enough in our fellowship to face with forthright sincerity the issues among us that vitally affect our gospel witness at home and around the world. There is no reason for us to avoid these issues or couch them in evasive language or sentimental speech. The hard realities of our present situation demand honesty, integrity and a humble sense of responsibility. Our tragic situation calls for courage, but it should be the courage of prudence and of intelligent conviction.

With such courage and conviction we must face the present controversy in our relations with the Negro people. On this issue we are divided in opinion

but let us not be divided in fellowship. No one person or group has the wisdom to lead us to a solution of the difficult situation that has developed. Only God in his infinite love and patience can do that. The times call for prayer and deep humility. They call us to repentance toward God and to confessions for hate and hasty words toward our fellowman.

The times call us none the less to meet this issue as Christians should. We must meet it with facts and scriptural truth. We must recognize the fact that the problem of race relations in America is rooted deeply in our history and is the product of a series of tragic social experiences that have left their marks on both our groups. The Negroes remember slavery and emancipation, and with the liberating light of education and progress are fighting for their freedom. On the other hand we remember war and reconstruction and hold on tenaciously to the traditional role of master, still regarding the Negro as a servant race.

These deep rooted social attitudes do not easily die. In some areas there can be no quick solution. And those who hope to achieve a peaceful adjustment must gird themselves with patience. The white man should seek to subdue the pride of his old mastery, the Negro the pride of his new achievement.

The Christian cannot stop at the point of law. He is motivated by love and grace. In spite of all the hate that has been shown and the hasty words that have been spoken Christian people must move into this controversy to accomplish friendly and mutually helpful adjustments.

The Beverage Alcohol Question

This phase of our work is too extensive to be fully discussed in a brief report each year. Our plan is to report on that part of the question to which we devoted our time during the convention year. This year we centered our study and activity against the interstate advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio, television and printed media.

We have found that many Christian people have very tender consciences on this matter of "forbidding a legal business to advertise its product." It may be well for them to read the following decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court:

1. The First Amendment (freedom of speech and press) applies to expressions of opinion and NOT to commercial advertising. Valentine v. Chrestensen, 316 U. S. 51,54.

2. The Fifth Amendment (due process) does not apply to alcoholic beverages because since 1890 the Supreme Court has held that: "There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of a State or a citizen of the United States. As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited, or be permitted under such conditions as will limit to the utmost its evils." Crowley v. Christianson, 137 U. S. 86.

   a. This has been extended to include advertising: Premier-Pabst Sales Co. v. State Board of Equalization, 13 Federal Supplement 90: "There being no inherent right to conduct the business of selling alcoholic beverages, that inhibition applies equally to any business in aid of it. There is no inherent right to use signs in advertising the sale of liquor on the establishment where it is being sold."

b. Passage of these bills would not therefore open the way to legislation against other forms of advertising. James Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Railway Company, 242 U. S., 311.

3. The 21st Amendment did not deprive Congress of the power to legislate on alcoholic beverages or alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce. U. S. v. Frankfort Distilleries, 324 U. S. 293; William Jameson & Co., Inc. v. Morgenthau. 307 U. S. 171.

On February 15, 16, 1956 we submitted a statement on this issue to the House and Senate Committees in public hearings at Washington. The summary of our statement was as follows:

1. "The highly specialized technique of modern advertising has stimulated the demand for the use of beverage alcohol far beyond what we believe would have been its normal development. This widespread use of beverage alcohol has not been for the best interest of the American home, American industry, the public health, the public safety and for private and public morality. We conclude that this extensive development in the use of beverage alcohol is not in the interest of the public welfare.

2. "On the basis of the nature and effect of alcohol as used in alcoholic beverages, and in keeping with the spirit and meaning of the definition of the term "false advertising" as set forth in the Federal Trade Commission Act, we believe that an analogous situation exists in the interstate advertising of alcoholic beverages. We conclude that such advertising should be forbidden by act of Congress."

We have served on the faculty of several seminars on alcohol education in various states. We have worked toward the development of a coordinated program of action in this field in joint conferences with the Sunday School Board committees and with the National and state organizations of the temperance movement.

It is our feeling that definite progress is being made toward an effective program for Southern Baptists in the solution of this needless and vexing problem.

The Churches and Economic Life

This is a phase of industrial relations to which we have given much attention this year in conferences, seminar groups and assemblies. Christianity is relevant to the need in vocational counseling, management and labor relations, the right to work, the use of leisure time and right motivation for the production, distribution and use of goods. About the only place we give any Christian teaching on matters pertaining to the economic life is at the point of the tithe. Yet this is only ten per cent of man's stewardship. A Christian has a stewardship in what he produces and what he sells. It is not right for a Christian to be in business unless he is in a business that is morally right.

It is a healthy sign that more and more churches are beginning to teach that all useful work is essentially religious. Luther was leader in the revolt from the idea that only they were religious who entered the monasteries and served the church as an institution, that secular callings were less acceptable to God. Elton Trueblood in Your Other Vocation says the same thing when he points out that it is a mistake "to suggest that work is not Christian unless it is work for the churches."

The churches should seek to develop among their members the idea of Christian vocation in all constructive work. If this teaching could be made effective enough it would put a stop to the slogan "business is business" as an excuse for

the exploitation of one's fellowman. What is more it would do much to commend Christianity to foreign peoples where we are trying to do mission work over the ungodly conduct of many business people who go from our country. The Christian is called to commit himself to God's purpose in every area of his life, and usually there is no more important area than his way of making a living.

Our Changing Age Structure

We are told that two factors underlie what we call the problem of the aged. These are: (1) The increase in the relative number of old people, and (2) Social changes in ways of living and working that bear on self-support in old age.

The aged increase in number and live longer, on the average. The average expectation of life at birth has increased 18 years since 1900. Since that year the chances of surviving from birth to age 65 have increased from 41 per 100 to 67 per 100. The average remaining lifetime at age 65, however, has risen by only two years.

On the other hand a steadily declining birthrate from 1915 to World War II reduced the proportion of the younger age group. Along with this there has been a persistent tendency toward fewer children per marriage. These trends help to explain the population increase in persons 65 and over from 4.1 per cent in 1900 to 8.5 per cent in 1954.

The legal restrictions on immigration in 1920's, the depression in 1930 and war in 1940 reduced our younger population. This also has had its effect in the increase of our older population.

A fourth reason for this increase of the older people, of course, is in the population growth of the United States.

The increasing numbers of this aging group give the churches a new field and challenge. There is a volume of need to be met and a potential service and leadership in this group no other generation has known. Moreover, the ministry has an opportunity to challenge public opinion to correct public attitudes toward our older people. Also industry must re-examine its attitude toward the aging. Some industries are doing this. One firm in New England has built a plant at Miami, Florida, where products are made by their people who have come to their age of retirement at the home plant.

The Division of Education of the Sunday School Board has recently heard the report of a special committee appointed to study and submit plans for an enlarged ministry by the churches for their older adults.

On April 4 the Commission called a conference in which Sunday School Board and church leaders discussed the importance of church cooperation in community effort in building proper attitudes toward the aging people and the opening of channels for their self support through constructive enterprise.

The Crusade for Christian Morality

As one of the agencies engaged in the promotion of this crusade we have organized associations for the movement, conducted leadership conferences for five state conventions, prepared articles and distributed tracts on specific issues relating to the crusade. It has been a pleasure to work with Dr. Clifton J. Allen in whose heart and mind this movement was conceived and with the other agency leaders who are serving on the crusade committee.

The function of this Commission in the crusade is to make available authentic information on the various questions that receive emphasis in each quarter. We

receive letters daily from churches and leaders throughout our convention requesting this information. In addition we receive requests from students in colleges and seminaries asking for information on moral issues to be used for reports in their classes and in their theses.

Much has been written in a philosophical way on the relation of religion and morality. It seems that so many people think of morality as a noble word and that it should be developed in a vacuum. Some seem to feel that religion is what we know and do about the work and worship of God while morality is concerned with the rules of right conduct based on custom and practice in human society. This distinction has often trapped us into the error of thinking of religion and morality as separate spheres of responsibility. The New Testament teaches that they are one as the tree and its fruit are one.

Another way in which we often separate morality from religion in the minds of our people is in our fervent presentation of the plan of salvation. We warn the people not to substitute morality for religion; and certainly they should not. But our positive emphasis on the spiritual nature of religion as over against our negative emphasis on the human nature of morality leads many of our people into the error that they can have religion without morality. And they take advantage of the offer; for great numbers of our church members never let their religion interfere with their moral behaviour.

So we go on with our perennial revivals of religion with an occasional crusade of morality, and both are good; but when will we come to believe, teach and practice the whole gospel for the whole man?

A Clinic on Counseling

On October 1 and 2 of this year there will be held in Nashville a clinic on counseling. Various agencies of the convention have felt for some time a need for this type of ministry in their work. The Home Mission Board in its ministry to broken homes, the Foreign Mission Board in its family life education on foreign fields, the Childrens' Homes Executives, the Division of Education and the Home Life Education Department of the Sunday School Board, the Chaplains' Commission and some other groups were interested. The Seminaries had expressed their concern for the quality of work that was to be done in the whole counseling ministry.

Representatives from these agencies were asked to meet in Nashville on the afternoon of December 16, 1955. Plans were made for the first clinic of this kind among Southern Baptists. A program committee was named composed of J. W. Burton, S. F. Dowis, Wayne Oates, Orin Cornett, and A. C. Miller. The date was set as given above. This is to be a pilot conference for what we hope will be a number of conferences for the in-service training of workers in this field. Further announcements of the program and meeting will be made through the Baptist Press.

Christian Life Conferences

We have served in six of these conferences during the year and have given the assistance of our office in the promotion of several others. In these meetings we work with the state director or the state committee on social relations, and the pastor of the sponsoring church. A team of four or five leaders is chosen who are qualified to teach and lead the discussions on the relevancy of Christianity to the issues to be considered such as, "The Christian and Daily Work," "Christian Citizenship," "The Problem of Racial Understanding," "The Christian Home and Family Life," and other questions about which our people are seeking information.

We meet for five nights usually - Monday through Friday. Plans are made

for the whole family at the church. The first period group discussions are held on the subjects chosen, then all in attendance come to the auditorium for a sermon on the Christian's responsibility in one of the discussion group subjects. During the day team members are asked to address civic clubs, men's Brotherhoods, and to conduct conferences with students in the public schools and college groups.

World Missions Conference

Southern Baptists face today a world missionary situation that has changed. It is one that calls us to do some changing ourselves. The systems of rapid transit and communications throughout the world have brought all peoples of the world so closely together that the daily happenings of our home communities are known each morning in the farthest parts of the world. What an opportunity for us to be witnesses for Christ "even unto the uttermost parts of the world." But the people will not hear our witness because of our sorry example of hatred and strife toward our fellowman.

We are grateful to Dr. Willis J. Ray who invited us to participate in the recent World Missions Conference for Arizona held at Phoenix. It was encouraging to have the opportunity to show the relation of the work of this Commission to the receptance of our witness on foreign fields.

A Tribute to Our Leader

Dr. J. B. Weatherspoon's term of membership on the Christian Life Commission expired at the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1955 in accordance with the rotation requirement in the constitution of this body. He became a member of the Commission in 1930 and has been its chairman since 1943. His last six years as chairman of the Commission were under the special tenure provision applicable to local members when their experience is needed for the welfare of the agency. Dr. Weatherspoon was thus drafted for his last six years of service, but when the office was moved from Louisville to Nashville in January 1953, the rule for special tenure no longer applied. It was necessary, therefore, that we give him up which we did with much reluctance.

At the annual business session of the Christian Life Commission at Ridgecrest on July 8, 1955 a committee was appointed to formulate an appropriate statement of appreciation for this faithful and capable leader and for the contribution he has made to Christian thought and life. Those appointed were: W. Ross Edwards of Kansas City, Barry Garrett of Phoenix and Dewey Roach of Nashville. Their report follows:

"Dr. J. B. Weatherspoon, our beloved chairman, has been a member of this Commission for the last twenty-five years. His sane counsels and capable leadership through the rapid social changes of this quarter of a century have kept Southern Baptists on an even keel and have led us forward in ever enlarging areas of social awareness and understanding.

"His prophetic insight into movements of mounting tensions in the civic and religious life of our nation and his deep spiritual discernment have enabled him to evaluate and interpret these movements in terms of Christian truth and responsibility. Some of these issues have been war and peace, industrial relations, marriage and the family, the alcohol problem, and problems dealing with relationships between the races.

"This brief statement is in no way adequate to describe the large contribution Dr. Weatherspoon has made to Southern Baptists. Some of these contributions we will not mention at this time, but they are recorded in the Southern Baptist Annuals over the years of his service."

We close this report with gratitude to God for the work he has permitted us to do with the assistance of the good men and women you have chosen to serve with us.

August 15, 1956

Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary
Christian Life Commission
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

This is to remind you that we are expecting you to be our guide and spiritual leader at the workshop of the Churchwomen, October 30-31.

We will need a message from you each morning. I think you know our general theme is finding faith and strength to meet the crises and challenges following the Supreme Court decisions.

This group will be interracial, of course, and interfaith. They are all the leaders of their denominational groups from our various Southern states.

I feel we are most fortunate that we will have your guidance and direction.

I am very grateful to you for accepting the call we have given you.

With the best of wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

June 7, 1956

Mr. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

This is to thank you for your acceptance of our invitation and urgent request that you be with us for the two days of September 27 and 28, in a meeting of South-wide Church leadership. We would certainly want you to be our spiritual support, giving us at least two messages and then aid us in planning action.

I have another request of you. We want to have available the latest stands the denominations have taken on the questions of race or the Supreme Court - either or both. Whatever was said at your latest Convention we would like to have. If they made no new statement, would you give me a copy of the full statement that adopted.

Sincerely grateful to you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

RECEIVED JUN 6 1956

The Christian Life Commission

OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ad 4-1631

June 5, 1956

Oct 30-31

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your letter of May 23. I am grateful for the invitation to be in your meeting September 27-28. I gladly accept it and with grateful appreciation. I am sorry not to have written sooner, but your letter came on the day I departed for our Southern Baptist Convention at Kansas City. I have just returned from that meeting. Thank you for writing and thank you for the invitation. I shall look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn

May 23, 1956

Mr. A. C. Miller
Christian Life Commission
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

We are bringing together women of the South as we did the Alabama women when you were with us last year. The dates we have chosen are September 27th and 28th. We want you to be with us both days, speaking to us on the 27th, standing by all through those two days and evening, pulling us back on the path of righteousness when our discussion makes us wander away and we become heated, giving us advise as we plan our program of action.

I know that you are busy and have a big task in your own Church, but we do need you and hope you can arrange your schedule so that you can be with us.

You know the Southern Regional Council has limited funds, but we do have travel and entertainment expense funds for you. You would be invaluable to us and worth the largest honorarium ever given anyone and we can only give it to you in thanks from the whole group present. These women will come from the following States: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. They will be Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, and of both races - the leaders of our Southern States.

You have been a great help to me and I am appreciative. Trutsing you may render this service to us and our South, I would appreciate an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

November 2, 1956

Dr. A. C. Miller
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

It is difficult to find words to express my thanks to you. You did much for the women, and they have asked for some notes on your three talks. If you could summarize them we would include them in the Gleanings of the conference.

In going through the expense accounts, I did not find yours. I am enclosing a blank for you to fill out and return, and you will receive a check accordingly.

I really am happy over our workshop, and have already begun the planning for the state meetings. I know that the women must have expressed to you their appreciation. They were most enthusiastic.

A heart full of thanks to you. Best wishes to you and to Mrs. Miller.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

WORSHIP --
Opening Meditation - Rev. Robbin Ralph - Subject -"I'm Glad I'm White, But....." Matthew"-18th chapter - gives the story of self-righteousness. It is easy to see who in this day are the "Phariesse" and who are the "Publicans. (This sermon was included in the Work Book -

Evening and ~~Morning Meditations~~ Morning Meditation -- Dr. Paul Carpenter - (notes taken by ~~Sent by~~ Recorder

Subject. "The Golden Rule - The Law and the Prophets

"The Supreme Court did not change the principles of the church, but brought out negligence of the church", he stated. "The Golden Rule in the setting of Christ cannot apply to secular organizations". He counciled "this carefully selected group to adopt the Golden Rule for 'Jesus gave no choice", he said, "He gave a basic principle". The Beatitudes we were taught, describe qualities of character.

In summarization, Dr. Carpenter's meditation brought to mind the words of the Apostle Paul "Be all things to all people". Recognize a Trinity in our lives of 1) love (for all mankind) 2)truth (absence of ~~shared~~ shadow in life) 3) beauty (not physical, but character). We can conclude that in the framework of a Christian Society the Golden Rule can express itself.

Prejudice shows weakness of character. All representatives to the workshop on human relations were asked to be ambassadors in the ~~fie~~ field of human relations. Dr. Carpenter pointed to the words of Jesus and "As ye would that men should o to you, etc..." became the Golden Rule for those present. ~~Page 9~~

~~Morning~~ Morning meditation - Gal. 6th Chap. Two contradictory statements.

1. Bear ye one another's burden and so fulfill God's law
2. Each must bear his own burden

What had ~~at first seemed~~ a contradiction ~~was correlated~~ in a most ~~interesting and inspirational~~ message. Bear for another when the load is too heavy for the individual, ~~said Dr. Carpenter~~. He brought out "our Red Seas" and trust in leadership as the people trusted in Moses, their leader. He then gave a challenge to the Christian to bear his own burdens such as: attitudes, prejudices, bigotry, self-rightecusness, critical attitute toward others and other related burdens.

We saw how it is we live with our own burdens, that trying to carry them alone, we often stay awake nights. Dr. Carpenter beseechingly gave us the "Foot of the Cross" where we should leave our burdens, recapture our strength and in turn help others. He challenged each one to "sow seeds of human relations and prepare soil to receive it---the choice is ours". His words in conclusion were: "First things first--First, I am a Christian. Secondly, an American citizen, thirdly and fourthly, a white man or black

Reports of First Buzz Session. 44

3

Group 1---How Can A Community Discover Its Problems?
—Leader - Mrs. P. Phelps

1. Accident and an interested individual
2. Real friendship---conversation and visitation, personal confidence
3. Missionary societies ideal medium
4. Question box--(secret, private) bad
5. Good newspaper reporting
6. Complete city surveys
7. Inter-racial council in every community

GROUP 2---What About The NAACP? Its Advantages
Leader - Mr. Porter

We might begin by mentioning the issues that the NAACP had in the September 19 Time Magazine. The article must be worthwhile to be printed in this magazine.

The NAACP believes that going to court is one way of making progress. They are to help wherever civil rights are being jeopordized. Every item is a framed project within the United States Constitution. Everything being accomplished through the NAACP has been within the keeping of the Ten Commandments. Insert

We often look at outward symptoms and don't understand the inward causes. NAACP may seem to be pushing forward in advancement, hoping that a little will be gained.

We need education of both races on integration. We must learn the facts about it if we do not already know them; make people realize that NAACP has a just cause and that the legal problems it is concerned with are real. We must do a job of interpretation. The churches must not only re-interpret the legal approach to social change, but it must also undergird the processes set in motion by the NAACP and others who initiate social change through legal action.

After all this organization is doing a wonderful job of protecting the Civil Rights of minority groups in this country.

Therefore it is a worthy organization and should be respected.

GROUP III ---Can Schools Ever Be Separate And Equal, Too?

Commandments.

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GROUP III ---Can Schools Ever Be Separate And Equal, Too?

Leader - Mrs. Davis

From the study of the Supreme Court's Decision and subsequent investigation, it is obvious that "separate and equal" can never be.

We observe, however, that this question should be asked of many groups, so that much thinking about it and reasons why may be gotten before the people. It is not reasonable to expect legislative appropriations and County budgets to allow two schools in one area with equal facility though we see much improvement in the schools of Negro communities.

Provided physical plants ~~are equal and~~ equipment and ~~materials~~ curculum are equal, and provided also that teachers ~~in Negro schools~~ of both group have equal training ~~as those in white schools; this~~ & equal teacher load. ~~Still leaves~~ There are certain intangible factors--like psychological emotional and spiritual values which come only through the inter-action of individuals and groups.

note Since 1947, Florida has made great strides toward its goal of providing a minimum and satisfactory portion of education for every child. Their state-wide planning has been inter-racial, and their educational leaders have participated through the teacher-education Advisory Council in establishing policies for the schools.

GROUP 4---How To Find Leadership From Minority?

Leader Mrs. Small

Find out what organizations are at work in the community--Urban League, NAACP, YWCA, YMCA, Federated Clubs, Pan Hellenic Council.

Note the leaders---In schools, colleges, PTA, Churches, etc.

Also look for leadership in minority groups who want what is right but for some reason have not been able to convince the majority.

Choose leadership judged on their ability and power of will not as to place from which they came.

Reports of Buzz Sessions

~~Pro~~

Reports of Second Buzz Session V
questions. What should come out 5
of this workshop?
~~the world~~
Our segregation Problem -
world situation
The Role of the Church -

~~Gro~~
Group 1 - Mrs. Phelps Leader

Group 1---Report - ~~world impact~~

Mrs. Phelps gave the benefit of experience from meetings she had attended. Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta was interviewed. Question: How do you feel about the situation of the Negro in the South? How does it compare to that of Negroes in Africa? Answer: No comparison. Southern Negroes situation is improving. Mrs. Davis observed that the pictures shown in Italy of the worst-dilapidated houses is comparable to what is thought of the U.S. Negro. The worst of the group are used as examples of all.

Mrs. Phelps recommended books for study as follows:

Revolution & Redemption, M.M. Thomas & Pual E. Converse

Hunger & Hope--Rowena Ferguson

Encounter With Revolution, M. Richard Shoull

Answers to Many Problems, Dr. Nody (Newsletter)

Christian Solution to World Affairs (Plan of Action)

Department of International Affairs
National Council of Churshes of Christ U.S.A.
297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York

Group 1---Report - ~~world impact~~

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Encounter With Revolution, M. Richard Shoull

Answers to Many Problems, Dr. Nody (Newsletter)

Christian Solution to World Affairs (Plan of Action)

Department of International Affairs
National Council of Churshes of Christ U.S.A.
297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York

It was also stated that economics play a part in human relations and individuals should read about foods;and, it was agreed that what missionaries do should be a guide for all.

Group 2--Report "Role of the Church....."
Leader. Mrs. Bigoratoff

We feel the church has made a poor showing thus far, and must take more positive and definite action in the immediate future.

Individuals and groups need to plan and work and live a good example of faith.

Most church groups in general assemblies, conventions, etc., have already taken positive action in support.

Suggestions:

1. Ministers can lead in presenting questions, and organizing groups for study and action.
2. Christians should take a leaf from scientific procedures and set up definite experiments. Must take the chance and be adventurous.
3. Invite personally Negro friends to attend your church.
4. Include colored people to World Day of Prayer, Ministerial Associations, etc.
5. Realize what individual Negroes and group have to contribute to christian service.
6. All churches should work to promote friendly human relations and an integrated community.

Group 3--Report "What should come of this meeting.."
Leader - Mrs. Dyal

This meeting should be reported at all area and local meetings of the United Church Women. It also should be brought back to our local churches for discussion and study.

Individuals may work for integrated church councils and give it

publicity. Local church groups could invite State Human Relations personnel to tell about their work, then later it may be brought to a cross-section of community leaders. Proper perspective and preparation should be made for their coming. The fact of this meeting needs to be publicized by us without fanfare.

We feel all our work in this direction should be guided by prayer and that we attempt to know and understand ALL PEOPLE BETTER.

Group 4--Report Leader Mrs Priscilla Rosenfeld

1. We should individually review our own feelings and attitudes and honestly decide in our own hearts our own standing.
2. From this workshop go back to our own groups and discuss with our friends these things, see what their reactions are, be prepared to answer their questions with facts, promote right feeling.
3. Have people that are respected in your community assert themselves, educated leadership speak up.
4. Have specific kinds of programs in inter-racial education--films, novels with proper leadership. Inter-change of leadership of races by invitation until groups feel more comfortable being together.
   We feel free to go to their churches; but, Negroes do not except by special invitation and then often feel not wanted.

Group 5--Report "What From this Workshop..."
Leader - Mr. Williams

1. There should be personal appreciation and understanding of one another.
2. Sensible, cautious, publicity campaign.
3. Awareness of tools for our use.
4. Deeper concern of the concerned
5. One more example that segregation separates us from happy experiences.
6. New insight into opportunities for Negro leadership.

Leader Group 6--Report "What From This Meeting..."

Action should come out of this meeting instead of just theory--Each should prepare mind to accept change wholeheartedly without reserve and without excitement.

We should use the pronoun "we" to include all races concerned. Try our best to elect good officials through careful thought and prayer.

We are past the point where we should talk of what we do for Negroes rather what we should do with them. As Mrs. Ashley said, Human Relations Council in each community to consider housing, education, health, etc.

We should not forget any minority groups. If it is a state and national question, surely we must consider the Indian.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Mrs. Milton Eben Tilly (Dorothy Rogers Tilly)

Born in a Methodist parsonage at Hampton, Georgia
Daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Rogers
Married to Milton Eben Tilly, have one son -- one grandson

Graduated from Rhinehardt College; Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.; student at Scarritt College, Nashville; University of North Carolina, Garrett Institute

Was the first woman trustee of Wesleyan College

In the Methodist Church have been an officer of some kind in local church since I was eight years old. Served on Conference, Jurisdiction and National Boards.
In Women's Work - Many years a conference officer, served eight years as S. E. Jurisdiction (9 southern states) secretary of Christian Social Relations and twelve years on National Committee on Christian Social Relations and have taught for many years under General Board of Education and Methodist Church.

Served as steward, adult Church School teacher, Superintendent of Junior Department of local church. Served as Secretary of Spiritual Life of the Women's Society of Christian Service in local WSCS.

Many years on Conference Board of Missions and Officer of the Conference Women's Society. Eight years on General Board of Temperance. Four years on National Commission of Children, Youth, Children's Bureau.

Called to Detroit to listen to the Hearings Dispute between General Motors and UAW-CIO.

Served on President Truman's Civil Rights Committee.

Was sent by American Christian Palestine Committee with five men to bring a report to our State Department and Trustee Council of UN on the Internationalization of Jerusalem.

Have been given Citations by: Atlanta Constitution and Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; the Phi Mu Sorority; Emory University Political Science Fraternity; Philadelphia Fellowship Commission; Gammon Theological Seminary; Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church; National Council of United Church Women; Paine College.

Civic and Social Work - worked with League of Women Voters, YWCA, Georgia Commission on Race Relations.

Am serving now as Director of Women's Work for the Southern Regional Council.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Ga - daughter of Rev. & Mrs. R. W. Rogers , was born in the Methodist parsonage, Hampton, Ga. Graduated from Reinhardt Junior College, A. B. from Wesleyan College, studied at the University of North Carolina, Scarritt College, Married Milton Eben Tilly has one son Eben III and one grandson Eben IV. Mrs. Tilly (Dorothy) has served in the local church as Supt. of Children , Supt of Intermediate Department, steward, S. S. teacher, chairman of Board of Missions and held many offices on the Woman's Society.

She served in the North Georgia Conference for many years on the Board of Missions, three times delegate to General Conference. In the Conference Woman's Society - as Ditrict president, Secretary of Children's Work, Promotion Secretary , was a member of the Woman's Missionary Council; for eight years was secretary of Christian Social Relations of the S. E. Jurisdiction and now serving as a resource member of the Department of Christian Social Relations,

Teacher in training schools under both the Board of Education and the Woman's Division.

In Atlanta- and

In Georgia - on the Boards of Urban League, Georgia Conference of Social Work, the Goodwill Industries , both Atlanta and Georgia Council of Church Women, and on the Industrial Committee of the Y. W. C. A. Community Planning Council.

She was one of the citizens called to Detroit to the hearings on the dispute between General Motors and Automobile Workers - C. I. O. , and administered the funds to the strikers in the Atlanta area; served in Washington as acting Director of the Emergency Food Production Committee to save the Farm Security administration and succeeded; was one of 2 women serving with 13 men on Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee, is a member of the National Committee on Children and Youth National Housing Committee and the National Migrant Committee. She is also a member of the Christian Palestine Committee and was sent to Israel last year on a fact-finding commission. At present she is in charge of Woman's Work for the Southern Regional Council and is directing its Fellowship of the Concerned - concerned about what is happening in the courts. She is director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

Two years ago, through votes of Southern women,- the Atlanta Chamber pf Commerce and the Atlanta Constitution presented her with a chest of silver as the "Woman of the South in Social Welfare".

Last year, the National Phi Mu Soriority gave her an award as the Phi Mu of Distinction in the field of Human Welfare and the Alpha Epsilon Chapter of the Pi Sigma Alpha of Emory University elected her to membership (This is Political Science Fraternity) , and the N. Ga. Woman's Society of Christian Service made her a Life Patron.

CITATIONS

You were responsible for the citation from Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

Phi Mu National Fraternity. Outstanding Phi Mu in the field of Social Science.

Gammon Theological Seminary - "Of long and courageous labors to make the christian way of life a living reality in our time."

Alpha Epsilon Chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha Fraternity - Emory University.

United Church Women. Christian citizen by precept and example, staunch and fervent defender of human rights.

Paine College, Augusta, Georgia. In recognition of service to the human family.

Woman's Division of Christian Service. Courageous Christian Leader, Fearless champion of Freedom and Equality. (The only citation ever given to any one)

National Council of Negro Women.

Atlanta Chapter Frontiers of America - for steadfast moral courage.

December 19, 1957

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

Yesterday I was hurried and so were you, and after I left I was not sure if I made clear the dates for the Briefing Conference of Methodist women, to be followed by workshops in the Southern States.

The place is Clark College, and I will let you know later the building in which the conference will be held. What we are asking of you is to speak either on the evening of January 23rd or in the morning of the 24th.

The subject we have for you is "World Implications of The Race Issue in United States."

I think you know how strong the voice of Methodist women in the South and how important this conference really is. You would certainly be rendering a great service to the Methodist Church, and I believe to the South.

This Conference is under the direction of our National organization - "The Woman's Division of Christian Service of The Methodist Church."

Please have someone call me - Jackson 2-8764 when you know if you will be free to be with us on January 23rd or 24th. If I am not in, the message may be left for me.

I apologize for crowding in on your heavy schedule yesterday, but it was necessary.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Box 725
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia
February 3, 1958

Dear Mrs. McAbee

You will recall the letter you had recently from Miss Thelma Stevens, in regard to the coming together of a few women from each of our Conferences for a period of consultation concerning some of our racial situations. The Briefing Conference for Consultative Groups was held last week at Clark College in Atlanta. It was a very helpful and valuable experience for all of us who attended.

The committee named below is now planning for the meeting for the five conferences--North Georgia, South Georgia, South Carolina (Southeastern Jurisdiction) and South Carolina (Central Jurisdiction)--of Georgia and South Carolina. The Committee gave very careful study to the replies from the presidents and secretaries of Christian Social Relations to Miss Stevens. (In the light of that study, and the availability of resource people, and the finding of a time when Clark College could have us, we have chosen February 27, 28 and March 1st.) This we know will mean a hardship on some of you. We only ask that you prayerfully reach your decision and that you will be with us if at all possible.

We recognize the fact that the absence of any conference president or secretary of Christian Social Relations will greatly weaken the potentialities of good to be derived from our coming together. It is asking second and even third mile "going" on your part and only because of the urgency of the reason that calls us together, do we ask this one more contribution of yourself and time.

In addition to the two of you--president and secretary of Christian Social Relations--from each conference, we are asking you two (in consultation with the president and secretary of Christian Social Relations of the conferences covering the Central or Southeastern Jurisdiction) carefully to select five women from each conference also to attend our meeting. These women do not have to be officers on either Conference or district level, though of course they may be. We want women with open minds and with a concern for all our people and their relations to each other. We feel that it would be a good thing to choose some who have not had such an interracial experience as this will be, but who are willing to participate in such a group consultation. In so far as possible it would seem wise to select a Negro and a white woman from each of five communities--preferably not over 10,000 population. They do not need to know each other.

There are five conferences in our two states and this plan will give us an attendance of thirty-five plus our resource people. It will be small enough for easy participation on every one's part and yet large enough to give a variety of experiences. It is fortunate for us both of our Jurisdiction Secretaries of Christian Social Relations--Mrs. John W. Curry and Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox--can be with us.

You will recall that these meetings are being held under the direction of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division and have been made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Republic, an agency of the Ford Foundation. It is a compliment to the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division that it was chosen to make such an experimentation in human relations and those of us who come to this meeting are privileged to have such an opportunity. All the expenses involved in the series of consultations are being borne by this gift to the Department.

The place of the meeting as mentioned above is:

- Clark College
  240 Chestnut Street, S. W.
  Atlanta, Georgia

Opening Session - Thursday, February 27, - 10:30 a.m.

The first session is of great importance so please be there early. If it is more convenient for you to arrive late the afternoon of the 26th, the College will be able to care for you and dinner will be available at six o'clock.

Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, 9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia is the secretary-treasurer of the Committee. Send her the names of all those who will attend from your conference as early as possible so that she can make all reservations with Clark. Please give time of arrival of each person also. Mrs. Richardson will be prepared to reimburse all the representatives who attend for their travel expenses so ask each to be prepared to turn in an expense account.

You will be hearing later about the program. Mrs. Ralph Wilson is particularly responsible for this. Let us keep this meeting in our prayers continually so that not one who comes will leave it with a sense of other than gratitude for having come.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ralph Wilson, Sr.

Mrs. Harry V. Richardson

Mrs. H. B. Trimble

February 12, 1958

Mrs. Paul Pfuetze
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pfuetze:

Confirming my conversation with you, I would like for you to be at our workshop of some Methodist leaders of Georgia and South Carolina, February 27, 28 and March 1.

Mrs. Trimble is really chairman of this workshop. Her address is Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Box 725, Emory University, Georgia. I am leaving today for Washington and New York and will not be back until Sunday, so if you need to, you may contact her. I want you to know that I am delighted over the possibility of you being with us.

Love and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

February 12, 1958

Mr. Morris Abram
515 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Morris:

Confirming my conversation with you sometime ago, the Methodist women representatives from Georgia and South Carolina are meeting at Kresge Hall, Clark College, Friday, February 28. We have you listed as the speaker for that evening at 7:30. I suggest however, that both you and Jane come and have dinner with us. This will be a great service you are rendering.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

February 12, 1958

Mr. Robert C. Armstrong
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

Confirming my conversation with you, the Methodist women leaders from Georgia and South Carolina are meeting at Kresge Hall, Clark College. We are expecting you to be the speaker at 8:30 p.m. Friday, February 28. Give to them some of the same talk that you gave to another group for me on Anthropology.

With the best of wishes to you always, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

C L A R K C O L L E G E

Atlanta, Georgia
February 27, 28 - March 1, 1958

Topic: "Come, Now, and Let Us Reason Together...."

February 27

10:00 A. M.	REGISTRATION
10:30 A. M.	Devotional Message - Dr. James P. Brawley
	Purpose of Meeting: Mrs. Clifford A. Bender
	Discussion:
	"A Listing of Questions Commonly Heard in Church and Community Groups" Mrs. Clifford A. Bender, Discussion Leader
12:30 P. M.	LUNCH
2:00 - 4:00 P. M.	Address:
	"Barriers to Communication and Their Causes" Mr. Harold C. Fleming
	Discussion - Led by Mrs. C. A. Bender
5:30 P. M.	DINNER
7:00 - 9:00 P. M.	Address:
	"Law and Social Change" Mr. Morris Abram
	Discussion - Led by Mrs. C. A. Bender
	Registration Laws of States - Mrs. Ruby Hurley and Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MEMO

Letters to the persons named below.

Presidents

Mrs. Arthur Styron
262 Peachtree Hills, N.E. Atlanta Ga (5)

Mrs. C. R. Avera - Roberta Georgia

Miss Susie M. Cunningham
396 Edwards St., N.W. Atlanta

Mrs. J. C. Brown, R.F.D. 1, Box 297
Johns Island S.C.

Mrs. Giles C. Clark, Waterloo S.C.

Secretaries of Christian Social Relations

Mrs. R. M. Howard, 309 Gordon Springs Lane
Augusta Ga.

Mrs. W. R. Bragg, 1206 N. Madison St.,
Albany Georgia

Miss Grace W. Arnold
2746 Wedgewood Dr., N.W.
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. Jonas T. Kennedy, R.F.D. Box 372
Bennettsville S.C.

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Mrs. Herbert McAbee - 509 Pennwood Drive, Chesnee
Spartanburg S.C.

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
2205 Old Knoxville Highway
Maryville Tennessee.

Mrs. John W. Curry
16 S. Coit St
Florence S. C.

Mrs. Harry Richardson, 9 McDonough Boulevard S.E.
Atlanta

Miss. Thelma Stevens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Mrs. Ralph Wilson, Sr
Route 3, Laurens S.C.

Please send copies to the names above and one also to me -
Mrs. H. B. Trimble
Box 725
Emory University
Georgia.

If I might have a typed list of the names and addresses on both these pages it would be of great help to me.

WORKSHOP - SOUTHERN CHURCH WOMEN

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

September 8 - 9, 1949

Wesley Memorial Church

Atlanta, Georgia

CONCERN -

Has judgement turned away backwards; and justice standeth afar off, for truth is fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter. Isa.60:14

But they are not heart-sick for the ruin of Joseph. Therefore they shall soon go into exile, at the head of the exiles. Amos 6:6,7a

CONVICTION -

The spirit of the Lord is upon me; because the Lord hath annointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. Isa. 61: 1

Southern women with strong religious convictions are able to face the problems of the South and courageously attack them.

COURAGE -

Be strong and of good courage; fear not, nor be affrightened; for Jehovah thy God, he it is that doth go with thee. Deut. 31:6

OUR CONCERNS ARE -

1. To make known that "THE RECOGNITION OF THE INHERENT DIGNITY, AND OF THE EQUAL AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN FAMILY, IS THE FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE, AND PEACE IN THE WORLD."

2. For a closer association of spiritual values and legal aspects. (Do our troubles flow from the fact that we have short-circuited the spiritual and political ideal in our law-enforcement?)

3. To do something about the failure of law enforcement by studying the causes and suggesting remedies. (Is it unconcern or unawareness, or acceptance as inevitable that court decisions conform to community patterns rather than to legal bases?)

4. To promote an attitude of impartiality on the part of the law enforcement officers toward all citizens, at the polls, in the courts, in whatever circumstance.

5. That criminal law be enforced against ALL - high as well as low.

6. To stem the tide of economic loss due to prejudice, and to recognize prejudice as a destroyer of our social and political morality.

7. To recognize the social ills of our Southland, and the attendant tensions as a part of the world-wide sickness. (Order is not enough; there must be justice.)

8. To recognize that the tensions of our section bear a relationship to world peace and to the world-wide missionary program.

9. For the Universal Bill of Rights to be recognized everywhere, beginning in our own community.

BECAUSE -

WE BELIEVE in the sanctity of human life and the dignity of every human soul.

WE BELIEVE in liberty and justice for all.

WE BELIEVE in a world order with peace among peoples and nations; that peace has been lost in the past because the policies of nations were empty of charity toward each other.

WE NEED faith in world peace, and we cannot build up faith without justice.

WE BELIEVE God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of courage and love and a sound mind.

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

September 8

Morning Session - 10 A. M. - 1 P. M.

Righteousness and Justice are the foundations of thy throne. Loving kindness and truth go before thy face. - Ps. 89:14

Chairman - Mrs. M. E. Tilly

"The Fellowship of the Concerned".....Mr. Paul Williams, President
Southern Regional Council

Introductions.....Mrs. M. E. Tilly

The Spiritual Beginnings of Law.....Dr. W. J. Faulker, Dean
Fisk University

Law and Morals.....Mr. Morris Abram, Attorney

County Controls.....Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
Atlanta Constitution

We Are a Part of the World: "If One
Member Suffer, All Members Suffer with
It".....Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Prayer Hymn....."God Save America"

THOUGHTS OF OUR CONCERNS -

Democracy as we visualize it and desire it in our institutions, came out of the Church with its emphasis on the high worth of each individual person in the sight of God. Were our democracy temporarily destroyed or thwarted, we should still have in the Church the principles of democracy available for rebuilding.

It seems but natural that a close kinship exists between the spiritual in man and the administration of law based on justice.

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

Afternoon Session - 2 P. M. - 5 P. M.

Chairman: Mrs. Chester Martin, President
Georgia Council of Church Women

Let justice roll down waters and righteousness like a perennial stream.
Amos 5:25

Discussion Leader.....Mr. John A. Griffin

Scribe.....Mrs. James K. Dobbs

First Commission....."Human Rights Should be Protected by Law"*

Chairman.....Mrs. Fred T. Bridges
Observer.....Miss Johnnie Hilbun
Participants.....Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Abram, Judge Emanuel Lewis, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mr. James Mackay, Miss Frances Blackmon, Dr. R. L. Russell

Second Commission....."Building a Spirit of Brotherhood"
"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."*

Chairman.....Mrs. Herman Heyman
Observer.....Miss Mary Jane Willett
The Church at Work.....Dr. Hugh Brimm
With the Press.....Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Roy McGinty, Mr. C. A. Scott, Mrs. Celestine Sibley, Mr. George Goodwin
With the Schools.....Mrs. Irving Cohn

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Evening Session - 8 P. M.

Prelude.....Mrs. Bayne Smith, Organist
Hymn.....God of Grace and God of Glory
Solo....."Come Ye Blessed of My Father" by Mrs. Mildred Collin Johnson
Invocation.....Dr. Martha Moore
Introduction of Speaker.....Mr. Paul Williams
Declaration of Human Rights and the Community.....Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

MORNING SESSION

September 9

10 A. M. - 1 P. M.

A generation that has paid the price of loyalty to the cause of world democracy will not respect a church that fails to pay the price of loyalty to her goal -- the democracy of God. --Daniel Johnson Fleming

Message: "Mustard Seed Women".....Dr. W. J. Faulkner

Know Your Community: A Study of Madison, Ga.....Mrs. Lowry Hunt

The Church: Her Responsibility and Opportunity.....Dr. Hugh Brimm

A Program of Action.....Committee and Group

Helps.....Mr. Alexander Miller

The Southern Regional Council.....Dr. George Mitchell

Courage for the Task.....Dr. W. J. Faulkner

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Paul Williams	President, Southern Regional Council
Dr. W. J. Faulkner	Dean, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Morris Abram	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Ralph McGill	Editor of Atlanta Constitution
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	Chairman of UN Commission on Universal Bill of Rights
Mrs. Chester Martin	President, Ga. Council of Church Women
Mr. John A. Griffin	Assistant to President, Emory University
Mrs. Fred Bridges	Georgia Council of Church Women
Miss Johnnie Hilburn	President, Ga. League of Women Voters
Judge Emanuel Lewis	Police Recorders Court, Savannah, Ga.
Dr. R. L. Russell	Director, Ga. Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Miss Grace Towns Hamilton	Executive Director of Atlanta Urban League
Mr. James Mackay	Attorney, Decatur, Ga.
Mrs. Herman Heyman	Council of Jewish Women
Miss Mary Jane Willett	Correlator of the Southern Regional Y.W.C.A.
Dr. Hugh Brimm	Exedutive Secretary, Social Service Commission Southern Baptist Convention
Mr. Roy McGinty	Calhoun Times, Calhoun, Ga.
Miss Celestine Sibley	Atlanta Constitution
Mr. George Goodwin	Associate Editor, Atlanta Journal
Mr. C. A. Scott	Atlanta Daily World
Mrs. Irving Cohn	Sociologist, Working in Field of Group Relations
Mrs. Arthur J. Moore	Wife of Bishop
Dr. George S. Mitchell	Executive Director of Southern Regional Council
Mr. Alexander Miller	Anti-Defamation League
Mrs. J. K. Dobbs	Council of Church Women

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Presidents of State Council of Church Women

Alabama	Mrs. J. I. Blount
Arkansas	Mrs. Edwin Strauss
Florida	Mrs. J. M. Edenfield
Georgia	Mrs. Chester Martin
Louisiana	Mrs. W. T. Connell
Mississippi	Mrs. C. C. Alford
North Carolina	Mrs. C. C. Todd
South Carolina	Mrs. C. C. Whittenton
Texas	Mrs. James Crate

Mrs. A. H. Sterne, United Council of Church Women
Miss Margaret Forsyth, National Y.W.C.A.

ACTION COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen

Dr. Hugh Brimm, - Mrs. Lester Rumble
Mrs. E. V. Perry, - Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, - Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen
Mr. Alexander Miller, - Mr. Morris Abram
Miss Grace Towns Hamilton, - Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mrs. Forrest C. Weir, - Mrs. Henry Havens
Mrs. Carl Schanche

September 20, 1949

Mr. John N. Popham
c/o THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Popham:

This is to express to you the appreciation of the Workshop committee for coming to us and giving to the nation a story of what we, as Southern women, are trying to do.

We tried to get copies of the NEW YORK TIMES here but succeeded in getting only one copy of September 9. We were told by the newsstands that they could have sold hundreds of copies. It is a great help to us to be interpreted to the nation.

Please accept the thanks of all of us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

Aug.19,1949.

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

Received your letter of Aug.17, just as I was leaving here for Miami,Fla., to cover the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

I want you to know how honored I am at your invitation to share in the workshop of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta on Sept.8-9.

I had learned about a week ago that the workshop was being held on Sept.8 and 9, and that Mrs.Roosevelt would attend. Consequently, I had planned my assignment schedule in such a way as to allow me to cover the workshop sessions, provided some extraordinary news story did not break in another part of the region.

Thus, I will be unable to be a participant in the workshop itself. I will be there as a reporter covering the sessions, instead. In line with Times policy, I would not very well be able to take a part in the sessions, express opinions and so forth, and then cover the meetings as a reporter with a totally disinterested viewpoint. Newspapermen,such as Ralph McGill,Hodding Carter, Alfred Mynders, and so on, can do that double performance, since their positions as columnists or publishers allow them to write and propagate opinions or causes. And thank Heaven that is so. But in my delimited position as a straight reporter following the regional trends and developments, it is usually a rather pious idea to maintain as much anonymity as possible in the sense of"participation"in stories, although some identity is necessary for the interested reader. I am sure you are familiar with these wheels-within-the-wheels that concern the news - gathering business and will understand my position.

Furthermore,Mrs.Tilly, I am not much shucks as a speaker or participant, and I feel sure that my best contribution may be an effort to give adequate news coverage to the sessions, always with the hope that the New York office is in full sympathy each night and not pressed with glamorous stories from Europe or elsewhere.

Anyway, I shall look forward to seeing you, the staff and the conference leaders at the workshop sessions(in my reportorial capacity) and ~~ex~~ I shall pray that you have a most successful meeting, with truly adequate coverage and understanding treatment from the press.

Again, I thank you for your lovely letter and most kind invitation.

Sincerely,

John Popham

John N.Popham
N.Y.Times

August 17, 1949

Mr. John Popham
c/o Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Popham:

The Southern Regional Council is sponsoring a workshop for leaders of women's groups of the South as a part of the Council's program for developing ways to solve the problems of our section.

We very earnestly request you to share in this workshop here in Atlanta September 8 and 9. We are enclosing a cover-all letter that will explain fully what the meeting is.

You will notice that we are having a discussion on Creating a Climate of Public Opinion for Good Human Relations. We would like very much for you to talk to us from the standpoint of the press.

This meeting is to be held in the Wesley Memorial Church, the building in which we have our office.

It will be a pleasure for the staff, as well as the conference leaders, to know you.

I would appreciate it if you would wire me collect whether or not it is possible for you to be with us and we will give you further information on the panel.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c
enclosure

The Chattanooga Times

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,

Southern Regional Council;

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am highly honored at being invited to take part in your highly important workshop , Sept.8 and 9. I am chagrined at having to say that I cannot come, having just left the hospital after a two weeks stay due to hypertension and overwork here.

I took the liberty of showing your letter to Mr. John Popham, southern correspondent of the New York Times and he evinced great interest. He was ill much of the summer but is now back in harness and I imagine you will see him in Atlanta next week. I follow your great work constantly, and we are proud of you up this way,

Faithfully yours ,

Alfred Maynard

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

July 22, 1949

Mr. Alfred Minders, Editor
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Minders:

The Southern Regional Council urgently requests that you share in a work shop in Atlanta September 8 and 9.

This work shop is for the leaders of women's church groups of the South, as a part of the Council's program for developing ways to solve the problems of our section.

The basis of this meeting is (1) that the close association between spiritual values and legal aspects emphasize our troubles flow from the fact that we short-circuit this political and spiritual ideal in our enforcement of laws, (2) that our problems are a part of a worldwide sickness.

We will have a panel on Creating a Climate of Public Opinion for Good Human Relations. The press, the school, the Church, civic organizations and women's organizations will be on the panel. We would like for you to tellin what way the press of a state can contribute. We will have a town paper representative and a columnist on the panel.

The Southern Regional Council feels that you would make a great contribution to the work shop and we hope you may find the time out of your busy life to spend the 8th, if not the 9th of September with us.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be with us, speaking specifically on the International Bill of Rights.

Hoping that you may be with us September 8-9, and awaiting your reply, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

September 20, 1949

Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays
820 Fair Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Mays:

Thank you more than I can tell you for sharing your home and hospitality for me with Dr. Faulkner. Some of these days I hope it will be possible for us to be able to put all our guests in the same hotel.

You certainly rendered the Workshop a great service in caring for a great man who gave us great messages.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:c

United Church Women of Nashville

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 22 - 1954

President
MRS. JOHN T. McCALL
3728 West End Avenue

Vice-President
~~MRS. T. T. McCARLEY, SR.~~
~~2500 Ashwood Avenue~~
Mrs Herschell Emery
Belle Meade Blvd.

Vice-President
MRS. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
1700 Meharry Blvd.

Treasurer
MRS. MAX GOODLOE
2142 Blakemore Avenue

Recording Secretary
~~MRS. CHARLES MOSS~~
~~Deer Park Drive~~
Mrs Robt. Alvarez
3801 Harding Rd.

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. G. W. TENNER
4009 Woodmont Blvd.

Dear Mrs. Tilly;

It was a pleasure to meet you when you were in Nashville I have asked Mrs. McCarley, who was Christian Social Relations chairman for two years and is now co-chairman of that committee for the state to write you concerning the things she thinks significant. I have also requested Mrs. George L. Goss, Christian Social Relations chairman for this year to send you a copy of a letter the United Church Women of Nashville are sending out, not only to the presidents of the women's groups affiliated with us but also to the City and County PTAs, both negro and white and to many other civic clubs and concerned organizations. We are hoping to stimulate similar action by some of them before Nashville is faced with making the changes which will come later.

During the past year, that is from Oct. 1953-Oct. 1954, the United Church women of Nashville have held 11 board meetings, 6 council meetings, 13 special large public meetings on the three "great days" (World Community Day, World Day of Prayer, May Fellowship Day), not less than 18 committee meetings (including those held in church parlors, members homes, retreat and communion service in prepration for World Day of Prayer, those held in YM and YWCAs),3 World Mission Institutes (including two all day affairs where lunch was served and one night meeting at which dinner was served). All of the above were attended by members of both races with nothing but Christian harmony and joy in working together displayed. There have been no incidents of embarressment, hurt feelings or disharmony that I have either observed or heard about. With all the above listed events and planning sessions it would seem that the way has been paved for acceptance of not only the Supreme Court decision but also of Christian fellowship but we feel that we have just scratched the surface since there are still so many who have not had the advantages of experiencing for themselves any of the normal relationships in either working, playing or planning with those of the other race that much more must be done than has been done in the past. In all of the meetings reported above there was only one refusal (incidently from a church) to accomodate our group. I plan to have a conference with the pastor of this church soon although I understand from some of the members that this refusal to cooperate comes from certain members of the official board and cannot be overcome at the present time. The Association of Churches, the League of Women Voters, the United Nations Ass'n of Nashville and the AAUW are some of the agencies which have been instrumental in implementing the principles set out inthe purpose of UCW, in the resolutions passed at the Assembly in Atlantic City and now by the regionional, state and local boards.

Most sincerely, Gertrude Lewis McCall (Mrs John T.)

Christian Women - United and Dedicated - Change the World

The Methodist Church
NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE
Woman's Society of Christian Service
MRS. STEWART COLLEY, PRESIDENT

GRANTVILLE, GEORGIA

1/11/55

Dear Dorothy,

Thanks for your letter. Am more and more conscious of the responsibility that is mine.

On Feb 24, however, I have promised to be in St. Louis at a meeting of the National School Boards Association - St Regis Feb 24 and concludes Feb 26. This is a long standing date and one that I feel is necessary.

You will hear from me soon in regard to my plans -

Mother is sick now, my sister has been at St. Joseph's ever since Christmas Eve and we have hardly known it was Christmas. Mother is up this afternoon and I do hope that she will be o k now. She has not been seriously sick, but quite sick.

See you soon -

Love always Mary Colley

(over)

altho we have had sickness we
have many, very blessings for which
I am truly grateful. I hesitate mean to
complain.

President
Mrs. A. R. Ivey
P. O. Box 692
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Vice-President
Mrs. Claude Neet
P. O. Box 1
St. Petersburg, Fla.

SECRETARIES

Promotion
Mrs. Floyd W. Cooper
207 South O St.
Lake Worth, Fla.

Missionary Education and Service
Mrs. C. D. Williams
Rt. 2, Box 146
Starke, Fla.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Fla.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. J. E. Duke
Rt. 1, Box 74
Kissimmee, Fla.

Student Work
Mrs. A. R. Buhrman
120 W. Armstrong Ave.
DeLand, Fla.

Youth Work
Mrs. Paul M. Stewart
211 Joanna Ave.
Tavares, Fla.

Children's Work
Mrs. James H. Rogers, Jr.
3109 Plymouth St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. R. E. Rutland
2226 N. W. 2nd Ave.
Gainesville, Fla.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Howard V. Weems, Sr.
160 S. Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Fla.

Supply Work
Mrs. H. A. Borum
1147 1st Ave., N.
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

Status of Women
Mrs. E. Clayton Calhoun
2524 S. W. 5th St.
Miami, Fla.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. W. L. Tedder
711 S. Pine Ave.
Live Oak, Fla.

Parliamentary Procedure
Mrs. David Thurman
[illegible] Hilola St.
Miami, Fla.

Public Relations
Mrs. [illegible]orton McDonald, Chm.
Box [illegible]
DeLand, Fla.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Florida Conference

The Methodist Church

Recording Secretary
Mrs. John W. Wilson
Box 2155, University Station
Gainesville, Fla.

Treasurer
Mrs. Harry Macon
2100 3rd Ave. N.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Sent circulation Sheet Jan 29

January 15, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of January 10 concerning the meeting set up for February 24th and 25th in Atlanta.

I plan to attend and will appreciate further information about my travel and hotel expense and the place at which the meetings will take place.

I feel the need of such a meeting and will be looking forward to the opportunity of meeting with you.

Very sincerely,

Ruth Schaker

Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
Florida WSCS Conference
Secretary of Christian Social
Relations and Local Church
Activities

January 10, 1955

Mrs. C. Russel Schaker
Seddon Island Government Reservation
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mrs. Schaker:

Because of the growing tensions and the activities of the Citizens Councils we are again calling a meeting of the church leadership of women at our conference on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta. We hope you will find it convenient to attend. Please advise us as soon as possible that we may send you further information about your travel and hotel expense and the place at which the meetings will take place.

We are glad to advise you that Mrs. E.U. Robinson and Miss Thelma Stevens both will be with us and will help us to work out a program of action to help allay the unrest these social changes have brought to us.

We hope to have a favorable reply from you. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 17, 1955

Mrs. J.C. Wheeless
Port Gibson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Wheeless:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders. to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us if you are coming whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

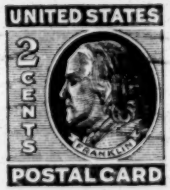
P.S. Miss Thelma Stevens and Mrs. E.U. Robinson will be with us.

Clarksdale, Miss.
Jan. 20, 1955

Dear Mrs. Dilly,

As far as I know now, I will be able to attend the meeting there February 24-25. If something comes up, I will let you know immediately. Will you be in Charlotte?

Sincerely,
Martha B.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Jan 29

January 10, 1955

Mrs. J.A. Burt, Jr.
Clarksdale, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Burt:

Because of the growing tensions and the activities of the Citizens Councils we are again calling a meeting of the church leadership of women at our conference on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta. We hope you will find it convenient to attend. Please advise us as soon as possible that we may send you further information about your travel and hotel expense and the place at which the meetings will take place.

We are glad to advise you that Mrs. E.U. Robinson and Miss Thelma Stevens both will be with us and will help us to work out a program of action to help allay the unrest these social changes have brought to us.

We hope to have a favorable reply from you. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

MRS. W. P. BAILEY
PROMOTION SECRETARY
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

MRS. C. W. HALL
TREASURER
NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI

MRS. R. L. LONG
RECORDING SECRETARY
VERONA, MISSISSIPPI

9. T.H.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
North Mississippi Conference
The Methodist Church

MRS. G. W. HARWELL
PRESIDENT
NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI

MRS. O. H. SWANGO
VICE-PRESIDENT
SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI

Clarksdale , Mississippi
January 3 , 1955

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Atlanta , Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I hope that you had a nice Christmas. It was a very simple one for us. I have never been so tired in my whole life. The enclosures will give you a little more detail about the promotion of the workshops. I did not tell my Board anything about the suggestion from you for the workshops or the backing of the Division...financial or otherwise....only that holding the workshops was something that I wanted to do. I know the members of our conference and I knew unless they were with me I could not successfully promote them.

I had the referendum analyzed and spent one whole day in Jackson with my husband in various stste offices getting information that I felt I might need. So when opposition came as it did in every place I was able to answer simply and staisfactorily because I was sure my information was correct.

During this same day I had an appointment with Bishop Franklin. One of the first things I wanted from him was for him to tell me exactly what happened at the Council meeting. He did this in a most unashaned manner and about the preceding caucus of the Southeastern Bishops. I asked him to forget how he felt about the ruling of the court and use his column in the ADVOCATE that week JUST on the referendum. This he said he would not do. Sometime I'll tell you the NOBLE reasons he gave. Then I gave him my article. Well, when he got through telling me what to leave out, there wasn't anything left but the little bit of sweetness and light I had put in to make the thing more palatable.

I then worked through the District Supts. and did have the cooperation of a number of the pastors.

I believe that several of the towns are going to make surveys of their communities with particular emphasis on schools, housing, recreation, and voting since they took material I had prepared. Since I have gotten some inquiries. I did not , however try to get definite commitments on this and will know about such surveys being made only as they are reported to me or they seek more help from me. I brought these up as suggested action following the studies on the CITY and CHRISTIANITY AND WEALTH. They undrestand that a true survey includes the TOTAL community and eccepted matter of factly the inclusion of the negro sources of information. Starkville has already made such a survey and several other communities are working quite closely with negro groups.....New Albany, Plantersville, Water Valley,Tupelo and others.

The main"something- to- do " that came out of the meeting was to have study groups on the Charter and the ruling of the court. So we have scheduled these to follow District Conferences in early March. I have begun thinking along a tenative outline for these groups. Let me know if there is anything else you would like to know.

Love,

Martha Burt

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI
December 1, 1954

Dear Woman's Society Members,

At the meeting of the Conference Executive Board at Lake Stephens, November 30, my fellow officers helped me to set up a schedule for holding Workshops in Christian Social Relations in every District. In some cases there is more than one to a district so please attend the one nearest to you whether it is in your district or not. The schedule is as follows for these two hour meetings:

December 8	9:30	New Albany
	2:00	Tupelo
December 9	9:30	Holly Springs
	2:00	Sardis
December 14	9:30	Greenville
December 15	9:30	Starkville
December 16	9:30	Grenada
	2:00	Clarksdale

PLEASE get this information to your local members...all of them... by reading this letter at the meeting Monday and getting it in your local paper wherever possible. We will discuss suggested action following the studies and other things including the Propsed Ammendment Concerning Schools.

It is a sacrific for all of us to have these meetings at this time, but we are committed first of all to His Service.

Yours in His name,

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Conf. Sec. Christian Social Relations

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

We are informed that the wording used below will appear on the official ballot to be used by the qualified electors of Mississippi on Tuesday, December 21, 1954.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 2

A Concurrent Resolution submitting an Amendment to Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, so as to add an additional section thereto, to be numbered "Section 213-B", authorizing the Legislature by two-thirds vote of those present and voting in each house to abolish public schools and authorize the counties and school districts to abolish public schools, sell and dispose of school buildings, lands and other property, and make appropriation of public funds, and do such other acts and things deemed necessary to aid and assist educable children of this state to secure an education.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, the Senate concurring therein:

Section 1. That there be and is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Mississippi for their approval or rejection, in an election to be held in accordance with Section 273 of the constitution of this state, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1954, the following amendment to Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, to be numbered and inserted therein and added thereto as "Section 213-B" thereof, to wit:

Section 213-B. (a) Regardless of any provision of Article 8, or any other provisions of this constitution to the contrary, the legislature may authorize the establishment, support, maintenance and operation of public schools.

(b) Regardless of any provision of Article 8, or any other provisions of this constitution to the contrary, the legislature shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered, by a two-thirds (2/3rds) vote of those present and voting in each House, to abolish the public schools in this state, and enact suitable legislation to effect the same.

(c) Regardless of any provision of Article 8, or any other provisions of this constitution to the contrary, the legislature shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered, by a majority vote of those present and voting in each House, to authorize the counties and school districts to abolish their public schools, and enact suitable legislation to effect the same.

(d) In the event the legislature shall abolish, or authorize the abolition of the public schools in this state, then the legislature shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to enact suitable legislation to dispose of school buildings, land and other school property by lease, sale or otherwise.

(e) The legislature may appropriate state funds and authorize counties, municipalities and other governmental sub-divisions and districts to appropriate funds, including poll tax and sixteenth section funds, to aid educable children of this state to secure an education.

(f) The legislature may do any and all acts and things necessary for the purposes of this section, and this section is declared to be, and is, supplemental to all other provisions of this constitution, and legislation enacted under authority hereof shall prevail, whether in conflict with other sections or not.

Section 2. Said election for the submission of the aforesaid amendment shall be held in every election precinct of this state on said Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1954. Notice of said election shall be given as required by the constitution and same shall be held agreeably to the general election laws of this state, and said amendment submitted therein in the same manner as amendments to the constitution are submitted in regular general elections held in this state.

Adopted by the House of Representatives September 10, 1954.

Adopted by the Senate September 16, 1954.

FOR THE AMENDMENT _____ ☐

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT _____ ☐

December 1, 1954

Dear Martha Burt;-

I am interested in your Executive Board Meeting. I hope they will approve your plans -- however you are working at the request and backing of the Woman's Division.

I regret to tell you that now it has come out that our Southern Bishops did not sign the manifesto on segregation at the confab of the Bishops- so it would make for trouble, possibly if you use the statement -- there could be a come-back on us. I felt like crying when I found this out. Just why the Bishops will not lead us instead of being led by the backward thinking of the most conservative South.

Under separate cover, we are sending you 10 copies each of - Christian Conscience & The Decision-
Questions for Answers - The Church Speaks
Also I am sending you a few copies of an article that appeared in a Washington paper on the hearings in Va. You would almost think it was Clarkesdale's Mrs. Johnson speaking.

I hope you can get your article in the Advocate.

With the deepest appreciation of you not only in your family life but in the courageous work you are doing in your State.

Best wishes to all the Burt family.

MRS. W. P. BAILEY
PROMOTION SECRETARY
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

MRS. C. W. HALL
TREASURER
NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI

MRS. R. L. LONG
RECORDING SECRETARY
VERONA, MISSISSIPPI

Woman's Society of Christian Service
North Mississippi Conference
The Methodist Church

MRS. G. W. HARWELL
PRESIDENT
NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI

MRS. O. H. SWANGO
VICE-PRESIDENT
SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI

Clarksdale, Mississippi

November 28, 1954

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

It was a heartening experience for me to have with me. You were certainly gracious about the"shuttling around" I put you through. Thank you , too, for the nice things you said about my family....we all thank you.

My Ececutive Board Meeting is tomorrow. Wednesday I will TAKE to Jackson an article I have prepared for the ADVOCATE. I am going directly to Bishop Franklin in my effort to have it published.

The printers are preparing three thousand copies of the referendum and will hold the format for me a week in case I need more in my workshops. I talked to Thelma Saturday and feel that everything will go off alright. The promotion job is the biggest on such short notice. I will send copies of everything I use and my article when I can. I will not begin until December 8.

Any number of the copies of the statement of the College of Bishops I can use. Just send me what you can afford.

Be seeing you. Love,

Martha M. Burt

Mrs. J.A. Burt, Jr.

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CHAIRMAN
MRS. J. FOUNT TILLMAN
PALMETTO FARM
LEWISBURG, TENN.

STAFF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
THELMA STEVENS
ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES
MRS. CLIFFORD A. BENDER
ETHEL L. WATKINS

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES:
MRS. H. C. LEONARD
645 ELLET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MRS. A. R. HENRY
806 SO. BARSTOW STREET
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

November 26, 1954

(Dictated November 24, 1954)

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was so good to find your letter on my desk when I returned to the office this morning after three days in Chicago. I have been back on the job since November 2nd. You can well imagine how good it is to be back after two months away.

I am so deeply sorry that Miriam is still so ill. Please give her my love. I am sorry to hear about the death of your brother. That was the first knowledge I had had of it.

I was so glad to see Mr. Pitts and his wife very briefly just a day or two before I went to the hospital. We had such a nice visit. I have not heard what he decided in terms of the future. He mentioned to me the possibility of doing a job with the Southern Regional Council. I encouraged him to do it, but I have not heard what really resulted.

I have just sent a wire to Martha Burt saying the Department will pay her expenses for the two weeks of workshops which she will do in connection with the plan with the Southern Regional Council. I wish so much that there were many things we could do in this crucial situation in Mississippi. I had a conference yesterday with Lanier Hunt in Chicago. He is so concerned over the whole matter. I think if he had a little encouragement, he would drop everything he is doing and go and spend his full time in Mississippi. That seems to weigh on his mind so very much.

I do hope that when I hear from you again things will be moving along better. I do hope that Miriam will soon be feeling much better, and please give my love to Mr. Tilly. I hope both of you, as well as the other members of your family, have a very good Thanksgiving in spite of all the things that may be weighing on your hearts. With my love and good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma

70

TS:dh

January 24, 1955
1506 Lyncrest Ave.
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of January 17, 1955 was waiting for me last night when I returned from a week spent away from home. I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter.

Thank you for your gracious invitation to the Conference. I am sorry to have to tell you that I will be unable to attend.

Yours sincerely,
Margaret Johnston
(Mrs. J. E.)

Can't come

January 17, 1955

Mrs. J.E. Johnston
1506 Lyncrest
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Johnston:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us if you are coming whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

P.S. You will hear from Miss Annie Tait Jenkins as she is one of the advisors of the conference.

Presbyterian

JAN 27 1955

1223 Lisbon Street,
Coral Gables, Florida.
January 24, 1955.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3. Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to attend the Interracial Conference to be held in All Saints Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Georgia on February 24 -25, 1955.

I regret to say, I cannot accept this wonderful opportunity to take part in this challenging work. Our daughter and her two small children will be with us at that time, her home is in Planeville, Conn. She has been quite ill and needs this rest very much.

Please do send to me a copy of any important action taken, also any information that I can use.

Best wishes and may God's richest blessing be yours.

Most sincerely.

Kathleen Craig.

(Mrs. Henry Craig

January 17, 1955

Mrs. Henry Craig
1223 Lisbon Street
Coral Gables, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Craig:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

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We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us if you are coming whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

P.S. You will hear from Miss Annie Tait Jenkins as she is one of the advisors of the Conference.

January 25, 1955

Mrs. Scott Edwards
501 East 50th Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Edwards:

I am not unmindful of the fact that you stated the proposed conference of church women should be held in April, but I found the only dates we could get Thelma Stevens, Miss Esther Stamats of the United Church Women, Mrs. E.U. Robinson and other leaders were February 24th and 25th.

Mrs. Barber has written that it will be impossible for her to be with us. We hope you will be able to come. If it is not possible for you to attned, would you designate two people of your Conference to be with us.

We would like to know as soon as possible whom you select that we may write to them and give them the necessary information.

In case you are coming -- and we hope you will -- the place of the meetings will be All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of North Avenue and West Peachtree Street.

The conference will begin at 1:00 p.m. on February 24th, there will be an evening session at 7:30 p.m., and there will be two sessions on Friday beginning at 10:00 a.m. and ending at 3:00 p.m. (sandwish luncheon will be served at the church).

We will make hotel reservations for you unless you advise us you are staying with friends.

I will see you in Charlotte. With very best wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 25, 1955

Mrs. V.M. Grimsley
2640 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Grimsley:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25, beginning a 1:00 p.m. on the 24th and ending at 3:00 P.m. on the 25th. There will be an evening session at 7:30 p.m. on the 24th.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us if you are coming whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 25, 1955

Mrs. Spann Milner
1109 W. Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ida Milner:

I know you have promised to be at the conference of church women February 24th and 25th at All Saints Episcopal Church but this is a more official notice.

Mary Colley will be out of the state so I am asking you to be sort of an official hostess to the group taking Mary's place.

It will open at 1:00 p.m. on the 24th and there will also be an evening session on the 24th, beginning at 7:30 p.m. There will be two sessions on the 25th, beginning at 10:00 a.m. and ending at 3:00 p.m. with luncheon at the church.

I am so glad you promised to be with us. Love and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

YWCA------ 1922 Park Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Delighted to attend the Conference on the 24th and 25th of February. I shall not need a reservation.

Sincerely

1-28-55

Lois Gratz

AIKEN
JAN 28
1955
2 PM
S. C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

copy

Jan 28, 1955

Milledgeville Ga.

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
Board Of Womens Work
341-a Ponce de Leon Ave, N. E . Atlanta Ga.

Dear Miss Jenkins;

I have been delayed in answering your latter of Jan 20, as my husband has been in the hospital. I had to wait ti see how he would be. I am glad to say he is now on the mend.

I will make my plans to attend the conference on Feb 24th and 25, and the conference on the afternoonof the 25th for the Presbyterian conference.

I will have to have hotel reservations, I am not familiar enough with Atlanta to find my way around. I plan to drive up.

I will appreciate any further information you can give me.

Sincerely

Mrs D.B. Smith

Mrs D.B.Smith

321. N. Wayne St.

Milledgeville Ga.

January 17, 1955

Mrs. D. Baker Smith
Milledgeville, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us if you are coming whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

P.S. You will hear from Miss Annie Tait Jenkins as she is one of the advisors of the Conference.

MRS. CHARLES A. ROSENBERG 8138 COHN STREET NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

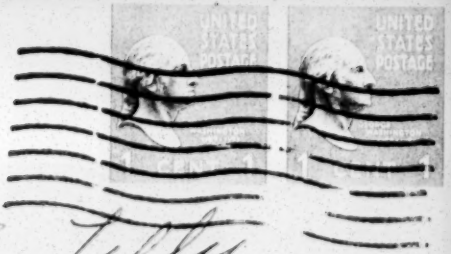
Dear Mrs Tilly

Sorry I will not be able to attend the conference - I am totally interested and have worked for years for these social changes - I begin to see the light of day in some of our communities so now more than ever we must learn how to move forward

Best wishes
Edna Rosenberg

Private Mailing Card

NEW ORLEANS
JAN 24
1955
S
LA.



Mrs Mo. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3
Ga.

Room 432.

LD
1955

Jan. 30, 1955

MRS. HARRY M. GERSHON
1590 HARVARD ROAD, N.E.
ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I shall be glad to attend the conference of Women Church Leaders of the South, announced in your letter of Jan. 27, 1955.

It is gratifying once again to be included in "The Fellowship of the Concerned".

Sincerely,

Rebecca M. Gershon

Private Post Card

ATLANTA
JAN 30
1955
GA.

INFAN
JOIN

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3
Ga.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Columbia, S.C.
January 31, 1955.

FEB 3 1955

Dear Mrs Sidey,

Thanks you for the invitation to attend the Conference. The reason for my delay in accepting, was a conflict that had to be worked out, before I could attend.

I am looking forward to meeting you. Your interest in this work is truly a compliment to women of this great Southlands of ours.

Your program come this morning. I will probably fly as the train connection from Columbia are impossible.

Sincerely.
Rosalie O. Cassels.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

(49)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1955 JAN 27 AM 10 03

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A.CMA097 PD=COLUMBIA SOCAR 27 941AME= TU ATLANTA

:MRS M E TILLY=

SOU REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE ATLA=

:WILL ATTEND MEETING FEB 24 AND 25 LETTER FOLLOWS=

:ROSALEE O CAESELS=

JAN 27 1955

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

card
Jan. 23
Coming

January 17, 1955

Mrs. W.T. Cassells
835 Kilbourne Road
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Cassells:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us if you are coming whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

P.S. You will hear from Miss Annie Tait Jenkins as she is one of the advisors of the Conference.

Dearest Mrs. Tilly:

I'm sorry I failed to answer your letter with regard to the February meeting. I am planning to be there, and will welcome an opportunity for participating in this workshop. I want to get some help for a workshop which I have promised to be responsible for at our Alabama Council (United Church Women) in March.

It will be good to see you again, and I'm looking forward to Feb. 10th. I'm going to try to take in the Montgomery meeting next week which I believe is also being sponsored by the Southern Regional Council.

Thanks for planning this. You don't know how much I appreciate your help and need your guidance.

With love,

Noreen (Dunn) Fatum
(Mrs. C.E.)

Jan. 31 1950

Marielon asks to be excused for her unsolicited decoration of this letter!

<LL LLLLLLU

January 29, 195[illegible]

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue S.
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Tatum:

We wrote to you on January 10, inviting you to a leadership Conference here in Atlanta of church women. You must not have received our letter, hence this note with the enclosures.

We hope you will come. We have funds for your transportation and entertainment.

Please let me know by return mail. If it is impossible for you to come, it is important for us to know, so someone else may use the funds.

I'll say, however, we hope you will be with us February 24 and 25. We have a block of rooms engaged at the Biltmore Hotel, which is very near All Saints' Church.

We will appreciate a quick answer.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

January 19, 1955

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue, S.
Birmingham 5, Ala.

Dear Noreen:

I will be in Birmingham on Thursday, February 10th, and would like so much to see you at the Tutwyler Hotel sometime in the afternoon.

You and Mrs. Evins set the time as I wish to see you together.

It will be good to see both of you.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 10, 1955

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 15th Avenue S.
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Tatum:

I know you must be fully aware of the tensions in our South at the present time and you must know something of the activities of the Citizens Councils. We of the Southern Regional Council have been very much concerned and believe the church women of the South can have a big role in easing these tensions.

We will hold a meeting of church women leaders from over the South on February 24th and 25th and we are glad to state that Miss Stamats will be with us at this meeting. Please hold these dates and wait for further information as to travel and hotel reservations. We would appreciate it if you would advise us at an early date on whether you will find it convenient to attend.

Trusting you will be with us for this conference, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In charge of
Women's Work

METrnf

MRS. GLENN LASKY, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
710 N. VIENNA, RUSTON, LA.

MRS. J. R. ANGELL, RECORDING SECRETARY
416 COLONIAL DR., R.F.D. 7, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MRS. GILBERT BRERTON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
1300 ST. ANDREW ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FEB 3 1955

MRS. T. G. RICHERT, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
511 EGAN ST., SHREVEPORT, LA.

MRS. GARLAND TAYLOR, TREASURER
8505 PRITCHARD PL., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

United Church Women of Louisiana

MRS. B. N. MCCOMB, PRESIDENT
1742 INGLESIDE DR., BATON ROUGE, LA.

Feb. 1, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you so much for your second letter - I had been looking forward to it, since the first communication was apparently for tentative plans & now I am glad they are definite, and I will certainly attend. I will go up to Atlanta on the "Southerner" on Feb. 23 & stay over night the first night with friends, then "report in" at the Biltmore on Feb. 24th and at the church at 1 P.M.

Looking forward with great hope -

Sincerely

Mrs. C. F Goldthwait
6101 Louisville St
New Orleans 24 La

January 29, 1955

Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait
State Chairman S. R. C.
6101 Louisville
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Goldthwait:

We wrote to you on January 10, inviting you to a leadership Conference here in Atlanta of church women. You must not have received our letter, hence this note with the enclosures.

We hope you will come. We have funds for your transportation and entertainment.

Please let me know by return mail. If it is impossible for you to come, it is important for us to know, so someone else may use the funds.

I'll say, however, we hope you will be with us February 24 and 25. We have a block of rooms engaged at the Biltmore Hotel, which is very near All Saints' Church.

We will appreciate a quick answer.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

January 10, 1955

Mrs. C.F. Goldthwait
State Chairman CSR
6101 Louisville
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Goldthwaite:

I know you must be fully aware of the tensions in our South at the present time and you must know something of the activities of the Citizens Councils. We of the Southern Regional Council have been very much concerned and believe the church women of the South can have a big role in easing these tensions.

We will hold a meeting of church women leaders from over the South on February 24th and 25th and we are glad to state that Miss Stamats will be with us at this meeting. Please hold these dates and wait for further information as to the expense of travel and hotel reservations. We would appreciate it if you would advise us at an early date on whether you will find it convenient to attend.

Trusting you will be with us for this conference, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Dear Mrs. Lilly.

Sorry I do not have your letter of Jan. 10th concerning meeting in Atlanta - Sorry too that I cannot be there. I'm busily engaged in teaching C.S.R. study "That They May Have Life" and have several more classes for February.

Sincerely
Irene C. Jones
(Mrs. S.R.)

Mrs. S.R. Jones
303 N Orange Ave.
Dothan, Ala.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. M.E. Tilley
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 29, 1955

Mrs. S. R. Jones
303 North Orange Avenue
Dothan, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Jones:

We wrote to you on January 10, inviting you to a leadership Conference here in Atlanta of church women. You must not have received our letter, hence this note with the enclosures.

We hope you will come. We have funds for your transportation and entertainment.

Please let me know by return mail. If it is impossible for you to come, it is important for us to know, so someone else may use the funds.

I'll say, however, we hope you will be with us February 24 and 25. We have a block of rooms engaged at the Biltmore Hotel, which is very near All Saints' Church.

We will appreciate a [redacted] answer.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

January 10, 1955

Mrs. S.R. Jones
303 N. Orange Avenue
Dothan, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Because of the growing tensions and the activities of the Citizens Councils we are again calling a meeting of the church leadership of women at our conference on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta. We hope you will find it convenient to attend. Please advise us as soon as possible that we may send you further information about your travel and hotel expense and the place at which the meetings will take place.

We are glad to advise you that Mrs. E.U. Robinson and Miss Thelma Stevens both will be with us and will help us to work out a program of action to help allay the unrest these social changes have brought to us.

We hope to have a favorable reply from you. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Scarritt College For Christian Workers
Nashville 5, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
LOUISE YOUNG

February 3, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of January 26, inviting me to the Conference of Women Church Leaders of the South, February 24-25. I am hoping to be able to attend although I am not sure just yet. I am always stimulated by such meetings and I consider United Church Women one of the very best organizations for setting more Christian patterns in race relations in local communities. But it is hard to know how to budget ones time and money! If I come to Atlanta I will have to miss a day and a half from my classes.

Meanwhile, do make a hotel reservation for me for the night of February 24. I shall let you know if I find it impossible to come down.

It was tood to see you at Fisk and my students got a big kick out of meeting you.

With love and affection

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young

LY:aw

February 4, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Ashley
1611 Brake
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

I regret that I did not make it very clear to you that your expenses of travel and entertainment would be paid by the Southern Regional Council. Attached you will find a sheet that gives you some information. The hotel is the Biltmore which is just a few steps from the All Saints Episcopal Church where we will be meeting.

I'm delighted that you are coming and I'm sure Miss Stamats will be also. With every good wish to you.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

FEB 3 1955

United Church Women

of Florida

1611 Drake
Ocala, Fla.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Cecil R. Davis
216 Riverview Boulevard
Daytona Beach, Florida

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Charles T. Thrift, Jr.
108 Poinsettia Street
Lakeland, Florida

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Norwood Phelps
2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville, Florida

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Walter J. Matherly
620 Boulevard
Gainesville, Florida

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. William Cox
5736 Riviera Drive
Coral Gables, Florida

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs. John M. Gullans
1601 Pine Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

TREASURER
Mrs. Joseph L. Gray
24 E. Camp Street
Lake City, Florida

HISTORIAN
Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Florida

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Southern Regional Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The outline of the Conference of Church Women Leaders of the South Feb 24-25 came today and I hasten to ask you an important question that will have to be answered before I can make definite plans to come. What assistance if any are we to have in regard to expenses? I would like to say I could come regardless but being a minister's wife and with limited funds that would not be possible. Your initial communication intimated that there would be some way of meeting expense.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,
Mary Ashley
(Mrs. L. S. Ashley

United Church Women

of Florida

1611 Drake
Ocala, Florida

Jan. 14, 1955

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Cecil R. Davis
216 Riverview Boulevard
Daytona Beach, Florida

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Charles T. Thrift, Jr.
108 Poinsettia Street
Lakeland, Florida

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Norwood Phelps
2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville, Florida

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
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Winter Park, Florida

TREASURER
Mrs. Joseph L. Gray
24 E. Camp Street
Lake City, Florida

HISTORIAN
Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Florida

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your letter of January 10th regarding a meeting of women leaders from the South on Feb 24th and 25th. Of course I am deeply interested in what church women can do and how I can lead the United Church Women of our state.

Feb. 25 is World Day of Prayer, and I like to be in my local community but would not let that detain me, and will say as far as I know now I could be there Feb 24 and 25th.

I am enclosing a letter I received in November and have not answered. Doesn't this duplicate the work you and other existing

United Church Women of Florida

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Cecil R. Davis
216 Riverview Boulevard
Daytona Beach, Florida

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108 Poinsettia Street
Lakeland, Florida

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2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville, Florida

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
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620 Boulevard
Gainesville, Florida

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1601 Pine Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

TREASURER
Mrs. Joseph L. Gray
24 E. Camp Street
Lake City, Florida

HISTORIAN
Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Florida

organizations are set up to do? There are many on the sponsor list which was enclosed whom I know as fine leaders but I do not know Rev. Sherman L. Green. Please give us yours and Dr. Mitchell's reaction to this.

Sincerely yours,
Mary J. Ashley
(Mrs. L. S. Ashley)
State Chrn Christian Social Relations.

January 10, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Ashley
State Chairman CSR
1611 Drake
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

I know you must be fully aware of the tensions in our South at the present time and you must know something of the activities of the Citizens Councils. We of the Southern Regional Council have been very much concerned and believe the church women of the South can have a big role in easing these tensions.

We will hold a meeting of church women leaders from over the South on February 24th and 25th and we are glad to state that Miss Stamats will be with us at this meeting. Please hold these dates and wait for further information as to the expense of travel and hotel reservations. We would appreciate it if you would advise us at an early date on whether you will find it convenient to attend.

Trusting you will be with us for this conference, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

February 4, 1955

Mrs. James O. Cobb
241 Brown Avenue
Smyrna, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Cobb:

We will have a conference of church women leaders here in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th (see sheets enclosed). These church women are coming from the Southern states and are selected by their denominational boards. Miss Annie Tate Jenkins has suggested you to be one from Georgia to represent the Presbyterian women. Miss Jenkins and Dr. Calhoun both will be with us.

Hoping you will find it entirely convenient to be with us, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

February 4, 1955

Mrs. Wan Enloe
2570 Coronet Way, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Enloe:

We will have a conference of church women leaders here in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th (see sheets enclosed). These church women are coming from the Southern states and are selected by their denominational boards. Miss Annie Tate Jenkins has suggested you to be one from Georgia to represent the Presbyterian women. Miss Jenkins and Dr. Calhoun both will be with us.

Hoping you will find it entirely convenient to be with us, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

February 7, 1955

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson
Box 280
Laurens, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I was delighted that you did not find your husband seriously ill and I hope here this he has recovered. Your report at Charlotte gave me quite a thrill.

It is good that you will be with us on the 24th and 25th. Because of the lack of funds, I am bringing people together only from the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina. These states, as you know, are the ones most disturbed and have taken the most drastic action following the Supreme Court decision. I understand that Mrs. Henry Smith of Tennessee is on your Jurisdiction Committee and is the only one not included in the states listed, therefore we have sent her an invitation so that you might have your meeting with your committee. I regret I have no funds for her travel or her entertainment.

The hotel is the Biltmore, a few steps from All Saints Episcopal Church where we will be meeting. Enclosed you will find a sheet that will give you further information.

In the meantime, I would like very much to have you give suggestions for this conference and what you think should come out of it. I'd appreciate it if you would let me have this as soon as possible.

Delighted that you are going to be with us, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf
encl.

Feb. 5, 1955

Dear Mr. Tilley,

I was sorry not to be able to talk with you in Charlotte - when you have a call to come home on account of illness you simply can't move fast enough - Ralph has a light attack of pneumonia but is now improving - am so glad I was near enough to get home quickly -

If nothing happens I will be at your meeting on the 24th and 25th - we are planning a meeting to follow yours - did I understand you to say that you were inviting all conference Secretaries? if so where are the reservations? we usually stay at the Piedmont Hotel, but someone thought perhaps this time a change had been made - If you will please let me have this information

Then we can make further plans for the meeting following yours.

Most Sincerely,

(Mrs. Ralph T.) Inez Wilson

Laurens, S.C.
Jan. 17, 1954

Dear Mr. Tilly,

I am so sorry that it will be impossible for me to get to your meeting on Feb. 24th - I am so involved in so many things it seems. My prayers and thoughts will be with you as you try to talk through this big problem that faces us to-day with Thelma and Ruth there I'm sure our Southeastern Woman's Society will be greatly benefited -

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson

January 10, 1955

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson
505 W. Main
Laurens, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I know you must have heard from Mrs. Robinson concerning the added tensions in the South brought about by the activities of the Citizens Councils. We feel it is necessary to have another conference of church leadership of the women and the dates have been set for February 24th and 25th. Later information as to the place here in Atlanta will be forwarded to you.

Mrs. Robinson and Thelma Stevens will be with us and we trust that you will also. I am glad to advise that we have the funds for your travel and hotel expenses.

We want your secretaries from Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina to be in the conference. If you have any suggestions for the conference please send them to me. In the meantime advise us as to whether you will be able to attend.

With the best of New Year greetings to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

President
Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. F. M. Roddey
147 Edisto Ave.,
Columbia, S. C.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. R. H. Whitlock
319 Taggart Ave.,
Greenwood, S. C.

Treasurer
Mrs. H. D. West
Bowman, S. C.

SECRETARIES

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Edna Dodd
510 North St.
Anderson, S. C.

Promotion
Mrs. Walter A. Davis
7 Newtown Lane
Charleston, 50, S. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. G. W. Green
Kingstree, S. C.

Missionary Education
Mrs. R. L. Holroyd
Chester, S. C.

Missionary Service
Mrs. E. S. Dunbar
Box 664
Summerville, S. C.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Penwood Dr., Overbrook
Spartanburg, S. C.

Status of Women
Miss May Delle Barre
13 Manly St.
Greenville, S. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. R. B. Shumaker
Bishopville, S. C.

Student Work
Miss Carrie Lander
425 Durst St.
Greenwood, S. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. J. H. Martin
Box 164
Lancaster, S. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. S. A. Harvey
15 Riverside Drive
Charleston, S. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. Welborne Summers
Box 43
Seneca, S. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Hoyt Bookhart
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Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River St.
Anderson, S. C.

Work Sheet
Miss Eula Winn
5307 Fairfield Rd.
Columbia, S. C.

Spartanburg, S.C.,
Feb. 7, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have your letter regarding the place and time of Meetings for the 24th & 25th. And our Hotel reservation.

You did not say whether our expense would be paid: But I assume they will be, as before.

Looking forward to your Meeting and seeing you again.

Love,

Effie H. McAbee
(Mrs. Herbert)

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

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Box 164
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15 Riverside Drive
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Route 1
Orangeburg, S. C.

EDITORS

Advocate Page
Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River St.
Anderson, S. C.

Work Sheet
Miss Eula Winn
5307 Fairfield Rd.
Columbia, S. C.

Spartanburg, S. C.,
Jan. 18, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of Jan. 11, was forwarded to me from my former address 106 Perry Ave., Greenville, S. C.

I am glad to hear you are again having a meeting to help us as we try to plan our work to keep pace with social changes. You will be interested to know I'm sure, that following our meeting there some time ago, which you called us to attend; re--ported to me in our conference, there have been over two hundred of our groups who made a study of the booklet, "The Schools and the Courts."

Yes, I plan to attend your meeting to be held Feb.--24th. and 25th. You may send me information needed.

Mrs. Wilson will have to be in Charlotte teaching a class and will be unable to come this time.

Looking forward to seeing you again.

Most sincerely,
Effie H. McAbee
Mrs. Herbert McAbee

January 11, 1955

Mrs. Herbert McAbee
106 Perry Avenue
Greenville, S.C.

Dear Mrs. McAbee:

Because of the growing tensions and the activities of the Citizens Councils we are again calling a meeting of the church leadership of women at our conference on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta. We hope you will find it convenient to attend. Please advise us as soon as possible that we may send you further information about your travel and hotel expense and the place at which the meetings will take place.

We are glad to advise you that Mrs. E.U. Robinson and Miss Thelma Stevens both will be with us and will help us to work out a program of action to help allay the unrest these social changes have brought to us.

We hope to have a favorable reply from you. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

February 7, 1955

Mrs. Durand Miller
Chipley, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Enclosed you will find a sheet that will give you further information about our conference on the 24th and 25th of February.

The hotel will be the Biltmore. Please advise me if you wish a reservation.

If you have any suggestions for the conference, I'd appreciate it if you would give them to me.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf
encl.

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MRS. W. M. COUR
Raleigh, Miss.

Student Work
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MRS. ALVIS McNEILL
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206-32 Ave.
Hattiesburg, Miss.
February 6, 1955

.E.Tilly,
ta 3, Georgia

Mrs.Tilly:

C.Wheeless has resigned as Secretary of C.S.R. C.A. for the Miss. Conference. I have been appoint- fill her place. Mrs.Cunningham, our conference sident has forwarded a letter from you to Mrs.Wheel- s concerning a meeting in Atlanta February 24-25 and asked that I attend the meeting. I will beglad to attend the meeting. I have checked bus and train schedules and believe it will be best for me to leave here on the traon the 23 rd and arrive about 8:20 P.M. of that day. I will appreciate any further information about the meeting, I would like for reservation to be made for me at a hotel, as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,
Cecil Deen
(Mrs.E.E.Deen)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

February 4, 1955

n
ue
Miss.

from Charlotte. While there your
ce delegates told me that you had
hem to be the representative at the
women here in Atlanta, February 24th
nt you to know that I am delighted that
Enclosed you will find a sheet which
he information that you need. Your hotel
l be at the Biltmore, just a few steps
Saints Episcopal Church where we will meet.
told you that your expenses would be
Southern Regional Council.

Looking forward to seeing you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2-6137

February 8, 1955

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg
4 Montevallo Terrace
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Greenberg:

I will be in Birmingham at the Tutwyler Hotel on February 10th.

I would like so much to see you, if you could find it convenient to come to the hotel about 2:00 p.m. or later that we might discuss the conference of church women to be held in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th.

I hope I may see you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

February 8, 1955

Mrs. J.D. Conwell
1649 Eighth Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Conwell:

I will be in Birmingham at the Tutwyler Hotel on February 10th.

I would like so much to see you, if you could find it convenient to come to the hotel about 2:00 p.m. or later that we might discuss the conference of church women to be held in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th.

I hope I may see you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

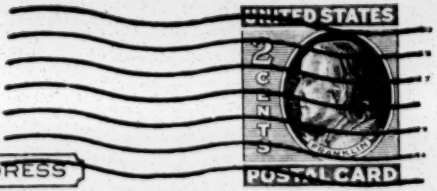
January 24 1955
Rt. 4, Box 636
Shreveport, La.

Dear Mr. Lilley -
I have a minute on the way to meet a train to tell you I will be able to attend the meeting of Feb. 24 and 25.
Please reserve a single room for me and know I will be glad to take care of the difference in cost myself.

Sincerely,
(Mrs. T. D.) Clyde Connell

SHREVEPORT
OCT 27
7:30 PM
1954
LA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs. W. E. Tilley
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta,
Ga.

January 17, 1955

Mrs. T.D. Connell
Rt. 4, Box 636
Shreveport, La.

Dear Mrs. Connell:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at ~~noon~~ 3 on the 25th. There will be an evening session. 1:00 pm 7:30 or 8

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us, if you are coming, whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

P.S. You will hear from Miss Annie Tait Jenkins as she is one of the advisors of the Conference.

Originals of this letter sent to:

Mrs. T.D. Connell
Rt. 4, Box 636
Shreveport, La.

Mrs. W.T. Cassells - coming
835 Kilbourne Road
Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. Henry Craig
1223 Lisbon Street
Coral Gables, Fla.

Mrs. D. Baker Smith
Milledgeville, Georgia

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3135 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Ala.

For Miss Annie Tait Jenkins' attention.

and Mrs. J.E. Johston
1506 Lyncrest
Jackson, Miss

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

DIOCESE OF ATLANTA

MRS. LESTER N. QUATTLEBAUM, President
570 Milledge Circle
Athens, Georgia

College Park, Ga.
Feb. 9, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you so much for including me in those women invited to attend the sessions held by your division of the Southern Regional Council at All Saints' Episcopal Church on Feb. 24-25th. I shall be so happy to be there, and am looking forward to much progress in our thinking on this particular subject.

Sincerely,

Helen Bahin

Mrs. L. J. Bahin, Chm. of
Christian Social Relations
Woman's Auxiliary of the
Episcopal Church in the
Diocese of Atlanta

Feb. 9, 1954

Dear Mrs Tilly,

I hope to attend the church women's meeting Feb. 24 and 25.

At the moment I do not want you to make a reservation for me.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely yours

Mrs J. F. Welborn Jr.
2801 Augusta Rd
Greenville
South Car.

GREENVILLE
FEB 3
1955
7 PM
S.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

HIRE THE HANDICAPPED
IT'S GOOD BUSINESS

UNITED STATES
2 CENTS
FRANKLIN
POSTAL CARD

Mrs M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

923 Sorrento Rd.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Feb. 9, 1955

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:-

Your letter of FEbruary 4th received. Since I had already heard from Miss Annie Tate Jenkins concerning the conference of church women to be held in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th I had some idea of its purpose but do appreciate the program enclosed with full explanation .

Unless providentially detained I will leave Jacksonville on the night train, Feb. 23rd for Atlanta, arriving the morning of the 24th and return on the night train from Atlanta Feb.25th. This I believe will give me time to attend all sessions listed on the program.

I understand that travel and entertainment will be cared for by the Regional Council and that my reservation will be in the block of rooms reserved at the Biltmore Hotel for the group.

Thanking you for the invitation to this work of which I a m so vitially interested and with my best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Henry

Mrs. J.B. Henry

Coming to Conf.
phone call from
Miss Jenkins 2/10

February 4, 1955

Mrs. J.B. Henry
923 Sorrento Road
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Henry:

Miss Annie Tate Jenkins has already conferred with you about our conference of church women to be held in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th. This letter is to extend further invitation to you and to give you some information.

We would like very much to have a confirmation from you that we might make your reservation in the block of rooms we have at the Biltmore Hotel for your group. You understand that your travel and entertainment will be cared for by the Southern Regional Council.

I trust that we may have a favorable reply from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Feb. 11, 1955.

Dear Mrs. Tilly;

I am expecting to attend meeting and would like you to make hotel reservation.

I think the Research com. is at work for several officers.

Love, Lonie D. Miller

Box 118
Chipley Ga.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Atlanta
63 Auburn Ave. Ga.

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The Methodist Church

North Georgia Conference

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805 E. MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, N. E.
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MRS. JOHN TATE
143 BEVERLY ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

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MRS. JOHN PATTON
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ATLANTA, GA.

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LAGRANGE COLLEGE
LAGRANGE, GA.

ROME
MRS. FRED HENDERSON
505 E. THIRD ST.
ROME, GA.

Chipley Ga.
Jan. 12, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly;

I will mark Feb. 24-25 on my calendar and I will plan to attend the Conference on those days. So glad that Mrs. Robinson and Miss Stevens will be there.

Love,
Louise D. Miller

January 10, 1955

Mrs. Durand Miller
Chipley, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Because of the growing tensions and the activities of the Citizens Councils we are again calling a meeting of the church leadership of women at our conference on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta. We hope you will find it convenient to attend. Please advise us as soon as possible that we may send you further information about your travel and hotel expense and the place at which the meetings will take place.

We are glad to advise you that Mrs. E.U. Robinson and Miss Thelma Stevens both will be with us and will help us to work out a program of action to help allay the unrest these social changes have brought to us.

We hope to have a favorable reply from you. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

February 12, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Please make my reservation at the Biltmore Hotel. I will arrive in Atlanta on the morning of the 24th. My plane is that coach flight which will arrive at the airport at 6:23. That is a good time as I can have breakfast at the hotel and then rest some before the conference opens at one.

Sincerely,

Jimmie Lee Tinney

Mrs. Alton Tinney

February 4, 1955

Mrs. Alton B. Tinney
1051 Glenwood
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Tinney:

Miss Annie Tate Jenkins has already conferred with you about our conference of church women to be held in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th. This letter is to extend further invitation to you and to give you some information.

We would like very much to have a confirmation from you that we might make your reservation in the block of rooms we have at the Biltmore Hotel for our group. You understand that your travel and entertainment will be cared for by the Southern Regional Council.

I trust that we may have a favorable feply from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

B'nai B'rith Women's Grand Lodge

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MRS. ALBERT FELDMAN
DRAWER 111
BOONEVILLE, MISS.

February 12
1955

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Room 432
Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:-

I am very sorry that I will be unable to attend your conference on February 24-25. I know it will be my loss in not being able to be with you.

We in B'nai B'rith are well aware of the seriousness of the situation and certainly hope and pray that something concrete comes from this meeting.

May God be with you in your deliberations and if there is anything that the Women of B'nai B'rith can do please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Janet Feldman

Mrs. Albert Feldman

cc: Miriam Weiss

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

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645 ELLET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MRS. A. R. HENRY
806 SO. BARSTOW STREET
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

February 16, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It is gracious of you to let me attend your conference next week.

I plan to be there on Thursday the 24th according to schedule.

With all good wishes and appreciation,

Sincerely,

Sadie W. Tillman

Mrs. J. F. Tillman

Dear Mrs. Tilly: I talked with our Conf. Chm. of Public Relations(Mrs. W.C.Carter) who lives in Prattville. Mrs. Dismukes is in Baltimore. She may be home in time to go to Atlanta but if not Mrs. Carter will be there in her place. It will be good for her to be there. I believe she has right attitude and at least an open mind.

We enjoyed having you in our home. Come again.

With much love,

Frances McLeod

Frances McLeod.

Feb. 19, 1955.

200 2 to

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION
THE METHODIST CHURCH
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
Secretary of Promotion
700 Terrace Ave., Montgomery, Alabama

MONTGOMERY FEB 19 4 PM 1955 ALA

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UNITED STATES 2 CENTS POSTAL CARD

NEW HOPE FOR HEARTS
-- SUPPORT
THE HEART FU

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gadsden Ala.
Feb. 18, 1955.

Friends —

On Feb. 5 - 1955, I wrote in answer to a letter from Mrs. Tilly requesting that reservations at Lafayette would be made for me at the meeting of Church women Feb. 24th 55. Having had no reply, I am at a loss whether to go direct to Episcopal Church or hotel (don't know whether you have made reservation for me) or don't know which hotel to go to. Please advise.

Respectfully
Mrs. Herbert Stewart
159 So. 9th St.
Gadsden Ala.

GADSDEN
FEB 18
10 30 AM
1955
ALA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Mrs. Tilley
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

...ation Service

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MRS. JOHN R. STOWE
39 CHURCH STREET
BIRMINGHAM 9, ALABAMA

TREASURER
MRS. R. A. CLARK, JR.
P. O. BOX 629
SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA

...FERENCE

MRS.
829
AN

...Church

Gadsden, Ala ..
Feb. 6, 1955 ..

No ...ng of Chu...h Women Feb. 24and 2 5 ..
...te it if y... would make reservations at
...ssible .
...tending to th... e .
Sincer ely

Thena L. Stewart
(Mrs. Herbert S...
159 So. Th...
Gadsden Ala.

Gadsden, Ala.
Feb.5, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly ;

In receipt of your letter of Feb. 4.

I shall not be in town th week of Feb. 9.

Concerning the meeting of church women Feb 24 and 25 , I will advise you later of my plans .

Sincerely

Mrs. Hesiah Stewart
159 So. 9th St.
Gadsden, Ala

1955
ALA.

GADSDEN
FEB 7
10 30 AM
1955
ALA.

Mrs. M.E. Tilly

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
c/a Southefn Regional Council , Inc.
Room 432 , - 63 Auburn Ave N.E?
Atlanta, 3, Ga..

February 4, 1955

Mrs. Herbert Stewart
159 South Ninth Street
Gadsden, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Stewart:

There will be a meeting of church women of the various denominations of the three faiths held here in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th to find what church women can do to relieve the tensions that are prevalent through our South at this time. As secretary of Christian Social Relations of the North Alabama Conference you are one of those invited to be present. Your transportation and entertainment will be cared for by the Southern Regional Council.

Miss Thelma Stevens, Miss Esther Stamats from the United Church Women, and other leaders will be with us.

I will be in Gadsden on February 9th and will call you and perhaps we can have some time together if it is convenient for you that I might tell you further about this conference. I will be at the home of Reverend Robert Archibald, pastor of the Rainbow Street Church.

Enclosed you will find two letters that will give you some further information.

I hope you will find it entirely convenient to be with us here in Atlanta at this conference of church women.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

METrnf
encl.2

Friday

Dear Dorothy,

So sorry I won't be home in time for your much needed meeting. So glad you are having such a one. The stork has delayed my return. Will be the middle of March before I get home. But my newest grand-child - Matthew Cargill - is fully worth the delay. He and Margie are both fine. I could use all my friends trying to take care of these fine wonderful young Americans here. So when you have nothing more exciting come flying out. Mary ought to be at your meeting. Sorry she can't. Look hey to send someone in my place - Louise Miller, I do mean perhaps.

Love - Mattie Grimble

WHITTIER, CALIF.
FEB 19
5-PM
1948

UNITED STATES
2 CENTS
POSTAL CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta
Georgia

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HOTEL
Russel Erskine
25TH ANNIVERSARY
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

JAMES E. TAYLOR
MANAGING DIRECTOR

February 20 1955

My dear Mrs. Lilly:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 7, 1955. I hope my delay in replying has not upset your plans too greatly — It is next to impossible to handle a job such as I have here and even think of anything else — Recently, the date of the conference and my completion of work here are "too close for comfort".

I can now tell you I will be going through Atlanta on February 23 and will plan to stay over, as travel will be home by ARC. The only difficulty is allowance for meals and lodging. Under the circumstances I think it best for me

to stay with friends and attend the sessions. So, do not make a reservation at the Biltmore for me, please.

I fully understand the security of your offering travel and maintenance to our new C&R Chairman - I think I made that clear in my first letter to you. I hope Mrs. Harvey can be with us.

It will be a pleasure to help in any way I can. We have had a rich experience here in working with the families at A & M College which were affected by the tornado.

Sincerely yours,

Carolina Gillespie

February 7, 1955

Miss Caroline Gillespie
Hotel Russel Erskine
Huntsville, Alabama

write her

Dear Miss Gillespie:

You have certainly given me a problem. I suggest this solution -- that you stop by Atlanta and attend on your way home (I suppose your own travel expense of some other organization) and then we'll use the money we have to bring your new chairman of Christian Social Relations to Atlanta. This sounds very cheap but money is very limited for this conference.

I hope you can find it possible to be with us as your experience of chairman of Christian Social Relations will be a help to us. Please let me hear from you now.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

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HOTEL
Russel Erskine
25TH ANNIVERSARY
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

JAMES E. TAYLOR
MANAGING DIRECTOR

February 6, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I am sorry you were out of town when I telephoned your office on February 3, 1955 as I came through Atlanta enroute to this tornado affected area.

Despite the message I left for you, I now find we shall finish here before February 24 — which means I will be available for the conference —

However, I think you should know that I have resigned my job as Chairman of Christian Social

Relations in the S.C. United Church Women - effective Feb. 1, 1955.
Plans for my employment have been in a state of change for sometime, and I had hopes of a position which would have required my moving from the state. However, that is indefinitely postponed as the National Council of Churches finds its funds are too low to enable them to make the appointment in 1955, in which I was interested.
I tell you this in confidence and so you may understand that my interest is unchanged - It now seems I shall still be "pitching" right in my own home state.
Meanwhile, Mrs. S.A. Harvey, 15 Riverside Drive, Charleston S.C. has been appointed C.S.R. Chairman. And Mrs. W.A. Davis, whom you know - 7 Two Lawn Lane, The Crescent, Charleston, 50, S.C. is the new state President.

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HOTEL
Russel Erskine
25TH ANNIVERSARY
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

JAMES E. TAYLOR
MANAGING DIRECTOR

I want to leave you free to have someone else in my place, if you so desire.

Will you please let me know as soon as possible whether you want me to plan to attend, or whether you will try to have someone else from South Carolina.*

I expect to be at this address for another ten days to two weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

Caroline Lee Gillespie

* If you wish me to attend, please make reservations. I will be back through Atlanta before the 24th.

Twenty Fifth Anniversary
1930 1955

Mrs. Tilly

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . RHA // . . . .

Caroline Gillespie telephoned today as she was passing through Atlanta on her way to Mississippi for an indefinite period.

She is not sure that she can make your meeting, Feb. 24-25, but will try to come for one session on one of the days if possible.

February 3, 1955

~~Acceptances~~

no reply as of Jan 30

January 29, 1955

Miss Carolina Gillespie
State Chairman S. R. C.
Route #1
Hartsville, S. C.

Dear Miss Gillespie:

We wrote to you on January 10, inviting you to a leadership Conference here in Atlanta of church women. You must not have received it, hence this note with the enclosures.

We hope you will come. We have funds for your transportation and entertainment.

Please let me know by return mail. If it is impossible for you to come, it is important for us to know, so someone else may use the funds.

I'll say, however, we hope you will be with us February 24 and 25. We have a block of rooms engaged at the Biltmore Hotel, which is very near All Saints' Church.

We will appreciate a quick answer.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

Write to see F Wine

January 10, 1955

Miss Carolina Gillespie
State Chairman SSR
Route #1
Hartsville, S.C.

Dear Miss Gillespie:

I know you must be fully aware of the tensions in our South at the present time and you must know something of the activities of the Citizens Councils. We of the Southern Regional Council have been very much concerned and believe the church women of the South can have a big role in easing these tensions.

We will hold a meeting of church women leaders from over the South on February 24th and 25th and we are glad to state that Miss Stamats will be with us at this meeting. Please hold these dates and wait for further information as to travel and hotel reservations. We would appreciate it if you would advise us at an early date on whether you will find it convenient to attend.

Trusting you will be with us for this conference, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(10)..

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AB608 BA528

B.CAA269 NL PD=CAMBRIDGE MASS 22= FEB 22 PM 7 35

MRS M E TILLEY=

63 AUBURN AVE ATLA=

HERE WITH MR JONES FOR ROUTINE PHYSICAL CHECK UP HAVE RUN INTO COMPLICATIONS SO MUST REMAIN. GREATLY REGRET MISSING THE MEETING. SHALL BE WISHING FOR THE GROUP CONSTRUCTIVE SESSION. BEST WISHES FOR YOU=

MRS DAVID D JONES=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 19, 1955

Mrs. David Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Your telegram brought joy to all of us in the office.

The following is information on the conference:

Dates: February 24-25th, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

In general, the purpose of the meeting is to face the issues; to find our responsibility and our opportunity in these hours of crisis for working out a common program of action; to find the courage and spiritual strength for the action.

The ways of procedure at the conference are not fully worked out at this time but it is possible that we will divide into two or three groups with advisors in each one. We most certainly need you as one of the advisors. Whether we form into several groups or not, our spiritual leaders will be Dr. Malcolm Calhoun of the Presbyterian Board and, we hope, Dr. Mays (he is out of town at this date and has not yet given us definite answer).

My responsibility is greatly lightened because you will be with us and I will rest heavily upon you. With every good wish to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(14)

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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1955 JAN 17 AM 11 28

.AA26 RD103

R.GSB049 PD=GREENSBORO NCAR 17 1108AME= TO ATLANTA

MRS M E TILLY=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEEST ATLA=

APPRECIATE INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN FEBRUARY MEETING WILL BE GLAD TO COME=

MRS DAVID D JONES=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 10, 1955

Mrs. David Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mrs. Jones:

The tensions in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia especially make it imperative for us to call together again the church women of the South.

The dates will be February 24th and 25th and I will have to give you information later as to the place here in Atlanta for the meeting.

Miss Stamats from the United Church Women, Miss Thelma Stevens from our Board, Dr. Calhoun and Miss Jenkins from Presbyterian (South) are already lined up for the conference and I want your name to be on this line too.

I would appreciate it if you would let me know very quickly if you find it possible to be an advisor. We hope not to make pronouncements but to work out a program of action that will be carried through by the various groups represented.

Hoping for a favorable reply and with every good wish to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

:(19) :01

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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FEB 23 AM 11 31

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A.LLB137 (A.BMA092) PD=BIRMINGHAM ALA 23 957AMC=

:MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=

:63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAET TU ATLA=

SORRY CANNOT ATTEND SEMINAR PLEASE CANCEL ALL RESERVATIONS=

:MRS ISADORE WEIENTROB AND MRS DAVID STAFF=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

3500 Mountain Park Drive
Birmingham, Alabama

February 17, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mrs. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of the 16th. I certainly do understand your statement concerning limited funds, and I have discussed this matter with Mrs. Isadore Wientrob, and we have decided to split the additional expense of a second person.

We have reservations on Eastern Air Line #592 that will arrive in Atlanta at 11:25 A. M., Thursday, February 24th, and we have return reservations on their number 559 that leaves Atlanta on Friday, February 25th, at 5:45 P. M.

Kindly reserve a double room for us at the headquarters hotel, which I understand will be the Biltmore.

I understand that you will reimburse me for the round trip plane fare for one in the amount of $19.47, plus the allowance for a single room.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter, and thanks for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Mrs David Staff

MRS. DAVID STAFF

February 16, 1955

Mrs. David Staff
3500 Mountain Park Drive
Birmingham 9, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Staff:

We are delighted that you will be with us on February 24th and 25th, and we are enclosing a sheet that gives you full information.

Yes, your plane travel and entertainment will be paid by the Southern Regional Council. I regret very much that the limited funds given for this conference will not make it possible for but one person to represent the B'nai B'rith of Birmingham. If the other lady finds it possible to come on her own, she would be more than welcome.

Looking forward to having you with us in Atlanta, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf
encl.

3500 Mountain Park Drive
Birmingham 9, Alabama
February 15, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Madam:

I have been advised by the President of the B'ham. B'nai B'rith Women of your meeting in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th, Thursday and Friday.

I will represent B'ham. B'nai B'rith Women at this meeting and would appreciate your sending me full particulars about same. I would like to fly both ways and have you arrange for hotel accomodations, etc.

However, another lady wants to come also, and we were wondering if it would be possible for you to extend your hospitality to her as well as myself. It is my understanding that all of my expenses for this trip, such as round trip airplane fare and hotel room is to be paid by you. Can you arrange to do the same for the other representative?

Upon receipt of your answer, I will reply and give authorization to make the reservations at the hotel. I will arrange for my own plane reservation if you can remit the fare of $19.47 round trip for one. I certainly hope your organization can see fit to pay the expenses of the second delegate as she definitely desires to come.

Awaiting your answer by return airmail, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. David Staff
Mrs. David Staff

P.S. The other lady that wishes to come will be our ADL chairman for next year and will be a very excellent addition to this meeting.

Feb. 27, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly -

Thank you so much for the inspiration and information of the meeting last Thursday + Friday. It was what I needed to take the next steps in action toward desegregation -

Also THANKS for the book "Now is the Time" by Lillian Smith. I read every word of it on the way home, + you should see how I have marked it for further use.

My best personal good wishes

Sincerely

Mrs. C.F.

Isabel T. Goldthwait
6101 Louisville
New Orleans La

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. ROBERT TRUE
NEWBERN
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. A. D. HOLMAN
CAMDEN
TREASURER
MRS. CARL JONES
1633 33RD ST., W., BIRMINGHAM 8
PARLIAMENTARY REFEREE
MRS. ROBERT C. BROWN
35 WINTHROP AVE., BIRMINGHAM
HISTORIAN
MRS. E. T. ROUSE
1135 MONTAUK AVE., MOBILE
DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE FOR NEGRO WOMEN
MRS. EARL P. ANDREWS
3135 AUDUBON ROAD, MONTGOMERY
CHAIRMAN OF PRESBYTERIAN HOME
MRS. C. E. KIMBROUGH
LINDEN

Women of the Church
Synod of Alabama
Presbyterian Church in the United States

1953-1954
PRESIDENT
MRS. GLEN D. LIDDELL
CAMDEN, ALA.
VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE
MRS. LLOYD K. BOGGS
1418 ARDSLEY PLACE
BIRMINGHAM 9, ALABAMA

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
SPIRITUAL GROWTH
MRS. W. T. NICHOLS
27 CEDAR HILL, FLORENCE
WORLD MISSIONS
MISS ANNIE G. KING
432 CHURCH ST., SELMA
CHURCH EXTENSION
MRS. SAM BURNEY HAY
STILLMAN COLLEGE, TUSCALOOSA
CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
MRS. J. P. GLASS
ROUTE 3, WETUMPKA
STEWARDSHIP
MRS. J. J. BAIRD
1721 HOLBROOK AVE., BESSEMER
ANNUITIES AND RELIEF
MRS. WILLIAM B. DORTCH
631 REYNOLDS ST., GADSDEN
GENERAL FUND AGENCIES
MRS. W. H. BENNETT
700 EDGEWOOD DRIVE, DOTHAN

Montgomery, Alabama
February 27, 1955

MAR 1 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Yesterday as I sat down for my morning meditation my thoughts, quite naturally, were on the Conference just ended. As is so often the case some of our readings will be so pertinent to our thoughts and problems. Here are some excerpts from "Daily Word" for Saturday:

"I do not jump to conclusions or make hasty decisions, but in all matters that arise in my life I seek the guidance of my indwelling Christ..... I keep reminding myself that in spite of appearances His Spirit is working everything out in a beautiful and perfect way.... As soon as I become calm and still in the realization thatChrist is adjusting all things, then I, and all other persons concerned, will be guided to do and say that which will bring about a harmonious solution to everything."

All this by way of saying that this will be the key for my actions as a result of attending the Conference. I believe that God has a plan for the working-out of the Supreme Court decision here in Montgomery, and my prayer is that from the inspiration and information received at the Conference, I will be a clear channel for use in this plan. As a starting point I will contact Mr. Hughes in the morning and go on from there.

With deepest appreciation to you and the Fellowship for the experience of meeting with you,

Sincerely,

Olive Andrews

P.S. You remember I told you I made an error of $5.00 in figuring my expenses. I am returning the $5.00, plus a little gift for the Council.

$10.00 K.S.

March 1, 1955

Mrs. Pichegru Woolfolk
497 Echota Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Woolfolk:

On behalf of the church women who met in your church last week, I wish to express their thanks to you for the gracious welcome you gave to them. It was a pleasure to meet at All Saints and we feel sure good results will come from the meeting.

With best of wishes and thanks to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

no. ans

February 7, 1955

Mrs. Pichegru Woolfolk
497 Echota Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Woolfolk:

On February 24th and 25th, beginning at 1:00 o'clock on the 24th and closing at 3:00 o'clock on the 25th, we will have a conference of church women leaders of the three faiths and both races at your church. We would like very much to have you join us in this conference as president of your women's auxiliary.

We are giving no publicity to this meeting as it is a serious meeting concerned about the tensions in the South following the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools. The purpose of the meeting is to find ways in which we, as church women, can ease these tensions.

It is well that we're meeting at an Episcopal Church and meeting during Lent, for the Episcopal Church has always taken the lead and is doing so now in its stand on racial matters and really has the best interpretation of Lent. We hope to come out of this conference not only with a program of action but with a deep spiritual power.

Hoping you will find it convenient to be with us, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly

MET/rnf

Recommendations from Workshop on Christian Social Relations

Annual Meeting UnitedChurch Women of Alabama

Anniston, Ala. March, 1 55

I. General

1. If your annual report did not include this information, please send the name of your the chairman of Christian Social Relations of your local council to Mrs. C.E. Tatum, 2422 15th Ave. South, Birmingham, Ala.

II. May Fellowship Day •

1. Order May Fellowship Day materials as soon as possible. Items available are:

a. Program packet . . . . . 40¢
b. Publicity materials - for use of Public Relations Committee:
1) Spot announcements for radio and T.V., each . . . . 10¢
2) Newspaper story plus mat of poster . . . . . 30¢
3) Copies of poster for publicity purposes - each 15¢

2. Since May Fellowship Day theme is "The Responsible Christian Family," your local council may wish to secure the cooperation of some Little Theatre or dramatic group in the production and wide use of the play, "Point of Beginning," by Nora Sterling. This is a one act play on family life requiring four characters. It has been used effectively in P.T.A.s, and various civic and religious groups, mixed and is especially recommended for use in men's groups. Cost is $5.00 for five copies of play plus discussion guide to accompany it. Some councils have charged a small admission fee, thereby defraying expenses of production and augmenting their own treasury.

III. Juvenile Delinquency

1. If your community is concerned with problems in the area of juvenile delinquency, order the free leaflet "Getting at the Delinquency Problem," from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington 25, D.C. This gives a full description of seven excellent government publications in this field.

2. From the preventive point of view, "Toward the Prevention of Juvenile Crime," by Herbert C. Mayes offers suggestions for study and action plus a bibliography. Order from American Viewpoint, 122 East 42nd St. New York 17, N.Y. Price 25¢.

IV. Civil Liberties •

1. The skit, "Everybody Likes Polly," price 25¢ in mimeographed form, may be used as an excellent starter for a study of Rhoda McCulloch's "Loyalty and Freedom," price 35¢. This skit, plus "A Christian Declaration of Loyalty" - price $1.50 for 100 copies - should are especially recommended for use in communities where economic pressures are being used to deprive citizens of their freedom of speech and other civil liberties.

2. An excellent film in this general area is entitled "The Sound of the Stone," and is available in color for $7.50 - rental fee - or in black and white for $4.50. The film is 30 minutes in length. Order from The Methodist Publishing House, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

V. Race Relations

1. Enlist the interest and help of prayer groups in various churches in meeting problems involved in compliance with the Supreme Court decision with regard to racial in segregation in public schools.

2. Begin a circulating library of books, pamphlets and other carefully chosen publications which will be helpful in the solution of these problems. As a beginning the following are recommended:

a) Answers for Action, each . . . . . 20¢
b) Changing Patterns in the New South . . . . . 50¢
c) Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision. 10¢

NOTE: Order above from Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

d) Segregation and the Schools, ... 25¢
e) The Races of Mankind . . . . . 25¢
f) The Negro in America . . . . . 25¢

NOTE: Order from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th St., New York, N.Y.

g) Now is the Time, by Lillian Smith. . pocket edition 25¢

NOTE: Order from Dell Publishing Co., 261 Fifth Ave New York 16, N.Y.

3. Keep up with all proposed State legislation with regard to the Supreme Court Decision. After prayerful and careful consideration let your legislators know your judgment with regard to such measures.

4. Form small conversation groups to discuss the Supreme Court Decision and its implications for your own immediate community. Ask a well-informed Negro school teacher, doctor, nurse, or lawyer to meet with you and participate in your conversations.

5. If your city or town or county has no interracial groups already functioning, make plans for the formation of such a group - perhaps for the beginning of a "Council of Human Relations" - which will be composed of representatives of various church, civic, professional, and labor organizations of both races. **

6. Begin now to study issues involved in the Supreme Court decision without waiting for specific Supreme Court directives.

7. Be specific in your studies. For example, find out how school district lines are drawn at present in your own city or county. In the light of school-age population and available buildings, how would they need logically be re-drawn in any de-segregation plan? With these facts before you determine which schools would continue to serve Negro children by reason of their location, and which would continue to serve white children. Then concentrate your efforts on studying specific problems in the areas which would have large numbers of both races.

8. Study other recommended "things we can do now" given in various publications listed under V-2, above.

9. As Christian women, let each of us earnestly seek God's guidance and help through prayer.

Recommendations from Workshop on Christian Social Relations

Annual Meeting United Church Women of Alabama

Anniston, Ala., March 8, c. 1955

General

1. If you have not already done so, please send the name of your ~~[illegible]~~ chairman of Christian Social Relations of your local Council, and the name of your chairman of t e

a) That we may lift ourselves out of the fog of tradition and see the world with new eyes and new understanding, as the expression of a loving God who is Creator and Father of us all.

b) That we may rid ourselves of the fear of shadows by taking an honest and appraising look at the anxieties and taboos by which we have allowed our minds and hearts to become enslaved.

c) That God may help us to see clearly the "ultimate right" in human relations and that He may give us wisdom and courage to begin now to move in the direction of that right.

---

* Unless otherwise indicated, order from General Department of United Church Women, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

** If your would like some practical suggestions for the formation of such a group, write to Miss Roberta Morgan, Coordinating Council of Jefferson County, Y.W.C.A., 23rd and 3rd, Birmingham, Ala.

Phone
76836

2422 15th Ave South
Birmingham, Ala.
March 1, 1955

Dearest Mrs. Tilly

Thank you again for the wonderfully inspiring meeting. I got a lot of good ideas for action as well as a new lease of life which can come only from association with like-minded and like-spirited folks. Thank you for your participation in discussions and your closing remarks. You are high on my list of modern, "latter-day" saints, and I am grateful that I know you.

I got away without giving you a list of your publications which I should like to have for the annual meeting of Alabama United Church Women which meets in Anniston next Tues and Wed. (March 8,9, I think it is) This is therefore a rush order, and I guess it will be best to send it to me at the meeting. Please enclose a statement with what you send because I want to distribute your leaflet free of charge if I can afford it. Here is what I want:

✓ 225 copies of Tilly's Christian Conscience and The Supreme Court Decision.
✓ 50 copies of my worship meditation (if you still have the stencils)
✓ 15 copies of Changing Patterns in the New South
15 copies of Lillian's Smith's Now is the Time (if you are handling this)
Several copies of any material you have which gives suggestions for the formation of community councils or other similar groups.

Send to me as follows:

Mrs. C.E. Tatum
Annual Meeting United Church Women,
First Methodist Church
Anniston, Alabama.

Sent 3/1/55
Mrs
79 parcel post
60 Special Delivery

Thank you and love,

Noreen

MRS. THOMAS DIXON CONNELL
ROUTE 4, BOX 636
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

March 2, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Lilly
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Lilly,

I want to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to attend the meeting of February 28 and 29.

Both Mrs. Goldsmith and I have already had an opportunity to give something of what we received. You may be sure we both were happy over the chance to give to others some

MRS. THOMAS DIXON CONNELL
ROUTE 4, BOX 636
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

of our inspiring information.

I do expect to use the findings in many ways and again want to say "thank you" for letting me share in such a fellowship.

Sincerely,

Clyde Connell

Georgia
Christian Women's Fellowship
MRS. JAMES R. BEACH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
3852 DRURY DRIVE
MACON, GEORGIA

March 3, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Let me express appreciation for the very excellent meeting which you held in Atlanta February 24-25. It was revealing to me and greatly beneficial. I am on my way to Indianapolis for a week's meeting of the Executive Secretaries and Presidents of the states in our women's department of our Communion, the Disciples. I am quite pleased that I shall be able to make a report of your fine meeting during that time. I find that our women lag far behind the Methodists and many of the others. It is time that we take healthy and vigorous action.

I regret that I had to leave Atlanta last Thursday after the evening session. My husband was in the hospital in Savannah following an operation, and I was called to take him home on Friday. Therefore, I hesitate to even turn in expenses as it was impossible for me to stay through all the meeting even though you have indicated that they would be cared for. My total expense including travel, meals, and taxi was $8.42. If you have the funds and feel justified, you may send the check to cover. If you feel, however, hesitant concerning this, I shall take care of it myself. I hope that you will send the findings to me as soon as they are completed.

Expressing gratitude again for being able to participate and with appreciation for your exceptional contribution to the Christian welfare of humanity, I am

Most sincerely,

Ann Beach

Mrs. James R. Beach

Check sent
3/8/55
KS

March 9, 1955

Mrs. C.C. Clark
Box 1201
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Clark:

I was grieviously disappointed when you did not appear at our conference but decided the rainy weather prevented the plane from taking off from Jackson.

I regret you didn't come on any way for my conversation with you at Charlotte was really a confirmation of the invitation. We will most certainly send you the program of action the women worked out and some excerpts from the minutes in the next few days.

It is quite a satisfaction to me to know of the splendid work you are doing in the trying hours the people of Mississippi are facing today. With every good wish to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Box 1201
Jackson, Mississippi
March 2, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your communication of February 18 regarding the February 24-25 meeting in Atlanta reached me only yesterday. I cancelled my reservations on the 21st since I had heard nothing further than the telephone call from you. I am quite certain the mailing must have gone astray as it had " notify" written on it with a pointed towrad your return address.

I hope the meeting turned out satisfactorily and you have some clearer directives for procedure. If there is to be proceedings from the meeting, I would certa nly like to have them.

Cordially,

Lelia B. Clark

Mrs. C. C. Clark

Box 1201
Jackson, Miss.

January 29, 1955

Dear Mrs. Clark:

This is a most urgent S. O. S. to you, the most important S. O. S. I have ever sent to any one.

On February 24 and 25, here in Atlanta, there will be a meeting of church women of the South, leaders of Protestant, Jewish and Catholic faiths, to look at the serious problems growing out of the Supreme Court decision, to find what we and do in this situation and to find the spiritual power, courage and wisdom for the task.

We need you here desperately, and I hope you will find it possible to be with us. Of course, your transportation and entertainment will be cared for.

You are thoroughly familiar with what is happening in Mississippi and how it has spread to Alabama and right now this evil economic sanction has reached South Georgia counties. Two Negroes have already been killed.

Enclosed you will find a sheet that gives further information .

I am hoping with all my heart that you can come. I know of no one who could be of more assistance to us than you who not only knows the facts but has had the courage to lift your voice in protest.

Pleading for you to be with us February 24 and 25, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Please wire your answer collect.

MET:MR

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

March 9, 1955

Mrs. E.U. Robinson
675 N. Water Street
Callatin, Tenn.

Dear Ruth:

I hope you're entirely over the flu and its complications ere this time. Someone told me you had been bes with reactions to our meeting at Charlotte and I hope this has not added to your illness. You were brave and right and that, of course, is a satisfaction to all of us who work in the field of human relations.

We regret so much that you could not be with us February 24th and 25th. Mrs. Wilson and her secretaries measured up in a big way and made us proud of our WSCS and its program of Christian Social Relations.

In a day or two I will send you the program of action worked out and some excerpts from the minutes. I would appreciate hearing from you about your physical condition.

Love,

Dorothy Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

(46)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA38 CTB222

1955 FEB 23 PM 12 52

CT GTC008 PD=GALLATIN TENN 23 1142AMC= ATLANTA

MRS M E TILLY=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL WESLEY MEMORIAL BLDG ATLA=

ILL WITH FLU COMPLICATIONS. REGRET INABILITY TO ATTEND MEETINGS=

RUTH C ROBINSON=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 17, 1955

Mrs. E.U. Robinson
675 N. Water Street
Gallatin, Tenn.

Dear Ruth:

I know you're in the depths of work and anxiety over the convocation and perhaps will not have time to read this letter but for fear I will fail to give you the information you will need about the conference on the 24th and 25th, I am writing it and you can put it in your file.

Dates: February 24-25th, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Just as soon as the convocation is over please begin thinking in terms of what should come out of the Atlanta conference. I regret to say that Mrs. Wilson has written she will not be able to be with us. I will see you in Charlotte but know you will have no time to discuss the meeting here.

With love and best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

December 28, 1954

Mrs. E.U. Robinson
675 N. Water Street
Gallatin, Tenn.

Dear Ruth:

It was most gracious of you to give me those hours in Nashville amid your heavy schedule of buying furniture for the new home and your Christmas shopping. I want to thank you and say that I thoroughly enjoyed the hours with you.

I came home to find that one of the foundations sent a check to the Southern Regional Council for the work with the church women. This makes it possible to have another conference and now I'm trying to find a date. Look over your schedule and see what dates you can hold. I have written to Thelma and will write to the leadership of other denominations. This will be a two-day conference and I will have the funds for travel and hotel. Surely never before has it been more important for Southern church women to get together to find a common program and a united voice to lift our South on a higher plane of human relations. As it was Southern women who rid the South of lynching so it must be the Southern church women who will pave the way for obedience to the Supreme Court decision on the schools.

I will see you at the Jurisdiction meeting in Charlotte. In the meantime watch your dates for me.

Love and best wishes,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly

MET/rnf

March 9, 1955

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Pres.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Clement:

We are deeply grateful for what you did for our women at their conference on the Supreme Court decision.

I regret very much that we don't have a full recording of your speech. It is a story that in part could be repeated in any city that would dare and I hope these women will work towards a goal of Negro representation on the school boards. I think it presents a challenge, too, to the Negro leadership of the South, to think in terms of presenting candidates for school board places.

Please accept our thanks, not only for the time you gave to us, but for the wonderful story that we'll always cherish.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 9, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am pleased to accept your invitation to speak at your Women's meeting on the evening of February 24 at All Saints Church on my experiences on the Board of Education.

Looking forward to being with you and with kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:c

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

February 7, 1955

Dr. Rufus Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Clement:

I called you for several days only to find you were out of town and now I will be leaving myself -- hence, this letter rather than a telephone conversation.

On February 24th and 25th there will be a conference of church women of the three faiths from the Southern states where tensions are the highest over the Supreme Court decision. The meetings will be held at All Saints Church in Atlanta. At the evening session, 7:30 on the 24th, would it be possible for you to be with us and talk to us about your experiences on the school board of Atlanta? I believe one way in which church women can help in integration is to work for Negro membership on the school boards. Bishop Shaw has appointed Mrs. Clement to represent the AME Zion Church and it would be nice to have both of you there together. We will meet in the parrish house.

Please phone if you find it possible to accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

OFFICE PHONE 8268

RESIDENCE PHONE 7729

Cumberland Methodist Church

Florence, South Carolina

J. W. CURRY, PASTOR
163 SOUTH COIT STREET

January 25, 1955 -

JAN 27 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks for your kind invitation to attend the meeting of Church women on February 24th and 25th. I plan to attend. It is good to know Miss Thelma Stevens will be there.

Sincerely yours,
Willa Curry
(Mrs. J. W.)

Coming

January 10, 1955

Mrs. John W. Curry
163 S. Court Street
Florence, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Curry:

We feel sure you are well aware of the tensions in the South at the present time and of the activities of the Citizens Councils. We of the Southern Regional Council are so concerned we are calling a meeting of women church leaders from the South to face the issues and to work out a program of action.

This conference will be in Atlanta, on February 24th and 25th, and we trust you will find it convenient to be with us. There will be funds for your travel and hotel expenses while you are here.

I am glad to tell you that Miss Thelma Stevens will be with us. We would appreciate it if you would advise us at an early date if you will be with us on February 24th and 25th.

With every good wish to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

March 9, 1955

Mrs. Charles Johnson
1700 Meharry Blvd.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I was very much disappointed that you could not be with us February 24th and 25th. I really needed you. We are at present getting together a copy of our findings and minutes of the meetings which will be sent to you. In every respect the meeting was a satisfying experience.

To begin with, we had a serious disappointment because we thought we could all be housed at the Waluhaje Apartments. But the housing authorities have put a check on it, and ruled that the Waluhaje cannot take transients as guests. I had felt that an experience of living together would be a valuable part of our conference.

With every good wish to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

1700 McHenry Blvd.

Feb 16. 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly.

Please make a reservation for me with some of the women. I think Mrs. Benj. Mayes might like to have me. Esther Stamats and I have been room mates. Anything you arrange will be satisfactory.

Marie B. Jo[illegible]son

NASHVILLE
FEB 16
7 PM
1955
TENN.

NEW HOPE FOR HE
--- SUPPORT
THE HEART F

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly.
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Room
432

Sent sheet of instructions - Jan 29

January 19, 1955

Mrs. Charles Johnson
1700 Meharry Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I was delighted to open my mail and find that it is possible for you to be with us on February 24th and 25th.

Through the efforts of Dr. Johnson, The Whitney Foundation gave the Southern Regional Council a gift of $1000 for this conference. It is all too small a sum, as you may know, for a southwide conference so we are using it in the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and South Caroline. Of course, we want people from other states if they can find the funds for travel and hotel expense. I admit, this looks like discrimination but a state like Tennessee, having had in it you and Dr. Johnson, is not so full of antagonism to the Supreme Court decision.

We are writing to the list you gave us as we are to others and inviting them to come to the conference just hoping they can find funds in their budgets to bring them here. I am explaining this to you so that if any of your women come from Tennessee and find that those from Mississippi have some funds towards their travel they will understand. This also sounds like we are rewarding prejudice but it's not that. We're so afraid that the women from the "bad" states will be unable to come for lack of funds that we are supplementing what they do have to spend.

When I was in Nashville I had a conference with Mrs. John T. McCall. I hope she will come to the meeting for she is one of the most courageous women I've met and would be of infinite help to us.

Rejoicing that you will be with us, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 11, 1955

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
C/O Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

On February 24th and 25th, we are having here in Atlanta a meeting of church women of the South to face the serious issues of this day. It would bring joy to all of us if you were to find it possible to be with us.

This meeting is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, the various church denominations and the Y.W.C.A. Miss Esther Stamats of United Church Women will be with us.

Please let me hear from you at an early date and I hope you will be able to inform us that you will be with us. With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

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1700 MEHARRY BLVD.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

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MRS. ALBERT LYONS, JR.
3456 KINGSTON PARK DRIVE
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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MRS. OSCAR NELSON
3601 HAMPTON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WEST
MRS. CHARLES M. HENDERSON
4041 N. WALNUT GROVE CIRCLE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

United Church Women of Tennessee

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am excited about the prospect of the meeting which you describe! I want to come and shall begin immediately to make plans to that end.

Please send an invitation to my State President, Mrs. Hilda Lyons, 3456 Kingston Park Drive, Knoxville; my Regional President, Mrs. Oscar Nelson, 3601 Hampton Avenue; my local President, Mrs. John T. McCall, 3728 West End Avenue, and, of course, Miss Louise Young.

Minor letter 1/26/55

R-20873

With best wishes,

Marie B. Johnson

March 9, 1955

Mrs. J.L. Alford
Covington, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Alford:

Your presence at our conference of church women meant more to me than the presence of anyone else. The job of human relations here in the South is largely the responsibility of Baptist and Methodist women and this is especially true in our own state. I'm deeply grateful to you for fitting this conference into your heavy schedule.

In a few days you will receive the program of action and excerpts from the minutes, and a copy will also be sent to Mrs. Martin.

In this morning's paper, I see a notice of your state conference at Thomasville. I want you to know I will be thinking of you during those days. I wish for you a most successful state convention.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Baptist Woman's Missionary Union Baptist Building, 291 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

2-13-55

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Another engagement prevents me attending the afternoon session February 24th, but I expect to be there by 9:30 A.M. February 25th for that days sessions to represent Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. D. Alford

COVINGTON, GA
FEB 1
8 AM
1965

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave N. E
Atlanta 3 Georgia

February 7, 1955

Mrs. J.I. Alford
Covington, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Alford:

Mrs. George Martin, president of your Woman's Missionary Union, has talked with you about our conference of church women here in Atlanta, on February 24th and 25th.

This letter is to extend further invitation to you and to give you some information. We are enclosing two sheets that will give you further information about the conference.

We hope you will find it entirely convenient to be with us as we certainly do need the help and thinking of your Missionary Union.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf
encl.2

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

March 9, 1955

Miss Thelma Stevens
Woman's Division of Christian
Service
Methodist Board of Missions
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Thelma:

What would I have done without you at our meeting of church women? You pulled us back on line many times. We certainly appreciate your great vision of what we should do. It is well to have you way out in front leading us and urging us on.

Noreen Dunn has started to work in Alabama and we sent to her quite a lot of material to be used at the annual meeting of the United Church Women of Alabama. I talked with her over the phone and she said this will be a preparation for a statewide conference of the two races and the three faiths on the Supreme Court decision.

I was delighted to see that you looked so well. With love and best wishes to you and Lottie, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

FEB 3 1955

February 1, 1955

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EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of January 19 confirming the plans for the meeting in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th. I shall be there. Will you please make a reservation for me at the hotel where other members of the group will likely be staying. Have the confirmation sent to my office from the hotel, if that is not asking too much of you.

I shall arrive the morning of the 24th and leave the night of the 25th.

It will be wonderful to see you in Charlotte. I hope we will have opportunity for a little visit while there. Perhaps we can talk over a good many things that are important at this point.

With my love and gratitude, I am

Hurriedly yours,

Thelma

TS:dh

Green Copy

January 19, 1955

Miss Thelma Stevens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Thelma:

Our conference is shaping up rather well. It will be at All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, and will begin at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and end at soon on the 25th. There will be an evening conference.

Do you want us to make a hotel reservation for you?

Did the Woman's Division accept the prepared statement you had culled from the World Council report. I need to know this because I will want to use it in our conference. Please be thinking about this conference and give me suggestions. I think I told you we want an action program to come out of it.

I will see you in Charlotte and if possible would like to have breakfast with you one morning while there. Hope you are growing stronger each day.

With love,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

December 29, 1954

Miss Thelma Stevens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Thelma:

I find now that I will be in New York Wednesday and Thursday, January 5th and 6th. I would like to see you early Wednesday morning it at all possible. I think it will not take too long a while for the conference. I will certainly be merciful as I know you're getting ready for the meeting in Cincinnati. I am leaving here by plane at 2:40 pm Tuesday. A letter by return mail would reach me here before I leave. I will arrive in New York on Tuesday afternoon and will be registered at the Prince George Hotel.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

December 28, 1954

Miss Thelma Stevens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Thelma:

The Whitney Foundation has given me funds that make it possible to bring together the women church leadership in the South again and the purpose of this letter is to find your open dates for I feel it would be most necessary to have you with us. I will have ready for such a meeting the pronouncements of the overhead church bodies on the Supreme Court decision and the reactions at the grass roots. Also all the information we can gather about this pernicious organization called Citizens Committee. I hope that out of a two-day conference we might find a unified program of education that would be carried on jointly by the various denominations. In some respects this crisis in the South is the most serious one we have faced I suppose since the days of Reconstruction but in other ways it presents a challenge that stirs you to action as no mild threat could arouse action.

There is some probability of my being in New York in the next few days. If so, I will call you and discuss all of it with you. I hope you had a much needed rest and a happy time during Christmas. A heart full of love from Mr. Tilly and myself.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

March 10, 1955

Dr. Harry Richardson
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Richardson:

I'm truly indebted to you for your help at our church women's conference.

I'm sure the women will never forget the story you gave at the end of your worship services -- the story of the little girl and the businessman who was determined he would no nothing for the Negro school.

I appreciate the fact that you thought this conference of enough importance, and it was, to leave your district superintendents to come to us. This is not the first time you have helped me and it's not going to be the last time, I'm sure. Thanks for all of it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

March 11, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Ashley
1611 Drake Street
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

Thank you so much for your letter just received.

I will reach Ocala by plane at 11:30 a.m. on Friday, March 18th, and will leave by bus sometime that afternoon for Orlando. I do not know bus schedules, so if you arrange a meeting you can take the bus schedule into consideration. I do not have to reach Orlando at any particular time.

Looking forward to seeing you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

11:30

United Church Women of Florida

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P. O. Box 898
Clewiston, Florida

March 9 1955
16 11 Drake
Ocala, Fla.

Mrs. M. E. Lilly
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Lilly:

Just as I sat down to write you expressing appreciation for the meeting in Atlanta your note came saying you were coming to Florida. I would like very much for you to stop by on March 18th Friday and would like to attempt to get some leaders together. Please drop me a card as to when you will arrive and at what time the meeting could be held. If you wanted to stay over night I would be glad to have you as guest in my home.

Please bring with you material (or mail) on forming a Community Council on Human Relations, and I will pay for it when I know the amount.

The meeting in Atlanta was most helpful and gave us renewed strength and courage to do our best at a difficult task. Please say "Thank you" to the Southern Regional Co. for me.

Hoping to see you soon

I am

Most Sincerely

Mary Ashley
(Mrs) L. S. Ashley

11 1955

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
624 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

March 14, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of March 10.

Mrs. Tatum has called me and we have been trying to find the time mutually convenient for both of us to talk. It appears now that we shall not be able to get together until I return from a field trip at the end of the month. You may be sure, however, that I will be glad to do whatever I can to help. In the meantime I am trying to write an article for one of the national publications on the Citizens Councils which I hope to have completed by the time I return.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

Dictated March 11, 1955.

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Official Organ: The Crisis

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February 8, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
N.A.A.C.P.
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 4th Avenue, N.
Birmingham 3, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

This is to confirm our conversation in Nashville.

I will be at the Tutwyler Hotel on the 10th of February and if there are any changes in our schedule for the evening you may call me there.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
624 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

January 21, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As Mrs. Hurley is out of the city for about a week, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter relative to your expected arrival in Birmingham, Wednesday, February 9. I shall call it to her attention promptly on her return.

Since Mrs. Hurley indicated in her letter of January 18, she will be in the city during the entire week of February 7, I believe if you would set a date and time that is convenient for you, she would arrange her schedule accordingly. In any event I am sure that you will hear from her when she returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel W. Spencer
Mabel W. Spencer
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

S/

BUY N.A.A.C.P. CHRISTMAS SEALS
Official Organ: The Crisis

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
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SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
624 Masonic Temple Building
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BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

January 18, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work
Southern Regional
Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In acknowledgment of your letter which we received today, this is to advise that I expect to be in the city during the entire week of February 7. I would be very happy to have the opportunity to talk with you further.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Hurley
Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

BUY N.A.A.C.P. CHRISTMAS SEALS
Official Organ: The Crisis

163 S. Coit St.
Florence, S.C.
March 14, 1955

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

May I sincerely thank you for the opportunity of sharring in the workshop, "Fellowship of the Concerned". The experiences which were mine during this workshop were deep and far-reaching, as well as truly encouraging .

Since being home, I have had chance to study the materials secured while there. I will be able to use so much of it in t e department of Christian Social Relations our our jurisdiction.

Thanks again. May God's richest blessings be yours.

Very Sincerely,

Willa Curry
(Mrs. Jr.)

Covington Georgia

Baptist Woman's Missionary Union ~~Baptist Building, 291 Peachtree Street, N. E.~~, Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Trevor,

Thank you for your gracious note. It was good to hear from you, and your last remarks were particularly impressive to me.

The Baptist churches each set their course of action in any matter, particularly pertaining to affiliations, and political matters. Our program is not planned for discussion groups, but long has the theme "Come Carry Children Home" been worked on and indirectly our goals will be lead of God to bring out justice, brotherhood, etc.

Love

Owen Alford

COVINGTON, GA.
MAR 11
4-PM

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Return to Mrs. Tilly

923 Sorrento Rd,
Jacksonville, Fla.
March 18, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 25 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:-

Your letter of March 14th received and also the separate envelope with "the Fellowship of the Concerned", February 24- 25th. Thank you for these important reminders of our meeting in Atlanta.

I hope to have a speaker on the Supreme Court decision at our annual meeting of United Church Women in May. We are working on that at present.

Through our (Jacksonville) Council of United Church Women this subject is being discussed in small groups and helpful information presented for there study. We now have a Negro Lawyer running for a Council seat in our City election this spring and we are doing all we possibly can as a Council and as individuals to get him elected.

In our individual church we are helping pay the tuition for this years High School graduate Negro girl to take a three years nursing course in Brewster Hospital here and to become a full fledged R.N. We are caring for 16 small Negro Children in the Parental Home in Jacksonville furnishing clothes, shoes, books and toys at Christmas time. We expect to organize an intergroup prayer service within the month beginning with a few in several sections of our city.

It is my earnest prayer and hope that this work will grow and bring helpful lasting results soon.

Thanking you for your letter and interest in our work here in Florida and especially Jacksonville.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Henry

Mrs. J.B.Henry
Intergroup Work
Florida Synodical
Women's Work

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NEWSPAPER EXCERPTS

Editorial, The Birmingham News, March 16,1954

MODERNIZING OUR POLICE FORCE More and more cities of Alabama and the rest of the South are employing women and Negroes on the police force. For some time Birmingham has held the conspicuous position of being the only city of its size in the South which does not use Negroes on its police force. Nor does it use women as police.

Tuscaloosa has now employed 12 women, three of them Negroes, as school traffic officers. The women will be in uniform, and will be stationed at strategic school corners during certain hours each school day. The Negro women will be used in the vicinity of Negro schools.

It is the almost universal experience of cities that have tried Negroes on their police forces that the plan is worth while. Crime among Negroes generally drops when Negro officers are stationed in Negro districts.

The use of women as police officers is widespread. And women traffic directors are stationed around schools in more than a hundred cities of the nation.

When will Birmingham get up to date?

Editorial, The Montgomery Advertiser, March 20, 1955

COMPULSORY RACE MIXING IN PUBLIC PARKS DECREED If the court rules that segregation violates the Constitution despite the equality of the separate schools for white and colored, that is going to cause the Lord-knows-what. But such a decision would presumably affect more than Alabama's schools. Presumably it would likewise affect other public facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, golf courses, auditoriums, public toilets, community houses and athletic stadiums. (From the Advertiser, Aug. 11, 1953.)

Such has come to pass, as could be easily predicted. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and the Carolinas ruled last week that segregation in public parks and playgrounds was just as unlawful as school segregation.

The court's unanimous opinion was written by Judge John J. Parker, who originally upheld segregation in South Carolina schools. Parker's opinion made it plain that his court was now ruling against segregation because such was the law as construed by the U.S. Supreme Court. Accepting the reality of the Supreme Court's decision, no one can quarrel with the logic of Parker's conformity.

Here in Alabama we are in no need at all of any more segregation problems as we already have more than we can say grade over. Yet we may as well brace for the inevitable complications of segregation in all publicly owned facilities.

Government at all levels in Alabama has been laggard in providing facilities of all kinds for the third of our population that is Negro. And now, in view of our hope that we can hasten to equalize all facilities for white and colored and then obey the race mixing law as faithfully and devotedly as we did the prohibition law, we are going to pay a penalty for our previous sluggishness by the requirement of sudden, universal equalization.

The problem as to parks and similar facilities is not so grevious as that in the schools because, if it must be so, we can dispense with them for an indefinite time.

(continued)

But the ultimate final scope of the Supreme Court's school decision is still speculative. For example, The Richmond Times-Dispatch observes:

Since the present court went to such lengths in its decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, there are those who fear that it will carry the "theory of state action" to the even greater length of holding ultimately that any corporation, such as a hotel, with a state charter, or any partnership or company owned by a single individual, which has any sort of authorization from the state, would likewise be construed to be covered by the theory of "state action," and hence would be forbidden by the court to operate under a policy of segregation.

From the Birmingham Post-Herald, column "This Morning" by John Temple Graves

March 18, 1955 The sin of "conformity" is getting itself lectured by Adlai.

Here's hoping he means not only the conservative conformists of long ago but the rampant conformers to so-called liberal party lines today.

These are now our most conforming conformists.

Taboo, taboo!

An ultimate in something or other is the Southern Regional Council's charge of "a concerted attempt by official leadership in the South to stamp out independent thought and stifle all dissent with respect to school segregation," making it "imperative that responsible Southerners confirm that fact that vast numbers of us will not defy the United States Constitution, the teachings of our religion and the prevailing opinions of the free world."

A taboo operates the other way. Many of us who believe segregation among the masses of the two races in the South is both a police and a biological necessity find ourselves looked down the nose at these days. We may not be stifled, but we are certainly high-hatted by people who, without actually opposing us, indicate disgust that so vulgar a subject should even be mooted.

And the politicians who in other days were always bringing the question in, are hell-bent now with all possible dodge and double-talk, to keep it out.

The Council could have spokem its piece for desegregation more honestly than with this round-about and ridiculous talk of "stifling dissent."

Speaking of "prevailing opinions of the free world," (also "decent respect for the opinions of mankind") this column here and now backs down on criticism of television's "Peter Pan."

I'm too outnumbered to breathe.

March 22, 1955 A Wisconsin Negro editor has called four Southern "liberal editors" to task, undertaking to put them on the spot for desegregation. But the four don't fit in the same file.

Jonathan Daniels is a man of letters and politics, not a philosopher at all. Hodding Carter is a Conveniently Confused Liberal. Virginius Dabney is a small "l" liberal in the noble original sense.

Harry Ashmore is the only one of the four entitled to be called simply a Liberal.

March 19, 1955 Robert Armstrong Andrews, Southern regional chairman of the International Design Conference, writes from Edisto Island, S.C., to marvel that I could find Hodding Carter confused in his picture of the South to the nation. He has known Hodding "for 20 years and there are few men who think straighter or have more courage."

What I had in mind was that Editor Carter seems to take the Southern position on the race question and yet to be less than willing to do anything about it, preferring when we need friends to make horrendous reports.

March 17, 1955 Fortunately for the Democratic Party in Alabama its efforts to destroy itself won't work. There's no known way of forcing a primary voter to vote for the devil in November if the devil is nominee. Judge Mayfield's proposal that voters be required to register in the party name won't do it, certainly -- even though, as Tom Abernethy points out, it shows increasing Fair Deal Democratic nervousness. You would be just as free as ever to vote your convictions in the general election.

Like mortals who would destroy themselves with atomic fissions and fusions, the State Democratic Committee would destroy its state party if it could with atomic force against half the members. It would obligate all Democrats always to vote for all nominees, and approximately half of us aren't made like that.

"Please continue to speak your piece -- against Folsomism -- against desegregation -- and for Ike," writes Birminham's George H. Chappell.

It's a promise.

PROGRAM DIVISION
Evelyn L. Green, Secretary

DEPARTMENTS
Christian Growth
Janie McCutchen, Director
Publications
Mrs. Ben Knox, Director
Leader Development
Annie Tait Jenkins, Director

Board of Women's Work

Janie W. McGaughey, Executive Secretary
Mary S. Quidor, Treasurer

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

March 21, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We received your letter March 15th and this morning we have copy of the gleanings from the meeting February 24-25. We appreciate what you have done to make possible these findings from that group and, again, want to assure you of our appreciation of the privilege of sharing in those sessions. We believe that you will be interested in seeing a summary of the reactions of our own women and when that is prepared I would like to send you a copy which you can regard as confidential.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ:ms

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

February 28, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We want to say again how much we appreciate the opportunity which you gave to eleven of our women of the church in attending the conference at All Saints last week. It was a stimulating experience and an encouraging one and even though we as a group might not have come through with a blueprint for action nor did we do that in our small denominational group, yet that does not, indeed, mean that many things will not come out as a result of those sessions. I am writing, today, to the women who carry responsibility in our own denominational work who were here with us, asking for their reactions to the conference and listing things which each thinks she can start carrying out in her own synod, and then we of our Staff want to have a conference with Dr. Calhoun thinking further into the implications of such an experience for our own Church and Women's Work particularly.

You were most gracious in all that you did and exceedingly generous, and we thank you for your continued courageous guidance in some of these matters of real concern in our community life today.

May you be strengthened and used even more richly in the future.

Sincerely your friend,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ:ms

March 23, 1955

Mrs. Donald R. Poole
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Poole:

Remembering your contribution to our conference of 1953, we regretted very much that you did not find it possible to be with us at our meeting of church women on February 24th and 25th.

The Lutheran Church was represented by Mrs. Paul Renz and Mrs. C.C. Carpenter.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the gleanings from the conference. You will see we did not go very far in planning our program of work, but the reports coming in now show that the women have found the courage and daring to go much further than they thought they could.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

FEB 3 1955

THE WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE
GEORGIA-ALABAMA SYNOD
OF THE
UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

February 2, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Many thanks for your letter of January 29, and for the invitation to attend another conference of women church leaders of the south.

I deeply regret that I shall not be able to be in Atlanta on February 24 and 25, and so must decline your gracious invitation. I should very much like, however, to have the Lutheran women of the south represented at this meeting. I am writing today to one of our leaders in Atlanta, asking if she will be able to attend in my place some, if not all, of these sessions. Any representation that we may have, therefore, will be local and there will be no expense involved.

Again many thanks for your kind and generous offer. It is my earnest prayer that much good will come out of this conference.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy M. Poole

Dorothy M. Poole
(Mrs. Donald R.)

January 29, 1955

Mrs. Donald Poole
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Poole:

We wrote to you on December 28, inviting you to a leadership Conference here in Atlanta of church women. You must not have received our letter, hence this note with the enclosures.

We hope you will come. We have funds for your travel and entertainment.

Please let me know by return mail. If it is impossible for you to come, it is important for us to know, so someone else may use the funds.

I'll say, however, we hope you will be with us February 24 and 25. We have a block of rooms engaged at the Biltmore Hotel, which is very near All Saints' Church.

We will appreciate a quick answer.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

December 28, 1954

Mrs. Donald Poole
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Poole:

The time has come again for the leaders of the church women to come together to face the reactions of the South to ~~against~~ the Supreme Court decision. You were such a help to us at our meeting in '53, we hope you will be with us when we meet after the first of the year. We're sending out letters to the various leaders to find open dates. I would very much appreciate it if you would give me the open dates you have through February, March and April.

I hope you had a lovely Christmas and I send my best wishes to you as you lead the Lutheran women of Georgia and Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly

MET/rnf

March 24, 1955

Mrs. P.E. Cunningham
Box 703
Vicksburg, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Cunningham:

This is to thank you for sending Mrs. Dean to our conference of church women. She made a good contribution to the discussions and told us something of the problems you face. I too realize these problems and leave it to your wisdom as to how they may be worked out.

Under separate cover I am sending you gleanings from the conference.

With deep appreciation for your courage, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Vice-President
Mrs. J. W. Clarke
Utica, Miss.

President
Mrs. P. E. Cunningham
Box 703
Vicksburg, Miss.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. Stanley Wilson
2212 15th St.
Meridian, Miss.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

Treasurer
MRS. B. M. STEVENS
Richton, Mississippi

The Mississippi Conference

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MRS. M. W. KIRKPATRICK
113 Patton Avenue
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
MRS. J. C. WHEELESS
Port Gibson, Miss.

Spiritual Life
MRS. C. S. HUDSPETH
213 W. North Side Drive
Jackson, Miss.

Childrens Work
MRS. O. I. PLUNKETT
Box 1401
Pascagoula, Miss.

Youth Work
MRS. W. M. COURSEY
Raleigh, Miss.

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MRS. C. S. SCHULTZ
Box 28
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Missionary Personnel
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Marion, Miss.

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730 Hooker Street
Jackson, Miss.

Status of Women
MRS. JOHN CIRLOT
Moss Point, Miss.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MRS. E. MOORE
Philadelphia, Miss.

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Meridian, Miss.

Seashore District
MRS. A. L. MAY
2114 W. Beach
Biloxi, Miss.

Vicksburg District
MRS. J. D. UPSHAW
Louise, Miss.

Vicksburg, Miss.
Jan. 21, 1955.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Your letter reached me more than a month ago and I have delayed answering, as prayer is about all I can count on as a guide in a time like this.

No, I feel positive now that for the present, we can not afford to have anyone travel through, or hold meetings in the Conference.

It is very difficult to explain but as best I can I'll try. It isn't what people say or do in the open that you can count on. It is what goes on under cover.

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2114 W. Beach
Biloxi, Miss.

Vicksburg District
MRS. J. D. UPSHAW
Louise, Miss.

Things you feel so sure of you would stake your life, yet you have no proof. I will enclose a clipping from the front page of my afternoon paper and I think you will understand exactly what I mean by my above statement.

What we have won is won. But we can not afford to loose it by feeding the fires of anger that are in our midst.

Life and property will be destroyed and I can't take that responsibility.

I have just gotten home from four days in Jackson. We held our Executive meeting (for the conference)

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
BOX 703, VICKSBURG, MISS.

PRESIDENT
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 ARLINGTON, NATCHEZ, MISS.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANK M. CROSS
DECATUR, MISS.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

TREASURER
MRS. C. E. MULLINS
BUDE, MISSISSIPPI

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436 MARSHALL STREET
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MRS. EUGENE W. ULMER
115 NORTH FIFTH STREET
McCOMB, MISSISSIPPI

STUDENT WORK
MRS. JESSE H. GRAHAM
2100 - 25TH AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

YOUTH WORK
MRS. ELLIS W. SCOTT
KREOLE, MISSISSIPPI

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. OLIVER BELL
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206 - 32ND AVENUE
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FORTERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

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730 HOOKER STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MERIDIAN DISTRICT
MRS. B. P. FORT
804 - 23RD AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

SEASHORE DISTRICT
MRS. W. A. WELCH
451 QUERENS STREET
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

VICKSBURG DISTRICT
MRS. J. D. UPSHAW
LOUISE, MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Conference

and then two days for "Retreat".

We made gains on both occasions. People attended both meetings who came from our disturbed areas. They were met with love, kindness, and firmness.

They saw every woman of my Conference Executive Body re-affirm her faith in the stand we had taken by ratifying the Charter of Racial Policies.

There hearts were melted more than once as Mrs. G. Ernest Thomas (our Retreat leader) pleaded for Christ-like living.

Somehow, I believe that Jesus wants it done this way. We'll just keep stating what is right and

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
BOX 703, VICKSBURG, MISS.

PRESIDENT
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 ARLINGTON, NATCHEZ, MISS.

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DECATUR, MISS.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

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MRS. J. W. CLARK
UTICA, MISSISSIPPI

SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. HERBERT H. LESTER
2005 TERRY ROAD
JACKSON, 3, MISSISSIPPI

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
MRS. EUGENE W. ULMER
115 NORTH FIFTH STREET
McCOMB, MISSISSIPPI

STUDENT WORK
MRS. JESSE H. GRAHAM
2100 - 29TH AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

YOUTH WORK
MRS. ELLIS W. SCOTT
KREOLE, MISSISSIPPI

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. OLIVER BELL
BOX 771
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SUPPLY WORK
MRS. C. H. HUTTO
163 LYNN AVENUE
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. E. E. DEEN
206 - 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. GLEN RUSH
FORTERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

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730 HOOKER STREET
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MERIDIAN DISTRICT
MRS. B. P. FORT
804 - 23RD AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

SEASHORE DISTRICT
MRS. W. A. WELCH
451 QUERENS STREET
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

VICKSBURG DISTRICT
MRS. J. D. UPSHAW
LOUISE, MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Conference

pray God to unlock their hearts.
This may not seem the way
to you but I must do what
I earnestly believe best.
I thank you, and pray for us
Sincerely,
Annie Hunt Cunningham

December 1, 1954

Dear Mrs. Cunningham;-

You will see at the beginning of this letter that I'm no typist- but at anyperhaps you can read this.

I cannot express to you how thankful I am fpr you and your leadership in Mississippi Conference. I wish you might keep a complete file of all those letters you have received and your answers. In after years the church would appreciate the courage and conviction of the Mississippi Conference women. You are really writing a heroic story.

Now about our phone conversation. The various denominations are working with the Southern Regional Council and they should since all of them help finance it. They are doing this by furnishing travel expenses.
The National Council of Churches have had three men - Lanier Hunt in S. C., Mr. Kramer in Virginia, ~~Congregationalist~~ Mr. Vastine in Kentucky.
The Disciples have had a man in South Carolina; The Congregationalist in N. C.
The United Church Women offered the services of Miss Stamats but she came to Atlanta and had the CSR chairman of our Southern States to meet with her and Dr. Mitchell guided her conference.

Thelma Stevens has offered travel expenses for three Methodist women in Tenn. and two in Mississippi. They are to be Conference women, if possible and we feel it would be stragetic for the sec. of Christian Social Relations to have a meeting of secretaries of local societies in each district.

Mrs. Burt of the North Mississippi has already begun her preparations for six days institutes on CSR. Of course beginning each day on reporting or checking on reports -- then they look at the task or troubles of the State - letting the women list what they want to discuss. This will bring up the Ammendment to be voted on Dec. 21, the Racial Charter, the Supreme Court Decision, etc.

I called your CSR secretary and ran over this with her. I do not believe she could get Institutes set up now before Christmas -- but there is no reason in the plan that they could not be after Christmas.

You stated that she is new in the work . What do you think of going with her , having both the presidents and sec. of Christian Social Relations called to the meetings. It might give you an opportunity to allay fears of the Racial Charter.

All of this sounds presumptious for me to offer you plans -- but then it is my job to help find the women who will use the money offered by Thelma. Of course, the Southern Regional Council is concerned about Mississippi.

Let me hear from you. I hope the voters of the State will kill the Amendment on December 21.

If you decide on the institutes in your districts, we will send you materials.

With the deepest respect and admiration of you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly.

Have you ever answered the lawyer who claims to be "Your brother in Christ"

CHARGE PRESSURE ON NEGROES BY DRAFT BOARDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—An investigation into a charge that Mississipp draft boards have been puttin pressure on Negro advocates o civil rights in the state was aske by the National Association for th Advancement of Colored People.

The association's Washington bureau sent the request to Col. Campbell Johnson, assistant to the Selective Service director.

The bureau stated Dr. T. R. M Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss., ha been ordered by his local draf board to state why he should no be reclassified into 1-A.

In Jackson, Dr. A. H. McCoy president of the Mississippi branch of the NAACP, said the state organization did not file the protest.

McCoy said the Howard cas "must have been something tha happened recently and he (Dr Howard) contacted the national office on it."

Dr. Howard could not be reached for comment.

Dr. Howard, 47, is president o the regional council of Negro leadership. The bureau stated he has been subjected to constant pressure because of his efforts to promote civil rights in Mississippi.

The bureau also said the draft board's notice to Howard appeared to be part of a pressure campaign stimulated by white Citizens' Councils formed to halt civil rights advances in the state.

March 24, 1955

Mrs. Cecil Davis
216 Riverview Blvd.
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I suppose you have heard from Mrs. Ashley about the meeting we had here in Atlanta in reference to the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools.

Under separate cover I am sending you gleanings of this conference.

I was in Miss Ashley's home last week and we talked some about planning a meeting in Florida similar to our Atlanta meeting. I will go further into the matter with her as to finances and mailing list. We found Mrs. Ashley quite an addition to our conference and she most certainly has weight in her own home town for she gathered together women from the PTA and the various denominations to meet with me.

With the best of wishes to the United Church Women in Florida.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

March 24, 1955

Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Clark:

I do not know whether or not you have seen Mrs. McAbee since she was here at a conference of church women concerned with the Supreme Court decision. If you have, you will not be surprised to receive a copy of the gleanings from the conference which I have mailed to you under separate cover. This conference suggested that the United Church Women in each state spearhead a similar conference, so you may be hearing something about plans for South Carolina.

I trust you will find it possible to have something on the Supreme Court decision at your annual meeting. If we can help in any way, we will be glad to do so.

With every good wish to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

March 24, 1955

Mrs. Hodding Carter
Box 665
Greenville, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Carter:

You did your very best to have a representative at the church women's meeting here and I deeply appreciate it.

Under separate cover I am mailing you some gleanings of the meeting and you will see that they didn't venture very much in their plan of action. However, the reports that have come in have shown that they have been more courageous as they went back to their own organizations.

We read with interest Mr. Carter's article in LOOK. I hope this exposure of the Citizens' Councils will help.

Thank you so much for all of the effort you put into having the church women of Mississippi represented at the conference. With best wishes to you and Mr. Carter.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

met:rnf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

(14)

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of r... ...ARD TIME at point of destination

AA14 NSB077

NS.GVA012 PD=GREENVILLE MISS 15 914AMC=

MRS M E TILLY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL= 1955 FEB 15 AM 10 26

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA= ATLANTA

MY WOMAN REGRETFULLY DECLINES WILL CONTINUE LOOKING BUT HAVE NO GOOD PROSPECTS SO FAR=

BETTY CARTER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 4, 1955

Mrs. Hodding Carter
Box 665
Greenville, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Carter:

So far we have no representative of the United Church Women of Mississippi for our conference on February 24th and 25th. Miss Noble states she will be unable to attend. You give us only a possible promise. I would appreciate it if you would give me the name of the Christian Social Relations secretary. I am enclosing a postal card for your reply.

Still hoping you will be able to attend, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

February 2

Dear Mrs Tilly,

I'm sure your second letter & my answer to your first must have crossed in the mail. But, in case something went astray mail-wise, here's what I said: I'm almost positive I won't be able to make the conference the end of this month. Do, please, invite someone else. And if I find at the last minute that I can come, I'll come at my own expense. My problem is that the deadline on the history of the Louisiana

diocese is March 1! And it will be a miracle if I make it — without taking out three days. But, if I find I'm hopelessly behind time and three days won't matter, I might still be able to come.

In any case, my prayers will most sincerely be for you and the work that must be done.

Cordial regards,

Bishop W Carter

January 29, 1955

Mrs. Hodding Carter
504 Arnold Avenue
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Carter:

Some days ago I wrote inviting you to attend a Conference of church women of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths to be held here in Atlanta February 24 and 25 to face the seriousness of the tensions of our South and to formulate a program of action and to try to find the spiritual power to carry out the action.

I have not heard from you and I am necessarily anxious because I need you.

You may be interested to know that Miss Stamats of the United Church Women (the national body) will be with us.

Enclosed you will find some sheets that will give you more information.

We have funds for your travel and entertainment. If it is impossible for you to come, someone else will have to use the funds and they should be invited quickly, but we want you.

Awaiting your affirmative reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

Box 665
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
JANUARY 26, 1955

MRS. M. E. TILLY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MRS. TILLY:

I DON'T BELIEVE THERE'S A CHANCE IN THE WORLD THAT I CAN GET TO ATLANTA ON FEBRUARY 24--25 FOR THE MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S GROUPS. IF I FIND, EVEN THE DAY BEFORE, THAT IT IS POSSIBLE I WILL JUST COME ON. BUT THIS MARCH 1 DEADLINE IS SOMETHING I DON'T BELIEVE I AM GOING TO QUITE MEET AS IT IS AND TWO OR THREE MORE DAYS TAKEN OUT WOULD PROBABLY GIVE ME A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

IN ADDITION TO MY REGRETS AT BEING UNABLE TO BE THERE FOR THE CONFERENCE, I AM SORRY THAT I WON'T HAVE THE PLEASURE OF SEEING YOU AGAIN NOW.

CORDIALLY,

Betty W Carter

MRS. HODDING CARTER

March 24, 1955

Mrs. B.M. McComb
1742 Ingleside Drive
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Mrs. McComb:

You may have heard from Mrs. Goldthwaite about our meeting here in Atlanta in reference to the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools.

Under separate cover I have mailed you gleanings from this conference.

I hope it may be possible for you to have a state meeting similar to the one you had here in Atlanta.

Best wishes to the United Church Women in Louisiana.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rmf

March 24, 1955

Mrs. C.R. Noble
Box 446
State College, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Noble:

I regret that noone from the United Church Women of Mississippi was present at our meeting of church women.

Under separate cover I am sending you the gleanings of that meeting.

I fully understand the difficulties you are facing in Mississippi but I do hope it will be possible for United Church Women to be the interpreters of the Supreme Court decision, to the church women at least.

With best wishes for you as you undertake the duties of president of United Church Women.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Mrs. Clarke Randolph Noble

Box 446, State College, Mississippi

January 14, 1955

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly

We in the Mississippi Council of Church Women have been and are much concerned about the organization of the so-called Citizen's Councils, and no less so about the reactions to them. We have taken under advisement our actions in this regard at our recent board meetings and have taken a stand and made a statement.

However, we are completely in accord that any publicity or public statement at this time would do no good there and would work greatly toward retarding the growth of the ecumenical movement in Mississippi.

I believe that such meetings as this one you are calling are helpful in this connection. The one that I was privileged to attend was certainly of great help to me and to the Mississippi Council in forming opinion and making a statement of that opinion.

It is impossible for me to attend this meeting on February 24-25 as I have previously planned commitments for both days. It may be possible for the incoming president of the Mississippi Council to attend. I am sending your letter to her and think you should, perhaps, send her notice. The name and address; Mrs. C.M. Moter, Poindexter Park, Jackson.

If Mrs. Moter cannot be present, I hope you will let us know of any action taken or advised.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M. Noble

Mrs. C.R. Noble
State President MCCW

ans

January 10, 1955

Mrs. C.R. Noble
State President CSR
State College, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Noble:

I know you must be fully aware of the tensions in our South at the present time and you must know something of the activities of the Citizens Councils. We of the Southern Regional Council have been very much concerned and believe the church women of the South can have a big role in easing these tensions.

We will hold a meeting of church women leaders from over the South on February 24th and 25th and we are glad to state that Miss Stamats will be with us at this meeting. Please hold these dates and wait for further information as to the expense of travel and hotel reservations. We would appreciate it if you would advise us at an early date on whether you will find it convenient to attend.

Trusting you will be with us for this conference, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

March 24, 1955

Mrs. L.S. Evins
216 Princeton Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Evins:

You and Mrs. Tatum make a great team for Alabama.

Mrs. Tatum has sent me the report of your meeting held some days ago. I hope she will be successful in spearheading a meeting for Alabama similar to the one we held here. I will write her more fully about how the Council can aid in financing it and getting a mailing list worked up.

Under separate cover I have mailed you a copy of the gleanings of our conference of February 24th-25th.

With deep appreciation for all you do.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

March 24, 1955

Mrs. J.W. Harbison
911 N. Washington Street
Shelby, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Harbison:

Mrs. Groome was with us here in Atlanta at a meeting of church women called to find ways to interpret the Supreme Court decision to the community.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of the gleanings of these meetings.

I regret very much that Mrs. Groome's term of office will soon be over. I hope your conference will find a successor as fine as Mrs. Groome.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

March 24, 1955

Mrs. S.A. Harvey
15 Riverside Drive
Charleston, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

I regret you were not able to be with us at our Atlanta conference. I was glad that Miss Caroline Gillespie was with us.

Under separate cover I am sending you gleanings from that conference and I am hoping that, working through the United Church Women of South Carolina, we may have a similar meeting in your state.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

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Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. F. M. Roddey
147 Edisto Ave.,
Columbia, S. C.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. R. H. Whitlock
319 Taggart Ave.,
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Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Edna Dodd
510 North St.
Anderson, S. C.

Promotion
Mrs. Walter A. Davis
7 Newtown Lane
Charleston, 50, S. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. G. W. Green
Kingstree, S. C.

Missionary Education
Mrs. R. L. Holroyd
Chester, S. C.

Missionary Service
Mrs. E. S. Dunbar
Box 664
Summerville, S. C.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Penwood Dr., Overbrook
Spartanburg, S. C.

Status of Women
Miss May Delle Barre
13 Manly St.
Greenville, S. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. R. B. Shumaker
Bishopville, S. C.

Student Work
Miss Carrie Lander
425 Durst St.
Greenwood, S. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. J. H. Martin
Box 164
Lancaster, S. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. S. A. Harvey
15 Riverside Drive
Charleston, S. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. Welborne Summers
Box 43
Seneca, S. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Hoyt Bookhart
Route 1
Orangeburg, S. C.

EDITORS

Advocate Page
Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River St.
Anderson, S. C.

Work Sheet
Miss Eula Winn
5307 Fairfield Rd.
Columbia, S. C.

15 Riverside Drive
Charleston 31, S. C.
February 16, 1955.

Mrs. M.E.Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3,G.A.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have delayed answering your letter of the eighth, thinking perhaps that it would be possible for me to arrange to attend your meeting of the 24th and 25th.

I have two previous engagements , however , which prevent my attendance. I am very disappointed that I will not be able to be there. I shall appreciate any information that you may be able to send me regarding the meeting, which you think may be helpful to me in my work.

Please advise me when I may have a part or be of help in the promotion of our Women's Work.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian H. Harvey

Mrs. S. A. Harvey
Secretary Christian Social
Relations , United Church Women

February 8, 1955

Mrs. S.A. Harvey
15 Riverside Drive
Charleston, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

We have just learned from Miss Gillespie that you are taking her place as Chairman of Christian Social Relations of the United Church Women of South Carolina.

We are having our conference here of church women leaders on February 24th and 25th to find a program of action that will ease the tensions of our South under the Supreme Court decision and pave the way for its acceptance.

Miss Stamats, secretary of the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches, will be with us, so we are anxious to have the state chairmen of Christian Social Relations share in this conference. Therefore, we are asking you to be with us.

The conference opens at one o'clock on February 24th and closes at three o'clock on the 25th. We are in position to pay your travel and entertainment. The sessions will be held at All Saints Episcopal Church and we have a block of rooms in the Biltmore Hotel for those in attendance. Enclosed you will find a sheet with further information.

I'd appreciate it very much if you would reply at once. Hoping you will be with us, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

March 24, 1955

Miss Florence Teague
P.O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tenn.

Dear Miss Teague:

On February 24th and 25th, we had a conference of church women from the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina to make plans on how to interpret the Supreme Court decision to their communities and help prepare a climate for its acceptance.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the gleanings from this conference. You may find some use for them. I will say in this connection that what the women are doing since they went home shows more courage than when they formulated plans for action here.

With the best of wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

March 25, 1955

Mrs. L.R. Barber
Moultrie, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Barber:

There is a possibility of a meeting for Georgia similar to the Southwide meeting we had of church women.

Please look over your dates and give me two or three that would be most convenient for you. I certainly want to make it possible for you to be with us this time.

I would appreciate a quick reply.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

January 11, 1955

Mrs. L.R. Barber
Moultrie, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Barber:

Because of the growing tensions and the activities of the Citizens Councils we are again calling a meeting of the church leadership of women at our conference on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta. We hope you will find it convenient to attend. Please advise us as soon as possible that we may send you further information about your travel and hotel expense and the place at which the meetings will take place.

We are glad to advise you that Mrs. E.U. Robinson and Miss Thelma Stevens both will be with us and will help to work out a program of action to help allay the unrest these social changes have brought to us.

We hope to have a favorable reply from you. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. R. C. RANDLE
310 FLINT AVENUE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CECIL L. SPEAR
402 HILL STREET
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. L. R. BARBER
MOULTRIE GEORGIA

PRESIDENT
MRS. SCOTT EDWARDS
501 EAST FIFTIETH STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

TREASURER
MRS. C. R. AVERA
ROBERTA, GEORGIA

SECRETARY OF PROMOTION
MRS. RUSSELL LENOX
15 EAST 54TH STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Woman's Society of Christian Service

South Georgia Conference
The Methodist Church

Dear Mrs Tilly

It looks as if I never can manage to be present at the proper time.

I am responsible for two workshops on Methodist Women & the United Nations the week of Feb 21-24 and can not possibly walk out on them. It is especially a disappointment this time because I feel the need and I know I could learn so much.

Regretfully
Martha Spencer Barber

March 29, 1955

Mrs. James W. Dabbs
Mayesville, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Dabbs:

You may have heard from Miss Gillespie of the conference held here in Atlanta with the Shristian Social Relations secretaries of the State Councils of United Church Women and of the various denominations. The plan that came out of the discussions was that each state should have a similar meeting and the Council of Church Women would be the one, in a way, to spearhead the meeting. Of course, with a great deal of help in materials, mimeographing, and so forth, from the Southern Regional Council.

I regret that your new secretary of Christian Social Relations did not find it possible to be at this meeting. I would like very much to have a conference with you and with Mrs. Harvey if it would be possible for her to be with us. If you will name the place and date, I will fit my schedule accordingly.

I know you'll be happy to learn that every denomination of the South cooperated at this church women's conference we had here. Under separate cover I am sending you some gleanings from it.

Awaiting to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

March 31, 1955

Dr. Lanier Hunt
National Council of
Churches
70 E. Adam Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Hunt:

Under separate cover we are mailing you copies of some excerpts of letters that have come in from the women who attended our meetings on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta.

These cannot be printed as we agreed we would not give very much publicity to what is being done.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

April 6, 1955

Rev. John C. Fuller
First Unitarian Church
Central at Rosalind
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Fuller:

I am rather embarrassed to receive your letter before I have written to you to thank you for the delightful experience you gave to me in giving me the privilege of sharing in the Thomas Jefferson Conference.

Thank you so much for the check which I have turned over to the treasurer of the Southern Regional Council to be used in the work with church women.

I appreciate the splendid work that you are doing in leading the way not only for Unitarians but for other church groups to become interracial churches.

With the best of wishes to you as a pioneer in interracial church work in our South.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

CENTRAL AT ROSALIND
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

March 30, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We certainly enjoyed having you come down for the annual meetings of our Thomas Jefferson Conference, over the weekend March 18 - 20. The highlight to us all was the forum on Saturday evening on desegregation. I have heard many favorable comments on your talk at the forum. One of our younger women who spoke to you right afterwards is interested in gathering a group of church women to meet with you when you come to Orlando again.

I understand that our conference treasurer, Mrs. Gordon Lewis, reimbursed you for your travel. Enclosed please find a small fee. We only wish that it could be very much larger because of your great contribution to our thinking and understanding.

Enclosed please find, also, a copy of an editorial in our local newspaper, which represents a rather surprising and fair position on the issue. When it comes, we will send you a clipping from the Mt. Dora Topic, entitled "Unitarians Face Dragon," an editorial report written by Mrs. Reese.

Under separate cover we are returning your photograph that you sent for publicity. If you would like a print of the picture of the five of us taken before the banquet, please let us know.

Again many, many thanks for coming down and sharing your understanding with us of our most important human problem today. I do hope that your suitcase arrived safe and sound. When you are in Orlando again I would like very much to see you.

Cordially,

John C. Fuller

John C. Fuller

JCF:HSF

April 6, 1955

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins
Board of Women's Work
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Miss Jenkins:

First of all, I want to thank you for sharing with me the reaction of your Presbyterian women who were at our conference on February 24th and 25th. I also appreciate your letter of April 4 which I have just received.

I certainly didn't expect you to read all that was in the packet. I sent it to you that you might see what I have sent to all of those in attendance. If at any time you have something special from your own Board, or something that may fall into your hands, that would be well to be sent to the conference women, I would appreciate your letting me have the material so that I might send it to them.

Deeply appreciative of your cooperation and help through the years, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

PROGRAM DIVISION
Evelyn L. Green, Secretary
DEPARTMENTS
Christian Growth
Janie McCutchen, Director
Publications
Mrs. Ben Knox, Director
Leader Development
Annie Tait Jenkins, Director

Board of Women's Work

Janie W. McGaughey, Executive Secretary
Mary S. Quidor, Treasurer

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

April 4, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you so much for copy of the March, 1955, New South and also for these pages of mimeographed material. There is much that I do not get read now and one of those which is a favorite publication is the Christian Century, so thank you so much for making copies of this March 16 article and sending it to us. It is encouraging to note, too, the reactions which women who were here February 24-25 have sent in to you. Thank you also for Report of Chairman of Christian Social Relations, United Church Women of Alabama. All of these things are of tremendous interest to us and just as soon as possible I am making time to read all of this for of course you know I could not have read it today in the midst of so many other duties that we have had.

With deep appreciation,

Sincerely,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ:ms

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 7, 1955

Mrs. Charles Robeson
3532 Roxoboro Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Robeson:

On February 24th-25th the leaders of church women's groups in the South of the various faiths and representatives of the YWCA met together for a two-day study of what church women should do in these hours of crisis over the Supreme Court decision on the schools. It was decided then that there should be state meetings to follow at an early date.

Therefore we are inviting members of the various women's church groups and the YWCA in Georgia to meet at Wesley Memorial Church, Whitfield Auditorium, in Atlanta on April 22nd to make the same type of study. There will be no publicity on the meeting as we want it to be a quiet thinking-through time.

The hours will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with luncheon served in the church. At the lunch hour the denominational groups can meet together and bring to the afternoon session the thinking of their individual groups.

We trust you will find it entirely possible to be with us. An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

Apr. 27

Dear Dorothy —
So sorry I failed to reply to this letter — was MEC Conf / Holston Annual Meeting Oct 7 Wed 13-14th — in East Tenn. Sat 16 — to N.Y. Sun nite 17th — & home this Tuesday!
Hope you were pleased with attendance etc at this meeting — Thelma S. spent one evening session in my room
Love — Jane Robeson

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church

THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY • NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE SOUTH
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 7-6400

CHURCH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL RELATIONS
THOMAS J. VAN LOON, DIRECTOR

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

April 21, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Would you be kind enough to send me a copy of the notes on the confer ence held February 24 and 25 at All-Saints Church in Atlanta. This was a conference of "The Fellowship of the Concerned."

I have seen the copy sent to Miss Teague and would like very much to have a copy for personal reference since many of its suggestions were helpful, practical and direct.

This goes with every good wish.

Most sincerely yours,

Thomas J Van Loon
Thomas J. Van Loon

TJVL/vs

Ra 25521

Received 6/24/58

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JOHN HOPE, II
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

June 23, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are indeed pleased to know that you plan to come to the institute this year. Our program is not completed in every detail, but I am enclosing an outline which will give you some idea of the schedule of speakers. The church will be considered on the first program day-- Tuesday, and we expect to have a panel on the Friday of the second week with Will Campbell speaking. If you are here at that time and can share in the panel, we will be glad to have you as a guest of the Institute during the period of your stay.

I am enclosing a copy of the "Institute Bluebook" which contains some helpful information. We are housing all of our members in Scribner Hall which is one of the newer buildings on the campus. You will be pleased to know, also, that our sessions are in the new social science building, Park Hall, and it is air-conditioned.

With appreciation for your interest and best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Herman H. Long
D.D.

Herman H. Long

July 7-8
10-11 Jonaluska

TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE

First Week

Tuesday: Keynote -- Herman H. Long
The Church and Race Relations,
Dr. McLeod Bryan, Wake Forest College

Wednesday: Dr. Robert B. Johnson, Research Director,
National Conference of Christians and Jews
Mr. Joseph Robison, , America Jewish Congress

Evening: Thurgood Marshall

Thursday: Thurgood Marshall
Labor Panel -- Ben Segal, IUE, AFL-CIO

Friday: Dr. John Burma (Spanish Speaking Groups),
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa

Dr. Irwin Sobel (Status of Negro Employment)
University of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri

Second Week

Monday: Edward Rutledge (Racial Housing and Public Policy)
New York State Commission Against Discrimination

Dr. Dan Dodson, Professor of Education New York Conference and Director of the Human Relations Center

mon & Tues 8th

Tuesday: Don Shoemaker (Status of School Desegregation)
Director, Southern Education Reporting Service

"The Community and School Desegregation" (Panel)
Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council
Will Campbell, Nat'l. Council of Churches
Bonita Valien, Fisk University
John Hope, Fisk University

Evening: Dr. Omer Carmichael, Supt. Louisville Schools

Wednesday: Harold Fleming, Exec. Director, Southern Regional Council -- The Status of Negro Voting and Registration

Dr. Lewis W. Jones -- "The Tuskegee Situation"

TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE
(continued)

Second Week

Evening:	Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Department of Sociology, Haverford College -- "Minority Group Leadership and the Present Crisis"
Thursday:	Dr. Ira DeA. Reid
	Major-General C. E. Ryan -- The work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts
Friday:	Report of the Institute Clinics on Employment, Church and Race, and the Community
Saturday:	Summarization -- Herman H. Long

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JOHN HOPE, II
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

July 18, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am enclosing a check which is being sent in reimbursement of your expenses for coming to the Fifteenth Annual Institute of Race Relations. We deeply appreciate your interest in visiting with us again, and contributing to the discussion which was held on Friday morning. The pressure of preparing the Institute Summary for Friday night kept me away from this discussion, but from all indications it was an extremely helpful one. I wish that it had been possible for you to visit the Institute over a longer period of time; although a good bit of the discussion covered ground there were several high spots and some provocative new ideas.

With appreciation for your continued interest and helpfulness,

Sincerely yours,

Herman H. Long

Herman H. Long

Air Mail

August 18, 1958

Mr. E. W. Richter
Producer
Station WBAA
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Mr. Richter:

I regret that I have been out of the office on the account of illness for the past three weeks, hence the delay in answering your letter.

I will be glad to meet you at 1:30, Saturday, August 23, at this office.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
STATION WBAA
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

30 JULY 1958

MRS. DOROTHY TILLEY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR MRS. TILLEY,

THIS STATION HAS RECEIVED A GRANT-IN-AID FROM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS, TO PRODUCE A SERIES OF RADIO PROGRAMS DEVOTED TO THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN OUR CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. THE PROGRAMS WOULD FIRST OF ALL SHOW THE LIMITATIONS PLACED UPON THE NEGRO IN ALL AREAS OF SOCIETY, AND THEN DEAL WITH THE HISTORICAL FORCES WHICH HAVE CREATED THESE LIMITATIONS. THE PROGRAMS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED NATIONALLY.

THIS SUMMER I HAVE BEEN MAKING RECORDED INTERVIEWS WITH MANY PEOPLE ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AND PLAN TO VISIT THE SOUTHERN AREA FROM AUGUST 20 THROUGH AUGUST 28. YOU WERE SUGGESTED TO ME AS A VALUABLE CONTACT, AS WELL AS MR. HAROLD FLEMMING AND DR. FRED RALPH, AND I HOPE TO BE ABLE TO RECORD INTERVIEWS WITH YOU DURING THIS TRIP. THIS SHOULD REQUIRE, AT THE MOST, TWO HOURS OF YOUR TIME, UNLESS THE THREE OF YOU WOULD BE FREE TO SPEND AN AFTERNOON WITH ME.

WOULD IT BE CONVENIENT FOR ME TO MEET YOU AT THE S.R.C. OFFICES SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, ABOUT 1:30PM? IF THIS IS NOT SATISFACTORY TO YOU, WOULD YOU PLEASE DROP ME A LINE BEFORE AUGUST 15, SUGGESTING AN ALTERNATE TIME? MY ASSISTANT AND I PLAN TO BE IN ATLANTA FROM THE EARLY AFTERNOON OF THE 21ST UNTIL EARLY EVENING OF THE 24TH. IT WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL IF I COULD TALK TO ALL THREE OF YOU DURING ONE SESSION.

ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF THE PROPOSAL UPON THE BASIS OF WHICH WE RECEIVED OUR GRANT, AS WELL AS A ROUGH OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMS' CONTENT. WE HOPE THESE WILL CLARIFY OUR PURPOSES AND GIVE YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO SAY IN OUR CHAT BEFORE THE MICROPHONE. IN GENERAL, WE ARE INTERESTED PRIMARILY IN ANECDOTES AND PERSONAL OPINIONS. I WOULD PREFER TO WAIT FOR A PRECISE DISCUSSION OF THE INTERVIEW, HOWEVER, UNTIL OUR MEETING. I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU, AND HOPE YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN OUR PROJECT.

SINCERELY YOURS,

E. W. Richter

E. W. RICHTER
PRODUCER

ENC. 2

August 26, 1958

The Massachusetts Council of Churches
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

A year or two ago I received from you a pamphlet; on one side of it is "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and on the other side is "Roots of Freedom" and "The Bill Of Rights" of the U. S. Constitution.

I wonder if you still have these and what would be the price of two hundred copies? I need them for a workshop of church women. I would appreciate a quick reply.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METtlec

Conrad N. Hilton

President
Hilton Hotels Corporation
9990 Santa Monica Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California

August 26, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Glad to learn from your letter of August 25 that you were so well pleased with AMERICA ON ITS KNEES.

I am enclosing with this letter a little memorandum which will give you the information you need in order to order these prayers in quantity.

Sincerely yours,

Conrad N. Hilton

CONRAD N. HILTON

Enclosure

Thank you for your letter requesting copies of AMERICA ON ITS KNEES. Since this message was first published in July of 1952 we have received hundreds of thousands of requests for copies. Because of this great demand, we cannot distribute these reprints in quantity. In order to make them available to those who want them in large numbers, we have given permission to the firm of Kellow-Brown Co., 428 Boyd Street, Los Angeles, California to use our color plates in supplying the reprints. They may be obtained in quantity for less than five cents each, the cost of the printing. We are pleased to send you the enclosed copies of AMERICA ON ITS KNEES.

CONRAD N. HILTON
9990 Santa Monica Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida

Tallahassee

R. A. GRAY
SECRETARY OF STATE

August 27, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the Florida Constitution as requested your letter of August 26th.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

R A Gray

Secretary of State

/ce

Via Air Mail

August 28, 1958

Kellow-Brown Company
428 Boyd Street
Los Angeles, California

Gentlemen:

In a reply to a letter written to Mr. Conrad N. Hilton requesting the price of two hundred copies of AMERICA ON ITS KNEES, he has referred us to your firm.

We would appreciate it if you would let us know by return mail what two hundred copies cost. We would immediately send you a check for same.

This is a hurried request and we would appreciate your immediate reply. We are enclosing an air mail stamp for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

STATE OF ALABAMA
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

MARY TEXAS HURT GARNER
SECRETARY OF STATE

August 28, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Replying to your recent request I wish to advise that our supply of pamphlet copies of the Constitution of Alabama is completely exhausted and no reprint is contemplated in the near future.

I regret that I am unable to comply with your request.

Yours very sincerely,

Mary Texas Hurt Garner

Mary Texas Hurt Garner
Secretary of State

1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
September 4, 1958

Mr. R. A. Gray
Secretary of State
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Gray:

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of the Florida Constitution.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

/c

MET
for 7BR

The Church and Urban Renewal

Statement by George B. Nesbitt, Racial Relations Officer, Urban Renewal Administration--HHFA, at the National Baptist Laymen Convention, Chicago, Illinois, September 11, 1958

-0-

This is my first opportunity to speak to lay churchmen about urban renewal and I do appreciate it. But let me confess something. I have expected this chance would come. For, of course, churches are located in many urban renewal project areas. When they are, they face problems, have some study, thinking, and planning to do, and have some decisions to make, like other property holders in the project areas. Churches, of course, are affected by renewal.

But churches also affect urban renewal. And we are talking about something much bigger than "turn-about is fair play."

I hope that I am here because you feel that the church as the church ought to be even more deeply concerned with urban renewal.

Church bodies are the largest associations of citizens in our communities. They have great resources--physical, financial, and, above all, human resources--to contribute to the restoration of our cities. They should be able to speak about renewal questions with a community-serving voice. If we renew our cities for the sake of the people--if as we rebuild, we reach for some earthly semblance of the "New Jerusalem in this green and pleasant land," then the church and urban renewal surely need each other.

My main interest here is to share with you some of the evidence of the growing--and more importantly--broadening concern of the church with urban renewal.

Let me first make certain that you have some grasp of what the Federally-aided, locally-administered renewal program is and how it works. I say "some grasp," for he who understands urban renewal does his homework. He gets "in the books" on the subject and he learns by doing, by working with other citizens and citizens groups and with the local officials responsible for the planning and conduct of the renewal program.

Practically all projects must clear slums, rehabilitate residential neighborhoods, or provide sites for new housing. More specifically, the original program required that each site be predominantly residential either before or after the project operations. Within these limits, any new uses may be proposed and promoted which respond to sound city planning. We are beginning to see these uses take shape here and there in the new housing developments and neighborhood rehabilitation, the schools and parks, the highways and public buildings, the industrial developments, parking space and commercial expansion called for by local plans.

This is urban renewal--the making of our cities safer, more healthful, and more efficient communities in which people can live better--it is aimed at the fundamental objective of decent homes and improved living environments for all American families.

An urban renewal project takes place where remedy is needed and the remedy depends upon the shape the patient is in. The area may be either slum-threatened, "running down," "gone slum," or some combination of the three. And the treatment may be conservation, rehabilitation, clearance and redevelopment, or some combination of the three.

Once the project area is selected, six big steps are necessary to put a project together and to carry it out. First, there must, of course, be a lot of planning work and organizational activity. Second, any parts of the area to be cleared and redeveloped must be acquired. Third, the families to be displaced must be rehoused, the vacated structures torn down, and the land readied for reuse.

Fourth, all of the public improvements to go along with the new and the rehabilitated housing must be made. These include new and improved streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds and the like. This step is to help make the property owner's investment in rehabilitation, the lender's loan to that property owner, and any new dwellings in the area all worth the doing. It means, too, more favorable lending--FHA insured loans in the urban renewal areas, where they usually were not before. The fifth big step is the sale of that land cleared for reuse as called for by the plan. Lastly, of course, any structures to be retained in the area must be rehabilitated, to bring them up to project standards.

As church bodies find themselves in neighborhoods to be renewed, they must, of course, face this challenge with the facts, first with the facts about themselves. Is ours a city or a neighborhood church? Will the church be better served by its relocating or its remaining in the area? If we want to remain, are we prepared to do so? Is our plant in sound condition? Are we in a financial

position to improve our church properties? Do we offer facilities and services in keeping with what the renewal area will be like? In short, when the area is renewed, the value of church, like that of other properties, will rise and the renewal plan may offer opportunity for church expansion, parking space, and open vista, badly needed and long yearned for by the congregation. But are we ready for renewal? Is our church planning with the city and the project planners? Will we be able to build with the builders and rehabilitate with other owners in the neighborhoods?

But by far the biggest question to be faced is this: What is the church doing about urban renewal beyond seeing to its own interests as a property owner--what is it doing as the voice of the community conscience?

It seems to me that the churches and church leaders are moving up front with two of the biggest problems in urban renewal. A city cannot get on with its rebuilding, if its citizens do not understand and support its renewal plans and projects. Nor can it move ahead smoothly and expeditiously with its renewal undertakings--its clearance, highway and other projects displacing families--without ample accommodations for rehousing the displaced. In Government we call these problems citizen participation and relocation. At the local level, there is much that public officials can do in meeting them but there is also much they cannot do alone. Local public officials, for example, can't make people participate in renewal--even in their own interests. Neither can public officials, on their own, produce housing and put the displaced families in it. Good citizens have to understand these problems and join hands with local government in working them out.

I want now to indicate some of the steps which churches and church leaders are increasingly taking, in this manner, in the areas of citizen participation and relocation.

Occasionally churches in "run down" residential areas have simply gone to work with vigor on the housing problems at hand, setting up church housing clinics to serve the people in the neighborhood. Take the Church of Saint Matthew and Saint Timothy in New York City, as Fortune magazine reported its activity in December, 1957:

> "The neighborhood's Puerto Ricans and Negroes come to inquire about their high rents (up to $28 a week for one room), their inadequate plumbing, the rats, and other drearily familiar problems of slum tenants. Father Gusweller advises them of their legal rights and prods their landlords into making improvements."

These two sentences say a lot. This church clinic was doubtless dealing with the problems of "the racially changing neighborhood," "the non-urbanized family," and "code enforcement" day by day. The people it served were learning by doing that renewal is needed and that improvement in housing and neighborhood is achievable. Both participation in neighborhood improvement and preparation for participation in more thorough renewal efforts took place.

In other instances, as in Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, and Detroit, lay and clergy leaders are active in the block and neighborhood organizations helping with the conservation and rehabilitation phases of renewal projects...

In some cities also the churches have organized themselves on community-wide bases to gain more knowledge of local renewal problems, plans and projects, to spread this understanding through the church congregations and auxiliaries,

and so better to advise and assist local officials responsible for the renewal program. Sometimes this educational activity takes the form of the special all-day meeting of clergy and lay leaders, like the Special Conference on Neighborhood held by the Church Federation of Chicago. Or an established organization of church organizations is created, such as the Inter-Church Committee on Renewal in Washington, D. C. or the Cardinal's Conservation Committee serving the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago.

In at least one city, Cincinnati, church leaders have studied the city's renewal program and joined housing experts in working up a statement called "The Role of the Church in Urban Renewal." The statement declares that "the goal of urban renewal and the goal of the church focus on the human individual, his welfare, his chances of happiness and his fulfillment of a meaningful existence." It states that "the role of the church in urban renewal in one sense is to stimulate, participate and to survive." It faces the many physical problems of deterioration and blight and insists that churches must face and help others to face them. But it also calls upon churches, as they participate in renewal, to give special ministry to "the stranger in our midst"--the country-bred people coming to the cities, the new families in the racially changing neighborhood, and the displaced families moving into better housing in neighborhoods new to them.

Churches and church leaders are, of course, deeply concerned with relocation. As part of its eight-point action guide, the Cincinnati statement points out that "churches and church people can formulate and finance a sound comprehensive program for adequately re-housing families." It declares that "churches have millions of dollars collectively invested in various enterprises ... and some churches even have investments in slum housing." It then urges church investment in Government-insured mortgages on relocation housing.

Church groups are actually going farther than this with what is often a most difficult aspect of the rehousing problem. They are making equity investments in rental apartments for elderly people, using the liberal FHA-insured financing available to non-profit corporations for this purpose. Among the early sponsors of such developments were such church-derived organizations as The Bethel Methodist Home, the Christian Home for the Aged, Inc., the South California Presbyterian Home, the Methodist Retirement Home, and an Association of Christian Churches. In addition to sponsoring elderly housing projects, church groups can sponsor cooperative housing developments, under Section 213 of the National Housing Act. They could also sponsor Section 221 rental apartments for the rehousing of displaced families.

A close look at local relocation operations nationwide would reveal clergymen and church leaders rendering yeoman service with relocation. They often serve on official relocation advisory committees, advising local agencies on policy, helping to stimulate the development of rehousing resources, and even helping to carry out some of the day-to-day chores. A final report on a rehousing operation in Knoxville, Tennessee, for example, mentions these three interesting facts: A Catholic priest, the head of the Negro ministerial alliance, and one other Protestant minister all served on the bi-racially constituted relocation advisory committee. A "Hardship Subcommittee" which helped with the "problem" cases was chaired by a minister. A church paid the rent for a disabled woman on the rehousing accommodation until the State Welfare Department could determine her eligibility for aid.

I remember too what happened recently in a large city as a group of housing experts and social workers discussed a most disturbing relocation problem. More often than most people realize good housing, perhaps new, and within the

displaced family's pocketbook is available; the relocation service refers the family to the housing; but the family's head is really disinterested and prefers to remain in poor housing areas. These big-city social welfare and housing experts decided that in each such case, a panel of three professionals should come to the aid of the relocation service, take the family by the hand, and help it to see the error of its ways. Naturally, a housing expert and the social worker--any persons so qualified--would be on panel. But the third person felt necessary was the family's own minister! This was the person whose very presence alone would put the panel in a position to be "heard out" by the mother and father of that family. This, it was hoped, would be the key to the problem.

The special ministry of the church in the housing field gives growing attention to equalizing opportunities in housing market. Especially, are clergy and lay leaders active in the racial transition areas. As many of you know, they have helped with the promotion of open occupancy covenants, the operation of listing services, and the staging of welcoming ceremonies, all designed to ease the way for entry of the new nonwhite residents into the neighborhood and their acceptance by the older, established residents. This is precept and practice of basic, if not direct and immediate, import to relocation wherever substantial numbers of nonwhite families live in areas marked for renewal.

Lastly, I hope that all of us here are aware that this kind of concern on the part of the local churches, both with urban renewal and racial opportunity in housing, is increasingly witnessed in the official pronouncements of the great national church bodies and their auxiliaries. I will mention several of them. In July of this year, the National Catholic Family Life Convention adopted a resolution which called on Catholics to participate actively in urban

renewal projects. The same convention voiced its belief in racially equal housing opportunity. In 1956, the National Council of Churches at its national study conference on "The Church and Economic Life," the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches all made similiar pronouncements on renewal and housing. These several national religious bodies, and others, are served by units either within or connected with the overall church organization and which seek the translation of this policy into action. They are providing field services, informational materials, and other assistance to the local churches and their auxiliaries.

Indeed, the church, from top to bottom, is beginning to demonstrate its concern with urban renewal.

Finally, I leave you, as lay church leaders, with one bit of repetition. A local church faced with the prospects of renewal of its neighborhood is expected, of course, to act as a property owner. When it is to remain in the area, it will re-establish itself as important supporting institution in the renewed neighborhood. But it seems to me that only when the church acts as the church in urban renewal, does it become an elevating element in the rebuilding of the whole city.

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1958

Hotel Stafford

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

PLAZA 2-8121

9/16/58

Dear Miss Tilly -

I want to thank you very much for your help. The meeting with Miss Johnson, Wesley Community, was one of the most remarkable impressions I got over here. Please, remember me to her, if you see her. I'm sorry that I could not visit the Baby Clinic but I was too late with another appointment and then I had to leave.

I thank you and Mr. Fleming for your help.

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Kaiser-Bragen

UNDER DIRECTION OF AMERICAN HOTELS CORPORATION

October 1, 1958

Commission on Civil Rights
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Is it possible to let us have two hundred copies of the leaflet "The Commission On Civil Rights," What It Is, How It Operates, What It Must Do, What It Can Do, What You Can Do? If so, we would certainly appreciate your forwarding them to us. If there are charges, please advise and a check will follow.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

501 Madison Avenue *NEW YORK (22), N.Y.*

October 3, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

James M. Dabbs has sent along to us your letter asking permission to quote from THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE. The card which I enclose herewith indicates our general policy with regard to quoting from copyrighted works which we have published, and it seems clear enough from the context of your letter that the sort of quotation you plan to make falls well within the scope of that policy. You may go ahead. I know you will be sending along a copy of your leaflet to Mr. Dabbs, but it would be fine if we could have one here too.

Yours faithfully,

for ALFRED A. KNOPF, INC.

William A. Koshland

William A. Koshland

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PUBLISHER OF BORZOI BOOKS

WAK:nl

A MEMORANDUM regarding PERMISSION to quote from books published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

QUOTATION may be made without asking us for specific permission, subject to the following conditions:

(1) You will give full credit to the book, the author, and ourselves as publishers. Also to series and translator, if any.

(2) This waiver of the requirement for specific written permission does not extend to verse, to illustrations, and to quotations totaling more than five hundred words from any one book, or to quotations that are complete in themselves, e.g., brief stories or essays.

(3) It is clearly understood that the preceding paragraphs apply only to quotations used for purposes of illustration, or the citing of authority, and not to quotations presented as primary material for its own sake (as in anthologies or books of readings.) The responsibility for determining the nature of the use rests with the publisher who is going to publish the quoted material.

November 5, 1958

Mrs. Mary B. Kerr
5365 A Carnarvon Drive
Norfolk 2, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Kerr:

Thank you for your letter of October 31, concerning the price of the pamphlet "Why Are You Fearful?" Single copies may be purchased at fifteen cents each and fifty or more copies at twelve cents per copy.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

5365A
Carnarvon Drive
Norfolk 2 Va.,
October 31, 1958.

Southern Regional Council,
Dear Sirs:

I am on a committee which is collecting literature for the Women's Council for ~~Inter racial~~ Racial Co-operation.

Please send me the price of your pamphlet "Why are you Fearful?"

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs) Mary B. Kerr

(50 15-50 — 12¢

1¢ 50/0

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

6 November 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The two-hundred (200) copies of our brochure which you desired were sent immediately upon receipt of your request. We hope you have received them and have been able to make some use of them. There are no charges, of course.

If you should have need for additional copies, we have them, and will be glad to send them without cost.

Sincerely yours,

Carol Arth

Mrs. Carol Renner Arth
Executive Secretary
to the Commission

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

November 13, 1958

Mrs. Britta Wickstrom
Box 113
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Wickstrom:

Mr. John Constable has asked me to give you some information about "The Fellowship of the Concerned - Southern Women Concerned About Their South."

The list of people invited to the workshop are sent in by their denominational boards and they are usually women with state or southwide positions in their churches. This include Catholics, Protestants, Jews and the Y.W.C.A. sends in a list.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

November 25, 1958

Mrs. Harper Sibley
The Japanese International Christian
University Foundation
44 E. 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. Sibley:

Your letter was a nice surprise and I appreciate very much the invitation to serve on The Woman's Planning Committee.

I am not at all sure I will be of very much value as the member of the Committee of the University Foundation but really coveting the privilege of serving with you, I am accepting the invitation. I hope I may find some way of being of service.

It was so good to see you at Denver and being on a panel with you was an honor.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

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December 2, 1958

Mr. Bill Cleghorn, Editor
Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

Our attention has been called to your issue of November 20, featuring an article headed "White Women, Negro Women Hold Meeting at St. Jude's." There are many misstatements in the article which reflect damagingly on the nature and purpose of the meeting and on the character of the thoroughly reputable participants.

I am writing specifically, however, to correct the inaccurate statements made about literature published by the Southern Regional Council. New South is the Council's monthly publication; it was begun in 1946 and has enjoyed a reputation for accuracy and responsibility from the beginning. Not only was Paul Crouch never the editor of SRC's New South, but he never had any connection with it or with the Southern Regional Council. I can only conclude that your reference is to some other publication of the same or a similar name issued by some other group in a different period.

Another statement in the same paragraph might lead your readers to conclude that some of the literature distributed promoted the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. This, of course, was not the case.

Since these inaccuracies cast an unfair reflection on a reputable group of Montgomerians, I trust you will make suitable correction in your columns.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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December 5, 1958

Mr. Bill Cleghorn, Editor
Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

The November 20th issue of your newspaper carried an account of a recent meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned that was full of inaccuracies. Since neither you nor your anonymous informer bothered to contact any of the people named in this article, it is no wonder that your story is distorted. Since it contains so many insinuations, I ask you to print this correction in full, and giving the paper containing it the same wide circulation given to your November 20th issue.

Not anytime during that day was "integration" mentioned. It was a day of seeking wisdom and strength "for the living of these days." The entire meeting was on that high spiritual level, and in that spirit I address you.

I wonder if you realized how much you and the two men who sat outside really trampled on the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all of us, including these church women of Montgomery:

1. Freedom of Worship. These women, Protestants, Jews, and Catholics, met in a building dedicated to the healing of the souls, minds, and bodies of men. They met to find God's will and God's way for them. The theme for the day was "Woman's Role In World Affairs." They studied Ruth and Naomi, Deborah, Esther, Hannah of the Apocrypha, Mary, the mother of Jesus, Lydia, weaver of fine purple - and women of today. They sang, "Where Cross the Crowded Ways of Life." I quote one of their affirmations, "I shall take my soul and stand by Him, and will walk and talk with Him forever." (Why didn't your reporter include this in her report?)

Since Thanksgiving Day just passed, perhaps you remember now that our country was founded on the basis of "Freedom to Worship." This your paper and the men outside in the car would destroy by means of intimidation and reprisal.

2. Freedom of Assembly is guaranteed to citizens of our country. This, too, you would destroy.

3. Freedom of Speech is guaranteed, and this freedom we grant to visitors from other countries to speak of Ghandi if they wish.

If we are ever to solve the problems between races and nations the lines of communication must be kept open. This fact is becoming more and more realized. I quote from action taken by the Southern Baptist Convention held in Houston, Texas, May 22, "Southern Baptists call for restoration of communication and fellowship of every race and nationality."

Paul Crouch has never had any connection whatsoever with the Southern Regional Council and most certainly he has not been editor of the New South, published by the Southern Regional Council.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is not a new venture. Even before World War II South-wide and State Church women leaders of the three faiths and both races have come together almost annually to study and pray together. These women are selected by their own denominational boards. Often times this is followed by state meetings. Publicity is not usually given because it is not an action group and no pronouncements are made and newspapers are not interested in a story of a meeting of this kind.

Your article speaks of "two rather mysterious women." I can assure you the only mysterious woman present was the uninvited guest who was rather "mysterious" in trying to explain her appearance.

Miss Violaine Junod is a well known professor and lecturer visitiing in this country. She will lecture sometime soon at Harvard and be the house guest of Dean Griswold of Harvard Law School. She has no connection with the Southern Regional Council, but as a courtesy to her, because she's traveling over the country, the Council allowed her to use its address as an accommodation.

I did not know that you wanted my biography or I would have sent it to you.

I understand you are a Methodist and so am I. I am a child of the Methodist parsonage. The Methodist Church has given me almost every honor it could bestow on a woman. I have been a delegate to general conference three times - one before Unification, the Uniting Conference, and Atlantic City. I have served on conference, Jurisdiction and General Boards.

I was one of the first three women elected as trustees of Wesleyan College, the oldest woman's college in the world.

In January of this year, the Woman's Division of Christian Service - our National Woman's Society - gave me a citation, the first ever given by this organization.

In October, at its Sixth Assembly, the United Church Women of the United States also presented me with a citation and elected me to the National Board.

In the last few days I have been elected on the Planning Board of the Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc., New York.

In my home city, the Atlanta Constitution and Junior Chamber of Commerce presented me with a chest of silver for work in social welfare.

Nationally, I have served on the Commission of Children and Youth of the Children's Bureau.

I also served with fourteen others, selected from over the nation, on President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

In all justice and fairness to yourself, your paper and the women you named in your article please publish this in toto.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

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December 2, 1958

Mr. Bill Cleghorn, Editor
Montgomery Home News
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cleghorn:

Our attention has been called to your issue of November 20, featuring an article headed "White Women, Negro Women Hold Meeting at St. Jude's." There are many misstatements in the article which reflect damagingly on the nature and purpose of the meeting and on the character of the thoroughly reputable participants.

I am writing specifically, however, to correct the inaccurate statements made about literature published by the Southern Regional Council. New South is the Council's monthly publication; it was begun in 1946 and has enjoyed a reputation for accuracy and responsibility from the beginning. Not only was Paul Crouch never the editor of SRC's New South, but he never had any connection with it or with the Southern Regional Council. I can only conclude that your reference is to some other publication of the same or a similar name issued by some other group in a different period.

Another statement in the same paragraph might lead your readers to conclude that some of the literature distributed promoted the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. This, of course, was not the case.

Since these inaccuracies cast an unfair reflection on a reputable group of Montgomerians, I trust you will make suitable correction in your columns.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

December 19, 1958

Dr. C. G. Gomillion
1474 East Long Street
Columbus 3, Ohio

Dear Dr. Gomillion:

I regret the delay in answering your letter but have been away from the office.

The "Fellowship of the Concerned" is not an organization as such, so there is really no State organizations. Just groups of women, leaders in their denominations - three faiths and both races get together out of common concern.

There can be no story written as they are really bravely facing the ills of our section, often times against the feelings of the community.

You have won battles which are giving hope and courage to them. Is Mrs. Gomillion with you? If you are spending Christmas in Alabama you may hear the story of what the White Citizens Council did to the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned held recently in Montgomery.

The best of the Season's Greetings to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

December 22, 1958

Mrs. Neal Spahr
916 S. 17th Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spahr:

Your letter of recent date has been referred to me. I have been out of the office hence the delay in answering.

I believe I would begin my meeting as if nothing different had happened. For the worship period you could begin perhaps with the whole group taking part, then proceed with your discussion groups followed by the rest of the program.

If you wish some special worship material that has been worked out for a similar organization, let me know and I will be glad to let you have it. If you want to come at any time for a conference with any of us, we would be more than glad to have you.

Integration is always a new experience and I have gone through it with unification of the Methodist Church, and can understand your facing your first meeting with all the care possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Dear Folks—

I need help—am not sure whether or not I'm a "faithful" member.

Last year the Synods of Blue Ridge (negro) and Mecklenburg merged.

This year the Presbyteries of Union (white) and Lee Vere (negro)

are in the process of merging
When Synods & Presbyteries
merge - the womens groups
by nodicals & Presbyterials
are automatically merged.
Of course a few women
are ready and will for
the new experience - others
are not. My need for help
is in this area - how to
guide the leadership.
I am a past president
and as a former member
of Pres. Board of National
Missions - many are looking
to me for guidance. -
Do you have any suggestions
for work shops simple

leaflets. If necessary
I can go to Atlanta
for conference.

Sincerely
Frances Shahr
(Mrs Neal Shahr)
916 S. 17th St
Knoxville
Tenn.

File

Active Voters

33 PRYOR STREET, N. E., ROOM 505
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MU. 8-1881

"The only thing necessary for evil to triumph is that good people do nothing."—Burke.

DR. WALTER S. DUNBAR
PRESIDENT, DECATUR

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VICE PRES., THOMASTON

MR. W. H. MONTAGUE
VICE PRES., ATLANTA

MRS. CHAS. M. HUGULEY, JR.
SECRETARY, ATLANTA

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MRS. LESTER WOODS
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MR. GORDON G. JOHNSON
AVONDALE ESTATES

MR. HAMILTON LOKEY
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THOMASVILLE

MR. J. O'H. SANDERS
ATLANTA

MR. ROBERT R. SNODGRASS
ATLANTA

DR. N. C. TAPPEN
ATLANTA

MRS. R. L. TURMAN
ATLANTA

MRS. W. H. WILLSON
ATLANTA

December 30, 1958

TO: MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

Active Voters sends greetings to old and new members with best wishes for a 1959 session productive of legislation in the best interest of all the people of Georgia. To those of you who held seats in the 1958 Assembly, we commend the several evidences of resistance to domination by the Governor and the various executive departments. No one could in justice apply the criticism "rubber stamp" to the 1958 session. Perhaps for the first time in many years, the Legislature accepted its responsibility as an independent sovereign body, saving the State from plunging into a wasteful rural roads program and doing what they could to expose through investigating committees the appalling waste and corruption in many executive departments. Our hope is that these committees will be given subpoena powers so that they can act effectively against malfeasance in office in much the same way that committees of the Congress of the U. S. function to protect public funds and assure honest administration.

In this effort the Legislature received little or no cooperation from the Governor or the Attorney General. It would take a book rather than a letter to detail the extent of waste, inefficiency and what one legislator calls "legal stealing" existing in our State Government during the past four years. Every citizen who reads newspapers knows the sordid story. We can sum up the public reaction by saying that citizens of Georgia, whatever else they may want, are fed up with a philosophy of government that makes the test of conduct what one can "get away with" rather than what is right, honest, and decent. Surely it is not asking too much of our State officials and their employees that they be honest - qualified and efficient, if possible - but above all honest. There are many indications that our incoming Governor shares the popular revulsion against "irregularities" in the executive branch and with your help will establish different and better standards of conduct.

To accomplish this, the obvious remedy is the appointment of men of unquestioned integrity to key places in the executive departments. Some appointments already announced indicate that Gov. Vandiver understands this. We learn with satisfaction, for instance, that the State Purchasing Department will be in charge of an Atlanta banker who we feel sure will put a stop to the criminal waste of public funds that results from channeling purchases at high prices to "friends of the Administration" - many of them legislators, and, in one case, the Chairman of our State Dept. of Education seemed to be more concerned with profits than pupils. The responsibility of the Legislature in this is to enact laws that will insure widely distributed sealed bids and other business-like practices that will assure the taxpayers full value for each dollar expended. Legislation is needed to centralize State purchasing and limit the purchasing authority of large government departments (Highway,

Welfare, Education) so that the pressures of political favoritism on the respective chairmen will be lessened. Needed also is a law with teeth to keep Legislators off the State payroll, one that will apply to all with no exception granted to members of the Governor's immediate family.

We feel confident that these and other changes in the direction of honest and efficient administration will be accomplished because there is evident both the will and the intelligence to do it on the part of incoming Governor and Legislature. Much more difficult will be a legislative solution of the two major crises confronting the State, those of balancing current income with expenditures without increasing taxes, and the highly emotional and controversial issue of whether to sacrifice our public schools on the altar of segregation or to keep them open by beginning a limited long-term compliance with Federal law. As to the first, we must rely upon the Governor's expressed intention to reduce drastically the swollen payrolls of State departments and to reorganize many of them to function efficiently in the public interest instead of being used as a haven for political supporters and their families. This requires the highest courage on the part of the Governor, but we hope the support of millions of Georgia taxpayers will more than balance the enmity of thousands of disappointed office seekers and scores of the "empire builders".

As we see it, the Legislature's part in restoring sanity to State finances is to find a way to reassert control over the budget, according to the fundamental concept of democratic government, unquestioned since the day of Magna Charter. Surely it requires no argument beyond experience and common sense to establish the principle that the Legislature should levy and appropriate tax funds; the executive branch should be responsible for spending within the limits fixed by the Legislature. Space does not permit discussion of specific methods of accomplishing this, but if the will exists, means will be found even if we have to repeal the constitutional amendment requiring all gasoline taxes to be used for roads. The amendment has not been fully complied with since its passage in 1952. Why hesitate to discard what proved impractical? We have learned that the State cannot finance its essential services without using some of the gas taxes for other purposes. At the disposal of the Governor should be placed an emergency fund of reasonable size, not leaving to any one man the discretion to dispense personally some thirty million dollars of the people's money, as happened during the past four years. In justice to Governor Griffin, it should be said here that the greater part of his allocations of the inherited surplus funds were for worthwhile and needed facilities, but no governor should have the unrestricted privilege of deciding by the stroke of his pen where these millions should be used.

We ask the Legislature again to consider granting relief to voters in urban communities by increasing their representation in the Legislature. How long can we go on pretending that our law-making body is democratic when we tolerate gross discrimination against voters who happen to live in our cities. If the county-unit system cannot be abolished (as it should be), some modification is long overdue by ~~restricting~~ redistricting the State and restoring to some extent the voting rights of our urban citizens. The 1960 census will provide the factual basis on which to do this. Unless the words justice, fair-play, and democratic principles have no meaning in Georgia, the collective conscience of our General Assembly must hear the plea of our cities who pay most of the cost of State Government with little voice in determining policy or controlling the spending of the huge contributions that pour into the treasury from sales and gasoline taxes. To delay action on granting this relief will force our cities more and more to seek help from the Federal Government - a trend that most Georgians deplore.

Other legislation that seems to us important is revision of our criminal laws in accordance with recent recommendations of the Georgia Bar Association; changes in the voter registration law making it less awkward and inconvenient for citizens to register; study of a home rule law that will relieve the General Assembly of the flood of local bills; granting a reasonable independence to all incorporated communities, large and small, review of the auto registration law, and formulating general policies controlling the State Purchasing Dept.

All these we think are important, but the most immediate and pressing crisis is the agonizing problem of what to do about our public schools. It is with us like the spectre of death - something we would rather not think about but impossible to ignore because nothing we can do will make it disappear. Many thousands of words have been spoken and written on both sides of the argument, all so charged with emotion that it is difficult to think clearly about it. There is no need discussing the legal and moral aspects of maintaining total segregation because on both the South's position from the viewpoint of the majority of the Nation is undeniably weak. In spite of what our political leaders told us, we have lost the legal battle. Our segregation laws need not be repealed; they will fall when tested in the Federal Courts. This will leave us nakedly to face the ultimate decision - give up our public schools or accept some measure of integration. In this unhappy choice, the Board of Directors of Active Voters considers that to abandon public education throughout Georgia, with its calamitous economic and social consequences, is too great a price to pay [redacted]. We favor preparing now for the inevitable showdown by granting local control to the individual school districts, recognizing thereby that the problem varies in acuteness, being less severe in North Georgia, far worse in South Georgia. This would place the final decision where it should be made - by the citizens and parents of the local communities. A plan that would be workable in Cherokee County might not be acceptable in Lowndes County where private schools might be the answer for an indefinite period of time. The local control plan has good precedent in Georgia, notably in the sale of alcoholic beverages where it works reasonably well. As an aid to the local communities, a pupil placement law (which at the moment seems to be legal) would be of help in screening applications for admission to individual schools. The alternative of "wait and see", or relying on State grants to educate children in segregated schools, is another effort to delude ourselves. Haven't we had enough of childishly pretending and of repeating to ourselves the words of a popular song, "Say it isn't so"?

Every member of the General Assembly wants to do what is best in the long-run for our State. The history of our Southland shows that following blindly the popular clamour of the day has been the role of the politicians rather than the Statesmen and is often the prelude to disaster.

The Legislative Committee of Active Voters

December 30, 1958

Miss Thelma Mills, General Chairman
Interfaith Workshop
Young Women's Christian Association
1118 Crawford Street
Houston 3, Texas

Dear Miss Mills:

I am real delighted with the plans for the workshop to be held February 26. Your theme is provocative and out of it could come a further program of action, and I will be glad to participate in it with you.

I wonder if you had thought of making a brochure of facts about your city. I am sure the Chamber of Commerce must have a booklet that gives most of the facts you need such as population, recreation facilities, etc. There would be other facts you might need such as you might get from the welfare department and other agencies. You could find statistics on crime, juvenile delinquency, illegitimacy and laws regulating the employment of children and women in industry.

One of the good things of the program is the interfaith angle for each of the three great faiths have much to implement ~~to~~ the other. The conditions of the times are such that we do need a united judio-christian front.

Later on I will send you some information as to how I will travel and time of arrival.

Wishing you great success in this venture and congratulations to your city on its liberal mayor, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

January 8, 1959

Mr. and Mrs. James Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Stokely:

Thank you so much for coming to see me. Mr. Tilly was very delighted at meeting you two people whom he has admired every since he read "Neither Black Nor White."

The addresses you wanted are as follows:

Miss Emily Clay, 1020 Granada, Clearwater, Florida; Mr. R. W. Hudgins, President, International Development Service, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, New York; Mr. George Mitchell, Glencoe, Argyll, Scotland.

If there is anything else you want me to find for you, please let me know and I will do my best.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

January 8, 1959

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow
Phaleron
Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Harlow:

Since the Christmas season is over I have had time to read your book which you so graciously sent to me. It is a splendid chapter on what our women are doing, but a new chapter is being written every day and entwined in it is the heartbreaking story of what our women are doing against the greatest odds.

Much of what the Southern women are doing can not be told now, as it would only hinder the work that they are doing. Nothing can stop them, for who can stop praying women.

You do not know how much I appreciate the fact that you remembered me and knew I would be interested in your book.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Enclosure: "Out of Conviction"

(Dictated by Mrs.Tilly, signed in her absence)

January 16, 1959

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Putzel, Jr.
3703 - 33rd Place, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Friends:

Please accept my thanks for a delightful evening with you and your family and for the privilege of meeting the Tiffanys, and being with Mr. St. John Barrett again.

With the best of New Year's wishes to you, and again thanks for your kindnesses to me, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

January 16, 1959

Mr. C. G. Gomillion
1474 East Long Street
Columbus 3, Ohio

Dear Mr. Gomillion:

Thank you so much for your letter of January 13. It would have been answered sooner except that I have been out of the city.

I certainly appreciate your offer to have my letter to the Montgomery Home News published as a paid ad in the Montgomery Advertiser, however, I do not think this is a wise step at this time. The matter seems to have been dropped by the Home News and any further publicity would only bring it to life again. One telephone call and one letter from women in Montgomery suggested we should not open the matter by publishing my letter.

I would not have written in the first place if it had been purely an attack on me, for I have never paid much attention to that kind of action. When I wrote to him I was sure he would not print my letter. There is nothing you can do to make anyone so bias face the truth.

I was really glad to hear something about your family. It must be interesting to have so many age groups living together.

With the best of wishes to you and yours, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

1474 East Long Street
Columbus 3, Ohio
January 13, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I hope that you and your family experienced a safe, restful, and happy Christmas season, and that during 1959 you will be able to do and have all that will be good for you.

Thank you for your letter of December 19, 1958, concerning the Fellowship of the Concerned. I have just finished reading the minutes of the November meeting of the Directors of the Southern Regional Council, and noted that in Alabama and Florida "state-wide meetings" were held by members, or women, of the Fellowship. If similar meetings were held in any of the other fourteen Southern States, please name them for me. Such will be very useful in my study.

Mrs. Virginia Durr of Montgomery wrote me concerning what was done to the women who met in Montgomery last fall. I have tried to get a copy of the November 20th issue of the Montgomery Home News, but have not been successful. After several communications I have received one copy , the January 8th number, of the paper. I am of the opinion that the circulation manager decided to accept my subscription. I have read your letter to the Editor. Would you object to some citizens in Tuskegee financing its publication as an advertisement in the Montgomery ADVERTISER, if I can secure enough interested persons? It would be signed by "Friends of Mrs. M. E. Tilly". I have been told that the Editor did not publish your letter in the Home News. Is this true?

Jen (Mrs. Gomillion) is not here with me this time. She had to remain at home to try to hold together our complex household, whose members vary in age from five years to seventy-eight years, and represent five different types of kinship relationships.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gomillion

C. G. Gomillion

WOMEN'S DIVISION
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N. Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

January 16, 1959

Dear Friend:

We are eager to have our list of National Women's Organizations up to date. Would you please fill out and return the enclosed postcard immediately. We will appreciate your prompt cooperation.

Sincerely,

Betty Weir Alderson

Betty Weir Alderson
Director

Enc.
BA:sc

NATIONAL OFFICERS AND CHAIRMEN

JUSTINE WISE POLIER, Honorary President
Chairman, Louise Waterman Wise Youth Center
THELMA RICHMAN, President
MRS. ABRAHAM SCHNEE, Vice-President
Chairman, Executive Committee
MRS. HARRY SELDIN, Fin. Sec.
MRS. MOE ROSENSTEIN, Corr. Sec.
MRS. SEYMOUR STOLZENBERG, Rec. Sec.
MRS. SIMON AMDUR, Treas.
MRS. JOSEPH ALLENTUCK, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. United Jewish Appeal

MRS. CHARLES FEINBERG, Vice-Pres.
MRS. SARAH FIELD, Vice-Pres.
MRS. LARRY FLESDRAGER, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Prog. Comm.
MRS. ALBERT FOREMAN, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Area Reconstruction Comm.
MRS. EDWARD GUREASKO, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Prog. Comm.
MRS. SIGWART KUSIEL, Vice-Pres.
MRS. HERMAN LAZARUS, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Jewish Education Comm.

MRS. JEAN LIGHT, Vice-Pres.
MRS. HERMAN MARS, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Fund-Raising Committee
MRS. LOUIS REDSTONE, Vice-Pres.
MRS. MELVIN KRAUTHEIMER, Chm.
Fund-Raising Comm.
MRS. MARTIN STEINBERG, Chmn. Comm.
International Affairs and Israel
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January 19, 1959

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I thought you would be interested in a copy of the sermon book review by Rabbi Emmet Frank on Professor S. Ralph Harlow's book Thoughts For Times Like These, enclosed herewith.

If you would like further copies, I would be glad to send them along.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Kivie Kaplan

Kivie Kaplan

KK/rxg
Enc 1)

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January 19, 1959

Mr. M. G. Lowman
Circuit Riders, Inc.,
18 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Mr. Lowman:

I have your letter of January 14 in which you make an inquiry regarding Mrs. M. E. Tilley, stating that she is "a person whose name is carried among the list of those 141 individuals identified by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives as comprising the Communist Party's supreme bid for power throughout its first 25 years of existence in this country."

I'm happy to give you my evaluation of Mrs. Tilley. I've known her for approximately twenty years to be one of the finest Christian women I've ever been privileged to know. She's a deeply devout Christian woman active in her Methodist Church. Her foresight into the implications of the Christian Gospel in the world today has made her one of the most valuable leaders in the Christian faith I have ever known. She has suffered a great deal of unkind and unchristian attack from many sources, but I've found her always to be one who received such attack in the same spirit as our Lord.

I have a great deal more confidence in her than I do in the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Dow

Dow Kirkpatrick

DK/m

✓cc: Mrs. M. E. Tilley

MARY DOUGLAS FINCH
LOUISBURG COLLEGE
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Jan. 24, 1959

Dear Mrs Tilly,

I had the pleasure of hearing you once, and have long appreciated your courageous stand and your great work in the South.

I returned from Japan nearly two years ago after serving there more than twenty years, mostly at our Hiroshima Girls' School (Methy.) My sister is alone now. So I decided to serve in the South from now on until retirement. I am 58.

My reason for writing the above details is that I wish to get into the field of human relations more definitely this year, and

am wondering if you have sug-
-gestions and advice.

I taught for several years at Paine College during the war, and opportunities there are open again. But as I've watched the situation in my own state of Va. grow progressively worse, and barriers tighten instead of relax between groups I have decided that work-ing in an integrated or at least a situation with integration possibilities might be more needed now than in an all-negro school.

I am a Deaconess now, trans-ferred from the Foreign Dept. of the Board and of course keep in touch with Thelma Stevens and Mary Lou Barnwell. I am a life member

MARY DOUGLAS FINCH
LOUISBURG COLLEGE
LOUISBURG, N. C.

of the Council on Human Relations in Richmond, Va. At present I only return to Va. for holidays, however.

In the N. C. (or S. C.) area, for instance, could I be helpful on the week ends (usually I am free Sat. & Sun.) in Southern Regional Council Seminars or discussion groups? Next summer could I be used in such groups?

Is anybody in the South experimenting in the field of group work, bringing women together, for instance, for further study and discussion in some friendly place on Sundays, maybe - even for worship together - women of both the Negro and white groups I mean. If so can college people assist in such programs? Are we needed?

Of course every time I speak on Japan — and I have, all over Va. and N. C. — I give my witness, stating frankly the great harm already done to our whole program of Missions by our inability to solve our problems here in the South in a Chris-way. And I have often said I wonder if I have any right to return to Japan to preach brotherhood again until I have helped here in these days of crisis to practice it — that all the world is watching us, etc. Some turn away, some WSCS women frankly tell me that I just don't understand that I've lived away too long, etc. — But as Thelma Stevens said church women never completely turn away from mission work.

Well, I'm sure this is enough!

May I hear from you soon please. I hope to be in Atlanta Feb. 15-18 so I may be able to see you — With appreciation.

Cordially, Mary D. Finch

January 26, 1959

Mr. Harvey F. Baty, Director
International Cooperation Center
Montana State College
Bozeman, Montana

Dear Mr. Baty:

Thank you for your letter that arrived in this morning's mail with your personal note concerning possible applicants in International Technical Cooperation. A young man immediately came to my mind who would be a good candidate for this program and who tells me he is definitely interested.

He is Andre Hammonds who will be graduated from Morehouse College in June. I am sure you will be hearing from Mr. Hammonds in the next few days.

He has done some work here at the Council and I understand has an excellent academic record. He has spent one year in Europe with nine months of this time at the University of Grenoble in France.

Again thanks and you will be hearing from Mr. Hammonds soon.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Do not circulate

February 3, 1959

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick
St. Mark Methodist Church
781 Peachtree, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dow:

I certainly appreciate your sending me a copy of your reply to Mr. Lowman. I have thought each day I would run out to see you, but the weather now has kept me more or less in the office.

I can't imagine what he is talking about of 141 individuals in the Communist Party 25 years ago. At that time I was working in North Georgia and was not known very much outside of the Methodist Conference. I have never been connected with any Communist Party and never to my knowledge have I ever seen a Communist.

I am enclosing some clippings that you may have seen in August that give some story of Mr. Lowman. It seems he makes a living by circulating reports from the Un-American Activities. You may see from these clippings that he was paid $4,500 for coming to Atlanta and working with T. V. Williams, Jr., and the money was borrowed from the States Rights Council. I thought you would be interested in reading these clippings.

As for Mr. Lowman, I found out that he is a sort of local preacher in Cincinnati with apparently no standing. Just what I can do about what he is saying I do not know. I usually do not pay any attention to any thing of this nature, but it is really serious for a person to circulate letters that someone has been connected with a Communist Party.

(continued)

No, I have never "suffered" from these attacks, I just never took time to bother about them. If I had I would not have been able to do the things that I feel like I must do. I do want you to know that I most certainly do appreciate your understanding of what I have tried to do.

Deeply grateful, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec

WW:SJB:mrg

144-2-0

FEB 4 1959

Mrs. Dorothy R. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Since receiving your letter of December 19, 1958, describing the threats and harassment suffered by women in Montgomery, Alabama, who were working with the Fellowship of the Concerned, we have received a letter from Mrs. Moreland G. Smith, of Montgomery. Mrs. Smith describes other incidents of harassment that have occurred since your letter. She particularly describes certain threatening letters which were received by Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Weisenburgh, Mrs. Kerns, and herself. This complaint is receiving our very careful attention.

In her letter Mrs. Smith requests that in answering we use a plain, self-addressed stamped envelope which she enclosed. Inasmuch as the Department cannot properly use this means of communicating with persons outside the Department, we are not replying to Mrs. Smith's letter.

We appreciate very much receiving from Mrs. Smith, as well as from yourself and other ladies connected with your organization, information regarding matters which are of such great concern to the Department.

Sincerely,

W. WILSON WHITE
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By

ST. JOHN BARRETT
Special Assistant

DAN B. KAHLE, M.D., President
PAUL FRASER, Vice President

MRS. THOMAS H. McDILL, Secretary
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metropolitan atlanta committee on alcoholism
Room 702 Atlanta National Bank Building
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February 4th, 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Further to your telephone call, I am enclosing two MACA folders herewith.

If you have any material concerning your Council's coming program on alcoholism, I shall be glad to have it. I would be especially interested in going over the speaking engagement and workshop itinerary, to see in what ways MACA could offer the most help.

Please mail data to my office address given below.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Betty Burdette

(Mrs.) Betty Burdette
723 Ponce de Leon Court, NE
Atlanta 8, Georgia

TRinity 2-7905

BB;smt
Encls.2

Affiliated with the National Council on Alcoholism, Inc.

February 3, 1959

Miss Bert Winter
Stone Mountain, Georgia

Dear Bert:

Here is a list I can most heartily recommend:

Rehabilitation

Dr. Floyd Feeley
Candler School of Theology
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

He works a great deal with the State Rehabilitation Center.

Rev. Louie Huckabee
Kirkwood Methodist Church
66 Howard St., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

He has done a great work here in "The Lighthouse."

Health

Dr. T. N. ~~Griffin~~ Griffin
490 Peachtree St., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

He is splendid, if you can get him. He is Mrs. Styron's son-in-law.

Rev. Cecil Myers
Cartersville, Georgia

(continued)

Action & Legislation

Rev. Bruce Wilson
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. J. S. Wetzel
Talbotton, Georgia

He is young and fine. He works a great deal with Mr. Wilson,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

P.S. I must add to the rehabilitation list the name of: Mrs. Betty Irwin Burdette, 723 Ponce de Leon Court. She has spoken in my church and is the best speaker I have ever heard on the subject. She is deeply religious and spending her life at this job.

MET

February 6, 1959

Mr. St. John Barrett
Second Assistant
Civil Rights Division
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Thank you so much for your letter just received. In Montgomery, things seem to grow more serious day by day. I am enclosing a manifesto of the Citizens Council as it appeared Sunday, February 1, 1959 in the Montgomery Advertiser. I am also enclosing another clipping from the same paper and in it you will find a communication from the women of the Fellowship of the Concerned. The other letters on the same sheet are of interest also.

I have talked with Mrs. Moreland Smith today. We do thank you very much for giving your attention to the items sent you.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Dorothy Rogers Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DRT:lec
Enclosures

File

1640 - Ashby Ave.
Berkeley, California
February 11, 1959

Dear Mrs. Zilly,

This letter comes to acknowledge the letters and periodicals sent to me from your office and to thank you for them.

I have been in California since early December but the mail was forwarded from Tuskegee.

The courage which you have displayed in the face of so much opposition is wonderful to behold and a challenge to all of us.

May God bless and keep you.

I hope I will be back in Alabama in time for another meeting

Sincerely yours,
Edith M. Washington

February 25, 1959

Mr. Paul Yount
Associate Secretary of Missionary Personnel
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Mr. Yount:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 19, to Mrs. Tilly. She is out of the office this week, but you may expect a reply immediately upon her return.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

February 25, 1959

Mr. Herbert E. Stotts
Boston University School of Theology
745 Connonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Stotts:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 17, to Mrs. Tilly. She is out of the office this week, but you may expect a reply immediately upon her return.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

March 4, 1959

Mr. Herbert E. Stotts
The Methodist Church in Social Thought and Action
Boston University School of Theology
745 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Stotts:

I have read your letter of February 17, and there is a wonderful story of what Methodist women of the South have been doing in the whole field of Human Relations. If you have one of your field workers coming to the South, and will let me know the date, I will be glad to work with him.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN SOCIAL THOUGHT AND ACTION

MESTA Project
Boston University School of Theology
745 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

February 17, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

We are enclosing a copy of the prospectus of a project which the faculty of the School of Theology is working on in cooperation with our Board of Social and Economic Relations.

One of the major concerns of certain members of our research committee is that so much creative effort that has been expended by individuals throughout the South is not a matter of printed record. We are quite anxious to demonstrate in our final volumes having to do with social action and Methodists that the South has been as creative in its own way in the field of improving community relations as has the North, West, or the Far West. In order to do this, it is necessary to be as documentary as we can.

At every point that we turn, in matters of race relations and community improvement, your name has been mentioned. We would be deeply appreciative if you would scan the prospectus which is enclosed and see if there are areas in which your files could make a contribution. If you have any record of Methodist churches, as total congregations or individuals who are outstanding members of the denomination who have been creative in community betterment, we would appreciate knowing about it.

Any contribution you can make to our general project will be deeply appreciated by the members of the MESTA Committee.

Fraternally yours,

Herbert E. Stotts

Herbert E. Stotts

HES:el
Enclosure

For private circulation

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
745 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Mass.

MESTA/2A
(December, 1957)
Revised, Oct. 1958

A STUDY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH IN SOCIAL THOUGHT AND ACTION

PROSPECTUS

The Board of Social and Economic Relations of The Methodist Church has asked the faculty of the Boston University School of Theology to make a comprehensive study of The Methodist Church in Social Thought and Action. The faculty has appointed a research committee responsible for the planning and execution of the project. Its members are: Nils Ehrenstrom, Professor of Ecumenics (director of the project); Richard M. Cameron, Professor of Church History; Allan K. Chalmers, Professor of Preaching and Applied Christianity; Paul Deats, Jr., Assistant Professor of Social Ethics; Walter G. Muelder, Professor of Social Ethics; S. Paul Schilling, Professor of Systematic Theology; Herbert E. Stotts, Professor of Church and Community.

The significance of such an enquiry at the present time is evident. Methodism has all through its history been noted for its intense social concern. Along with other Christian communions, The Methodist Church today faces the imperative task of rethinking and vitalizing its witness in a rapidly changing culture. It needs to ponder the lessons of its own heritage, to redefine its social motivations and ideals, to assess its present activities and resource, and to evolve creative strategies adequate for new advance in an increasingly complex society. Such a study should obviously also keep in mind the larger Christian fellowship of which The Methodist Church is a part.

Although definite publication plans will be shaped at a somewhat later stage, the committee is studying Methodist Social Thought and Action in four areas:

I. Historical Developments (to 1908)

II. Developments in the Twentieth Century

III. Theological Aspects

IV. A Strategy for Methodist Social Leadership, Education and Action

Some studies, such as those on theoretical and methodological problems, are introductory, primarily for the orientation of the committee, and may or may not be published.

In view of the importance and scope of the enquiry, the committee is associating others than its own members with the project through consultation and cooperation with agencies and scholars in related fields, encouragement of graduate seminars and doctoral dissertations in specific areas and provision for empirical research. The committee would welcome information about source materials and current or projected studies that are relevant to its objective.

General correspondence concerning the project should be addressed to Dr. Nils Ehrenstrom, 745 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

INTRODUCTORY STUDY: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

A. PROBLEM: To provide orientation in the role of religion and religious institutions in social change: description, evaluation, and strategy.

B. SCOPE:

1. Theoretical:

a. Social Change.
   i. What is social change? and how does it occur? What is social control?

   ii. In what ways is the process of change subject to purposive action, both conservative and progressive?

b. Religion.
   i. In what forms is religion manifest?

   ii. How are these forms related to social change and to purposive action?

c. The role of the church in relation to other social institutions.
   i. What are the functions of the church: initiating, conserving, regulatory, recipient, ameliorative?

   ii. What are the resources of the church: worship, religious education, doctrine, fellowship, leadership?

d. The norms by which social action is assessed.
   i. In what ways does the conception of a church's relation to its community setting affect its normative judgments?

   ii. What factors enter into the disagreement about norms among churches?

   iii. How can we discover norms that will be valid in historical interpretation, in present description and evaluation, and in strategy?

2. Methodology:

a. What should be the overall methodology for the series of studies: epistemological, historiographical, social scientific?

b. What methods of description and evaluation should be employed in each section?

I. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS (TO 1908)

A. PROBLEM:
First, to explore the social teachings and action of Methodist bodies and representative individuals in England and America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; second, by reference to parallel social currents and institutions, to assess the influence of the environment and Methodism on each other.

B. SCOPE:

1. Social developments in England in the eighteenth century.
   a. The class structure.
   b. Growing industrialization and urbanization.
   c. The franchise and the political structure.
   d. The churches in England.
      i. Anglicanism.
      ii. Dissent.

2. John Wesley's "social religion."
   a. His theological and ethical doctrines with social bearings. Original sin, redemption, assurance, holiness, stewardship and eschatology (rapid survey).
   b. His social ideas: Toryism, authoritarianism, work in the world as "vocation" self-denial, "give all you can."
   c. Abuses he attacked: smuggling, bribery, liquor traffic, slavery.
   d. Expressions of his social concern: philanthropy, the lending-stock, work-program, dispensary, orphan-houses, schools.

3. Methodist response: the development of personal character and philanthropy. Missions.

4. Social developments in England in the nineteenth century.
   a. Extending the Franchise.
   b. The Industrial Revolution and its problems. Overcrowding, long work-days, technological unemployment, exploitation.
   c. The Workmen's movement.

5. The response of the sons of the Revival.
   a. The Anglican Evangelicals: education, abolition, prison reform, factory acts.
   b. The Wesleyan Methodists. The "no politics" rule, emancipation, sabbath observance, Disestablishment, education, missions.
   c. The other Methodist bodies.
      i. The Methodist New Connection. Sympathy and leadership for the workers' movements.
      ii. The Primitive Methodists and the Bible Christians.
   d. The Dissenting Churches: liberal causes espoused.

6. Social Developments in the United States.
   a. Up to 1830.
      i. Religious liberty.
      ii. The frontier.
      iii. Church life: vast proportion of the population unchurched.
   b. 1830-1865. The inevitable conflict.
      i. Territorial expansion.
      ii. The "peculiar institution."
      iii. The political aspect of the slavery struggle.
      iv. Abolitionism, its alternatives and its opponents.

7. Methodist response, 1784-1865.
   a. Organization and social outlook: inheritance and adaptation.
      i. Disciplined mobility.
      ii. Protests in the name of a more democratic polity.
         a) The Republican Methodists.
         b) The Methodist Protestants.
   b. Revivalism and Reform.
      i. Temperance.
      ii. The slavery controversy.
      iii. Other concerns: education, missions, Sabbath.
   c. The schisms in Methodism.
      i. The schism of 1844.
      ii. The Wesleyan Methodist Connection.
      iii. The Free Methodists.
   d. The Civil War and the Methodisms.
      i. Interdenominational co-operation in the Christian Commission. Intensified sectional bitterness.

8. American Society and the American Churches after the Civil War.
   a. American Society.
      i. Changes wrought by immigration, territorial and economic expansion, big business, growth of cities, the beginnings of socialism, workingmen's struggles.
      ii. Changes in American thought. The development and secularization of the educational system. The impact of scientific discoveries, especially the sciences of man, psychology and genetics; the social sciences.
      iii. Idealism and optimism. Transcendentalism.
   b. American Churches.
      i. Continued expansion: competition gives way slowly to co-operation.
      ii. Theological changes: Unitarianism, liberalism; the new anthropology and "environmentalism."
      iii. Socio-religious colonies and experiments: Fruitlands, Brook Farm, New Harmony, Oneida, etc.
      iv. Specialized agencies for social service: Freedmen's Aid Societies, Y.M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, Anti-Saloon League, The W.C.T.U., the "Benevolent Empire."
      v. "Social Christianity." Channing, Gladden, Ely, Herron, etc. Walter Rauschenbusch and the "Brotherhood of the Kingdom."
      vi. Revivalism, Perfectionism and reform.

9. The Methodist Churches, 1864-1908.
   a. Methodist theology; especially the development of the perfectionist element, and the growth of liberalism.
   b. Modifications in thought about missions and Christian education.
   c. Methodist thought and action in attacking the social problems peculiar to the time.
   d. Some Methodist champions of social action: Frank Mason North, Harry Ward, Worth M. Tippy, Herbert Welch, Francis J. McConnell, and others.
   e. Summary and conclusions: the mutual influence of Methodism and American Society, 1864-1908.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

A. PROBLEM:
To show the contributions which Methodism has made to social Christianity in the twentieth century; to assess Methodist institutions and groups as instruments of social education and action; and to relate these to other movements seeking major social reforms.

B. SCOPE:
1. Major Developments in American Society in the Twentieth Century and the Methodist Response: An Historical Survey.
   a. From the turn of the century to the First World War.
      i. Major events in American social, political, and economic history.
      ii. The Methodist response.
         a) Episcopal addresses.
         b) Actions of the General Conference.
         c) The Methodist Press.
         d) The Methodist Federation.
         e) Role of Methodist agencies.
         f) Other distinctive responses.
   b. From the First World War to the Great Depression.
      i. Major events in American social, political, and economic history.
      ii. The Methodist response.
         a) Episcopal addresses.
         b) Actions of the General Conference.
         c) The Methodist Press.
         d) The Methodist Federation.
         e) Role of Methodist agencies.
         f) Other distinctive responses.
   c. The decade of the thirties.
      i. Major events in American social, political, and economic history.
      ii. The Methodist response.
         a) Episcopal addresses.
         b) Actions of the General Conference.
         c) The Methodist Press.
         d) The Methodist Federation.
         e) Role of Methodist agencies.
         f) Other distinctive responses.
   d. The Second World War.
      i. Major events in American social, political, and economic history.
      ii. The Methodist response.
         a) Episcopal addresses.
         b) Actions of the General Conference
         c) The Methodist Press.
         d) The Methodist Federation.
         e) Role of Methodist agencies.
         f) Other distinctive responses.

e. The period since end of World War II.
   i. Major events in American social, political, and economic history.
   ii. The Methodist response.
      a) Episcopal addresses.
      b) Actions of the General Conference.
      c) The Methodist Press.
      d) The Methodist Federation.
      e) Role of Methodist agencies.
      f) Other distinctive responses.

2. Major Social Issues and the Role of Methodism. Systematic Interpretation.
   a. Marriage and family.
   b. Social Christianity and the industrial order.
   c. The labor question.
   d. Race relations.
   e. Prohibition and temperance.
   f. Civil liberties.
   g. Church and state.
   h. War and peace.
   i. Communism.
   j. World order.

3. The Structure of the Methodist Response. Specific contributions of various agencies.
   a. The Methodist educational system.
      i. Colleges and universities.
      ii. Theological schools.
      iii. The church school.
   b. The boards and agencies of the church.
      i. W.S.C.S.
      ii. Temperance.
      iii. Education-publishing.
      iv. World peace.
      v. Social and economic relations.
      vi. Missions.
      vii. Evangelism, etc.
      viii. Lay activities.
   c. The Conference Structure. Evaluation of the Role of Each.
      i. Annual Conferences.
      ii. Jurisdictional system: Regionalism and caste.
      iii. General Conference pronouncements and legislation.
      iv. Role of episcopacy and itineracy.
   d. Methodism within the Ecumenical response.
   e. The local church. Some outstanding instances.

4. Summary of this volume: Evaluation; Emergent problems pointing to volumes on Theology and Strategy.

III. THEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

A. INTRODUCTION:

1. The problem: To discover the bearing of theological beliefs on American Methodist social thought and action in the twentieth century, in the context of ecumenical thought and life.

2. The basis of the conclusions to be reached; sources of data.
   a. Documents.
      i. Official statements at various levels.
      ii. Writings of individuals.
   b. Direct research; two questionnaires:
      i. That used at MSM Conference at Lawrence, Kansas, 1957.
      ii. "The Beliefs of Methodists," to be circulated fall, 1958.

B. SCOPE:

The bearing of theology on social thought and action - the historical and contemporary record.

1. Theological beliefs professed and operative in Methodist social thought and action.
   a. Typical beliefs encountered in official statements and individual writings.
      i. Generalizations.
         a) Many theological elements implicit rather than explicit.
         b) Stress on life and conduct combined fairly frequently with dismissal of serious theological inquiry as relatively marginal and unimportant.
         c) Marked difference sometimes between attitudes professed and those expressed and embodied in action.
         d) Considerable measure of optimism, yet greater recognition of reality and seriousness of sin than is often admitted today by critics of social gospel.
      ii. Main theological beliefs discovered as foundations or accompaniments of social positions.
         a) The spirit and teachings of Jesus.
         b) The Christian view of God.
            1) His immanence.
            2) His sovereignty as Controller of history.
            3) His personal nature.
            4) His Fatherhood.
         c) Infinite worth of persons as children of God, whose highest fulfillment demands removal of social hindrances, and who are responsible for cooperating with God toward this end.
         d) Social aspects and consequences of human sin, requiring social action to protect people from injustices.
         e) Human fellowship the will of God.
            1) Brotherhood of man implied in Fatherhood of God.
            2) Men related to each other through common relation to Christ as Lord.
         f) Kingdom of God--God's righteous rule involving righteousness in human relations and greatly increased opportunity for personal growth.
         g) Christian love as best way to solution of our social problems.

h) Extension of personal religious emphases related to salvation:
1) Conversion, new birth--social transformation, new heaven and new earth.
2) Holiness, perfection--social sanctification.
3) "Desire to flee from the wrath to come"--avoidance of social disaster, the inevitable harvest of injustice.
4) Recognition in general of religion, and hence of salvation, as social as well as individual.

b. Direct evidence.
i. Results of MSM questionnaire in this area.
ii. Questionnaire on "The Beliefs of Methodists."
a) Report on religious and social beliefs discovered.
b) Interpretation of findings, including correlation. Which religious beliefs appear together with which social beliefs?
iii. Theological beliefs apparently most influential in affecting social thought and action.

2. Sources of this theology.
a. Ecumenical.
i. The New Testament.
ii. The liberal tradition typified by Channing, Emerson, Theodore Parker, etc.
iii. Ritschlian theology.
iv. Rauschenbusch and the social gospel.
v. The Federal and National Councils of Churches.
vi. The Life and Work movement and the World Council of Churches.
b. Methodist, in relation to Calvinist and Anglican influences.
i. Relative absence of influence of distinctive Wesleyan emphases.
ii. Traceable Methodist sources.
a) The thought of John Wesley and other Methodist thinkers.
b) Ethical implications of Calvinistic theology.
c) Daily religious experience and corporate worship.
iii. Environmental (social and cultural). Non-theological factors.

C. A normative theology of society.
1. The relevance of theology to the social struggle; theology and life.

2. Social implications of major theological beliefs.
a. Ecumenical.
i. God.
ii. Man.
iii. Sin.
iv. Christ and salvation.
a) Implications of Incarnation and Atonement.
b) Social as well as individual nature of salvation.
c) Relation between justification by faith and its fruits in ethical and social life. Importance of empowering grace of God and human response.
v. The church.
a) Implications of re-thinking of doctrine of church for church's responsibility in society.
b) Implications of ministry of laity.
vi. The kingdom of God.
vii. Eschatology.
b. Primarily Methodist.
i. Stress on life and conduct rather than rigid creedal formulations.
ii. Availability of salvation to all.
iii. Religious experience, witness of the Spirit.
iv. Social significance or extension of doctrines of perfection and sanctification.

IV. A STRATEGY FOR METHODIST SOCIAL LEADERSHIP, EDUCATION, AND ACTION

A. PROBLEM:
To consider the resources of The Methodist Church in planning a strategy for social leadership, education, and action in selected areas of concern.

B. SCOPE:

1. Areas of concern.
   a. Recognized problem areas in Social pathology: prejudice and discrimination, alcoholism, family disorganization, juvenile delinquency, criminal behavior and penal justice, and industrial problems.
   b. New problem areas emerging and concerns not usually treated as "problems": education, mental health, etc.
   c. Goals: "steady state" or equilibrium and process.

2. Strategic resources of Methodism.
   a. Theology.
      i. Devotional.
      ii. Doctrinal.
      iii. Ethical.
   b. Socio-Economic and Administrative.
      i. Organizational structure.
      ii. Administrative assets.
      iii. Economic.
      iv. Membership in the ecumenical movement.
      v. Distribution of Methodists in the class structure, geography, leadership positions (Congress, political parties, social work and social scientific groups).

3. Social leadership, education, and action.
   a. Types of religious leadership; religious leadership roles in the church and community.
   b. The kinds of persons that effect social change; the role of church in training such persons.
   c. The relationship of Methodism's educational program to its growth as a church and to its action program.
   d. Techniques and materials availabel (and needed) for religious education.
   e. Kinds of social action appropriate for the church.

March 19, 1959

Mrs. Francis R. Hodge
American Friends Service Committee
Southwest Regional Office
407 West 27th
Austin 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hodge:

I thank you for your letter of March 4, and especially for the enclosures. I use this material from time to time in working with church women, because in our work we are concerned about all people.

We have a small Mexican problem here in our State. Every summer there are a few Mexican migrants and from time to time their living conditions have been called to my attention.

The day in Houston was really a wonderful day. I received a letter from Miss Thelma Mills, perhaps you did also, concerning a luncheon they are having to talk about the possibility of a women's luncheon club of the faiths "which will be ready to act, or provoke others to action, when cries arise in the community."

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Southwest Regional Office
407 W. 27th
AUSTIN 5, TEXAS
TELEPHONE GReenwood 2-5522

NATIONAL OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Clarence E. Pickett, *Honorary Secretary*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

Garnet Guild, Executive Secretary
REGIONAL OFFICE
Otto Hofmann, *Chairman*
Austin Phelps, *Treasurer*
~~F. E. Hutchens, Executive Secretary~~
Melvin A. Zuck, *Peace Education Committee*

March 4, 1959

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

It was truly wonderful to be with you last week, both in and out of the Inter-faith Workshop. Meeting an especially fine person is one of the nicest parts of life.

Hope your flight home was an easy one and that you found all well.

With best wishes and affection,

Beulah Hodge

(Mrs. Francis R. Hodge)

P.S. Thought you might be interested in the enclosed representative samples of our Latin American work.

A BRIEF REVIEW
of the
THIRD WORKSHOP IN CULTURAL RELATIONS
For Those Interested in the Spanish-speaking People of Austin

October 15, 22, 29 and November 5, 12, 19
1958

Austin, Texas

SPONSOR: The American Friends Service Committee

STEERING COMMITTEE: Mary Lee Taylor, Director of Nursing Service, Austin-Travis County Health Unit
L. Wayne Golden, Director of Urban Renewal, City of Austin
Beverly Sheffield, Director, Austin Recreation Department
B. R. Reynolds, Jr., General Secretary, YMCA of Austin
Rudy Cisneros, Business Man, Cisco's Bakery
R. B. Laws, Assistant Chief, Austin Police Force
Bill Norton, Principal, Metz School
Beulah Hodge, Executive Secretary of the Workshop

CONSULTANTS: Dr. Bernice Milburn Moore, Assistant to the Director in Community Programs and Professional Education, The Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, The University of Texas
Mrs. Charles Mitchell, Chairman, Latin American Committee of the American Friends Service Committee
Dr. George Sanchez, Professor of Latin American Education, The University of Texas

Chapter I. Why?

In the fall of 1957, the first of two experimental workshops in cultural relations was held for executive and administrative professionals who were working directly or indirectly with Spanish-speaking people in Austin. In the spring of 1958, upon the request and recommendation of the first workshop members, a second workshop in cultural relations was held for staff personnel, volunteer workers, other administrators, etc. Both workshops seemed to be a real help in broadening the understanding and appreciation of Spanish-speaking peoples' backgrounds and culture, of Anglo-Latin relationships; they seemed to stimulate the participants' imaginations, to suggest possible solutions to specific problems, certainly to point out what the workshop members considered were problems. The THIRD WORKSHOP IN CULTURAL RELATIONS just completed will set the pattern for what is now planned as an annual event.

Chapter II. Who?

Anyone interested in the Spanish-speaking people of Austin.

Number	Identification
44	from the schools
13	from public health
9	from governmental units
8	from social agencies
5	miscellaneous (housewives, ministers, students, etc.)
79 workshop members	
10 workshop visitors	

(Of the 79 workshop members, 28 attended three or less sessions; 51 attended four or more sessions. 22 of that 51 made all six meetings, 16 made five and 13 made 4.)

8 ..... served on the Steering Committee
3 ..... served as Consultants
5 ..... served as Program Leaders
6 ..... served as Discussion Leaders
8 ..... served as Resource Guests (other resource guests were also participants)
30 involved in programming

Chapter III. Where?

Austin-Travis County Health Unit, 1313 Sabine Street (Fine auditorium, pleasant coffee room, available parking space.)

Chapter IV. When?

Wednesdays .... October 15, 22, 22 and November 5, 12, 19, 1958. 3:15-5:15 p.m.

Coffee was served during the first fifteen minutes of each session, giving workshop participants an opportunity to know each other better, to enjoy informal discussion, to pick up their name tags. It also served as an elastic time of arrival so that the program proper could start at 3:30 p.m. sharp with a minimum of interruptions.

Chapter V. What?

PROGRAMS:

October 15, 1958

Bill Norton, Principal, Metz Elementary School, after introduction of the Workshop Steering Committee, and Mel Zuck of the American Friends Service Committee, who welcomed the participants, introduced Dr. Glenn V. Ramsey, clinical psychologist, private counselor, a consultant to the Hogg Foundation, who was to lead the day's program.

Dr. Ramsey divided the large group into six small groups and put them to work on a "problem inventory." Each participant listed his or her specific problems, then discussed them within the small group arriving at the major concerns of that group. Later discussion by the total group of both the specific and general problems in Spanish-speaking-Anglo work situations as seen by the participants was led by Dr. Ramsey, who clarified statements and helped the workshop see things "whole." In the last few minutes he summarized briefly, placing the problems within larger patterns of human behavior. 1. There is no unique Anglo-Latin problem. We have here a "special edition" of inter-group problems which are shaped by history, present circumstances, economic status, etc. 2. It is dangerous to generalize; we need to break up stereotypes, to look at individuals in individual situations. 3. We must avoid being "problem orientated" - need to to look underneath to the human being. 4. There is a real need for the accumulation of facts in this area. 5. The recognition of problems is the first step toward the solution of them.

This Inventory of both specific and general problems in Spanish-speaking and Anglo relationships as perceived by the participants in the Workshop was used for reference throughout the remaining five sessions.

October 22, 1958

B. R. Reynolds, Jr., General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Austin, member of the Workshop Steering Committee, introduced the speaker for the day, Dr. George Sanchez, Professor in Latin American Education, Chairman of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education, The University of Texas. Dr. Sanchez is known throughout this country and Latin America not only as a fine educator, but also as one of our great Spanish-speaking leaders.

Dr. Sanchez wove a fascinating cultural-historical story of the early and very diverse Spanish-speaking peoples of the Iberian Peninsula down to the specific but still diverse, both culturally and biologically, Spanish-speaking peoples of Texas. Because of this diversity, generalities about these peoples are almost impossible to make. Mexicans are not immigrants into this country in the same sense as the European immigrants are. This geographical location of the Southwest (New Spain) is the Mexican's traditional home; hence he is not driven by the desire to become Americanized in quite the same way as the European immigrant. When New Spain became part of the United States, the Mexicans expected to be incorporated into the Anglo culture. But very little was done to bring about the acculturation of this group; the agencies that could do it weren't here before 1910. So we had the start of "cultural indigestion." This cultural indigestion became worse with each wave of migration from Mexico: (1) the coming of the railroads and the growth of new industries created a need for cheap labor; (2) 1910-1920, the Mexican Revolution, displaced thousands of peoples from Mexico and spread them through the Southwest; (3) World War I led to our dipping into the cheap labor reservoir of Mexico with little rhyme or reason; (4) World War II, and again we imported thousands of Mexicans plus tolerating a kind of "wetback invasion." We are using more "contract labor" now than at the end of the war. The Bracero Program is the wetback invasion legalized, with protection for the Mexican coming into this country to work, but without protection for our own resident Mexican, United States citizen, laborer. Result: We've still not been able to settle our cultural indigestion. With neither adequate tools nor the know-how and with an unfavorable economic situation, things have not become noticeably better. If we could close the border, we would have the breathing space necessary to be able to do something about the problem, be able to make the special effort needed to cope with a problem, be able to make the special effort needed to cope with a problem of this magnitude, be able to tap the enormous human resource embodied in our Spanish-speaking peoples with their rich Spanish-Mexican cultural backgrounds.

October 29, 1958

Small group discussions were based on individual experiences and Lyle Saunders' chapter, "The Cultural Chasm." After a brief introduction of the discussion leaders and the resource guests, the total group separated into six groups and went to work, hoping to arrive through shared experience and new knowledge at a helpful carry-over into the "back home" situation of each participant.

Discussions ranged far and wide. There was the question of resident school children isolating migrant children and whether originality is lacking in the Spanish-speaking child, or it it difficult to bring out, because of his fear

of being disapproved. It was suggested that it might help to capitalize on the migrant children's experiences in geography class, giving them a chance to "shine." One group spoke of the need to educate Anglo employers, feeling that we push and encourage children for what ultimate?--refusal of a job due to nationality. It was suggested that there might be a meeting every so often for people interested in lectures on Mexico, etc. Several groups felt that an interest and understanding of cultural and historical backgrounds should precede or go along with the study of Spanish. There seemed to be an over-all concern that Spanish be taught to both Anglo and Spanish-speaking children beginning in the first grade; this would result in cultural enrichment all the way round, less prejudice, etc. There was mention made of the danger of over-emphasis being placed on the speaking of English by Spanish-speaking children resulting in their forgetting their mother tongue in future generations, a loss to them and to the community as a whole. There was discussion of various values: efficiency, time, saving for the future. To so many of us, being "busy" has value. Does it really? One group felt that Spanish-speaking families fear medical care, that they prefer to try age-old remedies before accepting hospital or doctor's help. The professional worker must be trusted before he or she can be of much use. That trust might be gained by the worker's avoiding a superior attitude, by treating the person with respect, by encouraging the client to feel more respect for himself. Is the economic status of the Spanish-speaking peoples the greatest determining factor in the entire situation? What can professionals do about it?

Discussion leaders for the day were: Claude Boyd, principal, Palm School; Ada Owen, counselor, Austin High School; William Madsen, anthropology professor, University of Texas; Eleanor Eisenberg, executive director, Austin-Travis County Society for Mental Health; Bill Cass, director, Travis County Unit, American Red Cross; Isabel Cromack, visiting teacher, Austin Public Schools.

Our resource guests, a guest for each small group, were: Rudy Cisneros, Cisco's Bakery, Workshop Steering Committee Member; Ricardo Joel Molina, Pan American Center; Mrs. Paul Rios, Planned Parenthood Center; Elias Hernandez, principal, Zavala School; Paul Reyes, Urban Renewal, City of Austin; Roy Guerrero, director, Pan American Center.

November 5, 1958

Mary Lee Taylor, Director of Nursing Service, Austin-Travis County Health Unit, Workshop Steering Committee, introduced Dr. Jane Mouton and Dr. Robert Blake, Psychology Department, The University of Texas, who guided the session in role playing and discussion. Workshop participants Joyce Carroll, Maxine Gesslin, Wilma Mozley, Ricardo Molina and Elias Hernandez cooperated in the initial role playing.

A problem situation was set up to help us talk and listen to each other more effectively by working through a concrete circumstance. A public health nurse calls on the Garcias to determine if Juan in the second grade is out of school so often because of a legitimate physical cause. His teacher has enlisted her help. Juan says he has headaches; is there a physical cause, does he dislike school? It is ten o'clock in the morning. Juan, absent from school, is playing happily in the front yard. Mr. Garcia, tired and sleepy, is just home from his all-night job. Mrs. Garcia speaks no English. The nurse is met by suspicion, is unable to communicate in any way. Two other role players act the part of alter egos, reporting to the entire group what is truly being thought by the Garcias and by the nurse. What is said is so often obviously not what is meant or thought.

After some playing of the situation, the total group borke into small units (six or seven per) for ten minutes to discuss what they felt might be possible ways to handle the problems which had evolved. Role playing was resumed, some of the suggested ideas tried, and then Dr. Blake briefly summarized the main blocks to communication as listed on the participants' problem inventories (mimeographed copies distributed) and as developed in the Garcia-public health nurse situation. Dr. Blake's summary of the latter included the following. Aside from the actual mechanics of language difference, obstacles to communication were obviously related to below-the-surface attitudes of both the nurse and the Garcias. There were the attitudes toward money (differences in concept of money); attitudes toward intelligence (Garcias not worried about Juan's abilities, so he's dumb, all right); attitudes toward education, the values of education; attitudes toward accepting help; and, most difficult, attitudes toward authority, the concept of authority and how to exercise it. For example, there are changing conceptions of the marriage vow, no longer does a woman necessarily promise to "obey" her husband, authority is not predetermined. Anglo ideas of authority are in a state of flux; Spanish-speaking people's ideas of authority are also in a state of flux. How difficult when "authority," the nurse, a representative of the Anglo group, comes to call. All the way through we have a conflict of basic assumptions as to how people should behave, and we have one person trying to influence another, or others. Broad abstract solutions can't be relied upon at the moment of contact. The actual problem solving must be done in a direct human relationship where even the movement of the eye, the hand, etc. has meaning.

November 12, 1958

Beulah Hodge, executive secretary of the Workshop, introduced Dr. Luisa Sanchez of the Austin Public Schools, who was to lead the panel program for the day.

Mrs. Sanchez spoke briefly and sincerely of the panel members' pleasure in being with the workshop, in having the opportunity to share "what we are like, what we feel, what we think" in the hope that this sharing might increase our mutual understanding and might make particularly clear that too-easy and too-sweeping generalizations about Spanish-speaking people are suspect, that Spanish-speaking people are all individual people, that all have their own experiences. Our guests, Mrs. Lalo Campos, Mrs. Carlos Paredes, Mr. Frank Cardenas, Dr. Americo Paredes, and Mr. Paul Reyes, Jr. (who had been unexpectedly called out of town, but who was present in spirit and in writing), each introduced himself with a brief summary of his or her life. This was followed by an elaboration of some particular phase, or part of, or belief of, each of their lives. We discovered that their ancestries, their educations, their attitudes, their goals, their religions, the size of their families, all were varied--five different people, five individuals who happened to have Spanish surnames and who could speak Spanish, these were the only generalizations which might be made about them. Mrs. Sanchez made the point clearly with, "If there were 500 Spanish-speaking people on the platform with me, there would still be 500 different individuals!"

After a brief break, The High Wall, a movie giving a clear picture of prejudice, how it grows, how it could be eradicated, was shown. This took the Workshop members out of Texas for 30 minutes for an objective look at the problem in someone else's yard.

November 19, 1958

Beverly Sheffield, director of the Austin Recreation Department, member of the workshop steering committee, thanked participants for their interest and

cooperation in the workshop. The total group was then divided according to special interests and asked to examine the Problem Inventory, the written list of problems obtained at the first session, and to decide the actual category (cultural, economic, etc.) of each problem and what resources are available to help in eventual solution.

After a second coffee break (Mexican pastries through the courtesy and generosity of Rudy Cisneros, member of workshop steering committee, resource guest on October 29) there was a report back by the three groups to the total group.

Among other things, it was suggested that the general solution to the entire problem of communication is that of increased human understanding. The solution to the problems of language is the requirement of the ability to speak Spanish if one is going to serve Spanish-speaking people. The solution in the social-cultural area is fellowship. Community agencies should plan more intergroup affairs, and their staffs should include at least one personnel who is representative of the Spanish-speaking people. And the solution to problems of feeling is empathy, with everything it means.

Each participant was requested to fill out an evaluation sheet of the workshop: where it was successful, where it failed, and what the workshop will mean to each individual in his or her work situation.

Chapter VI. What Next?

The most important results of such group sharing are for the most part intangible, something which happens within each individual, something which will show itself in his future work.

But these things did happen between October 15 and November 19.

1. An increased understanding of the historical and cultural backgrounds of the Spanish-speaking peoples by some 79 workshop members, both Anglo and Spanish-speaking. Simultaneously, an increased understanding of the Anglo culture.

2. With this understanding will come increased patience and appreciation on the job, less frustration, a healthier state of mind which will, in turn, pass on to others, a fine cycle of cause and effect.

3. A greater realization of the problems faced by all the participants whether Anglo or Spanish-speaking. A clarification of those problems and their ramifications. In a few instances, practical solutions or indications of where to begin.

4. The placing of the Anglo-Latin relationship within the larger framework of human relations.

5. Six opportunities to meet with workers from other agencies concerned with the same or similar problems. A wholehearted response from busy people, indicating concern and responsible action. A feeling of not being alone in the desire to do something constructive.

6. The continuation by the Y.M.C.A. of a Spanish class as a follow-up to the workshop. Geared to meet the requirements of agency personnel, the class will stress conversational Spanish most needed for everyday use in establishing rapport. Class to start in January, 1959.

PAN AMERICAN CENTER CLASSES

Citizenship, taught in Spanish and in English

English, reading, writing, and speaking

Arithmetic

Drivers Education, study of driving rules

CLASSES are held

Tuesdays, 7:30 to 9:00 P.M.	Zavala School, Canadian & 3rd Streets
Wednesdays, 7:30 to 9:00 P.M.	Pan American Center, 2100 E. 3rd Street

The classes are free and open to all. Come to visit on either night. You may attend classes either night or both nights.

An information service is available on Wednesday nights to tell of opportunities in Austin and how to make use of them.

Sponsors: American Friends Service Committee, Austin League of Women Voters, Century Club, LULACS, Pan American Round Table.

Members of the Educational Fund Committee:

Reverend Robert Breihan
Mrs. Julian Galaviz
Julian Galaviz
S. A. Garza
Wayne Golden
Roy Guerrero
Elias Hernandez
Miss Emily Heinatz
Mrs. Eugene Ivash
Mrs. Charles F. Mitchell
Mrs. Paul Reyes
Paul Reyes
Dr. George Sanchez
D. A. Schofield
Mrs. Alex Sackton
Mrs. Ruth Schulze
Reuben Vallejo
Charles Williams

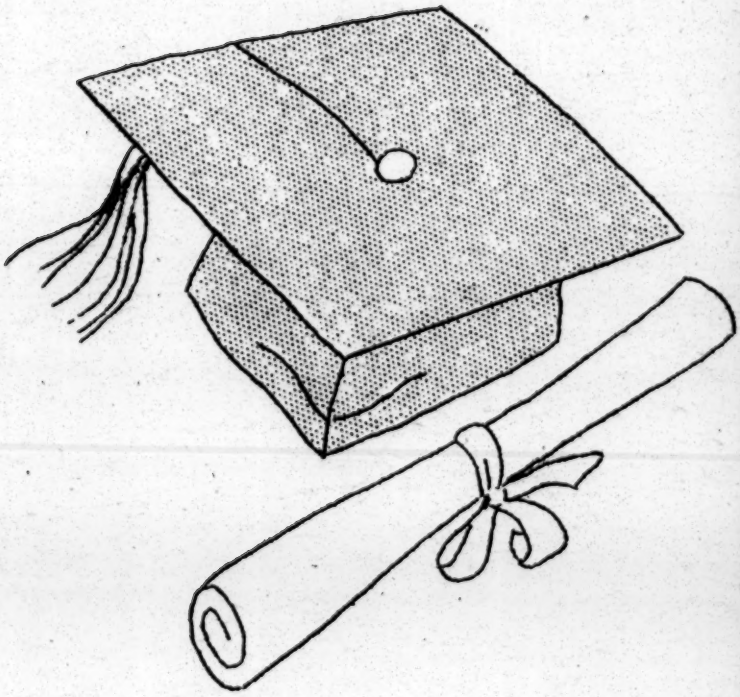
Staff: Mrs. Beulah Hodge

Mrs. Doris Stanislawski

EDUCATIONAL FUND COMMITTEE

Sponsored by

The American Friends Service
Committee
Southwest Regional Office
407 West 27th Street
Austin 5, Texas



whose purpose is .....

To encourage Spanish speaking young people to continue through high school and to go on to higher education.

WHY have such a Committee?

Many Spanish speaking students drop out of school from the 9th to the 12th grades, both for psychological and economic reasons.

Too often a student drops out of school when small financial help and slight encouragement would keep him in school. Sometimes parents with little formal education may not realize the value of education for their children, or their own problems are so great that education is not of primary importance.

A few scholarships exist for Spanish speaking students desiring to go to college, but little help is available to high school students and the contacts of the American Friends Service Committee with school authorities and school counselors indicate the need is great.

Beginning now under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee, the Educational Fund Committee believes this should and will eventually become a community sponsored project.

The American Friends Service Committee will furnish a paid staff member to work with the Committee and provide office space and office facilities.

HOW WILL THIS COMMITTEE WORK AND WHAT IS ITS PROGRAM?

1. Set up and find funds for high school service scholarships for students in 9th grades and above.

2. Have individual conferences with parents of students being considered for scholarships.

3. Set up and find funds for a scholarship fund to help the average student continue college work.

4. Set up informal advisory services in high schools by volunteers from Spanish speaking groups, to give encouragement and advice to students.

5. Find volunteer tutors to help young people especially in reading.

6. Establish supervised study halls throughout Spanish speaking neighborhoods, perhaps in schools or churches.

7. Cooperate with the Youth Council in its part-time employment service for those students who want to work part time.

8. Collect information about where larger scholarship help is available.

9. Recruit other persons interested in the program to work on the Committee in some of the program areas.

HOW WILL STUDENTS BE SELECTED?

1. School counselors expressed great interest and desire to cooperate, and will refer names of students eligible for the scholarships to the Educational Fund Committee.

2. Specific standards of eligibility have been established by the Educational Fund Committee and applications will be referred to its Subcommittee on Eligibility.

HOW WILL THE COUNSELING SERVICE WORK?

1. A short workshop on training in counseling is planned for this Fall with trained leaders.

2. The Subcommittee on Counseling will be responsible for having trained Spanish speaking members visit students and families and interpret the service scholarship program.

3. The Advisory Service in the high schools will be informal and will depend chiefly on members of Spanish speaking groups who will answer questions and give encouragement to high school students anxious to continue school.

in Austin

the American Friends Service Committee has:

Started and sponsored the English and Citizenship classes held for the past eight years in the Pan American Center and the Zavala School

Sponsored and directed the week-end and summer workcamps in 1957.

Sponsored and staffed, with the cooperation of interested citizens, two workshops in cultural relations for those interested in the Spanish Speaking people of Austin, 1957-58.

March 19, 1959

Mrs. M. K. Blackman
9808 Oboe Drive
Houston 25, Texas

Dear Mrs. Blackman:

I have had a heavy schedule out of town, and death in the family hence the delay in answering your letter of March 5.

I, too, had never heard of Judaic-Christian faith until I saw it in the news clipping you sent me from the Houston Chronicle. I never have used such a term, but I think you know that oftentimes the reporters do not know the language of church people.

In a community, all of us should work together on the common problems of a community and that was what the women at the workshop were trying to do.

Thank you for calling this to my attention.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church

THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA
MYRON K. BLACKMAN, PASTOR
4703 McDERMED, HOUSTON 35, TEXAS

March 5, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I have heard of Judaic-Christian traditions, but never of the Judaic-Christian faith until I read the Houston Chronicle's account of your speech at the interfaith workshop. Perhaps this is a good name for the new religion of tolerance, where so-called Christians and Jews believe they are worshiping the same god and will all meet together in paradise. It is to be hoped that they will begin to call themselves Judaic-Christians, as Christian is a misnomer for anyone who renounces the New Testament (Jews should agree). The Bible offers no other way of salvation than Jesus Who said "If God were you r Father, ye would love me." "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me." "I and the Father are one." "He who has seen me has seen the Father."

Men can hardly even call themselves brothers if they have not the same Father. Yet Christians show more love to their non-brothers by witnessing to them of the good news of salvation, than do those who pat them on the back, say their religion is good, and thus encourage them to continue in the narrow life that knows not the great love of God nor any hope for eternity.

This new Gospel of Brotherhood, or Judaic-Christianity, call it what you will, brings to mind the other man-made religions that have accepted as much of God's truth as suits them.

Sincerely,

Myron Blackman

Mrs. M.K. Blackman
9809 Oboe Dr.
Houston 25, Tex.

cc: The Rev. Virgil Lowder
The Houston Chronicle

March 25, 1959

American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Sir;

I will be in New York Friday, April 17th and would like so much to come by the office, hoping that there will be someone there with whom I could have a few minutes. I would like to hear from you what hour will be most convenient.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 25, 1959

Miss Mary Douglas Finch
Louisburg College
Louisburg, North Carolina

Dear Miss Finch:

I have discussed the possibility of a place for you at the Southern Regional Council with the Director, and I wish I could say that there is an opening but there really is not a place. We now have a full staff with little possibility of an opening in the near future.

We appreciate your interest in the Council and especially your work in race relations. We know wherever you serve you will be promoting human relations.

If you happen to be in North Carolina in the fall when we have a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, I would like for you to attend as a resource person.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Miss Mary Finch
Louisburg College
Louisburg, North Carolina

March 16, 1959

Dear Mrs Tilley,

Miss Mary Lou Barnwell wrote today (she is my boss now, since I transferred to the Home Dept.) that I would be allowed to work for the Regional Council in the field of race relations if a position in which I can serve opened up in September. I am writing this because when I was in Atlanta you said something about the possibility of work. If you could let me know more I'd appreciate it very much.

Soon I have to notify the authorities whether I can stay on or not here. I had

Miss Mary Finch
Louisburg College
Louisburg, North Carolina

rather work in the area of human relations in these critical days in the South. Here I have visited the Negro churches and school, showing my slides on Japan, etc. And I have attended interracial meetings in Raleigh when possible. Tomorrow we will hear Dr Ralph Bunche. And I will teach in a Leadership School for Negro women put on by the Va. Council of churches in June; also will assist in the summer program of Fellowship S.C. And I do what can when I am in Richmond, Va. with my sister.

But here we cant even bring a Negro speaker to the campus! I had to cancel my invitation to Rev. James Lawson of F.O.R.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
Sincerely, Mary D. Finch

March 25, 1959

Mr. Richard Hocking
1146 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hocking:

If it is possible, I would like to see you next week at your convenience. I have much to tell you. I would like for Mrs. Hocking to be with us too, to hear the story of Montgomery and Birmingham's women who stand fearlessly alone in their strong convictions, that all people of our nation are entitled to all the benefits of the constitution.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 1, 1959

Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
Rauh and Levy
1631 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rauh:

We appreciate very much your sending us the senate address of Senator Humphrey on civil rights. These speeches are very valuable to us in our field of work.

Again thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

LAW OFFICES
RAUH AND LEVY
1631 K STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.
DANIEL H. POLLITT
JOHN SILARD

REPUBLIC 7-7795

3/25/59

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I thought you might like to see the enclosed civil rights address which Sen. Humphrey delivered on the floor of the Senate last week.

Sincerely Yours,

Joe Rauh

April 1, 1959

Dr. C. G. Gomillion
1474 East Long Street
Columbus 3, Ohio

Dear Dr. Gomillion:

First of all I want to say that I owe you an apology. Your reply to "The Southerner, Member of a Branch of a White Citizens Council, Lake Charles, Louisiana" was so interesting we didn't even take time to ask your permission, but made copies of it and sent to the Alabama women who attented the workshop. We hope you will not hold this against us, but we realized how much good it would do for them to read it.

It is people like you who never display any anger but give frank replies to the attacks that come, that will finally win the cause for which we labor.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Return w.D.R.

147 East Long Street
Columbus 3, Ohio
March 13, 1959

Dear Friend:

Perhaps you will be interested in the copies of the enclosed letters, copies of which have been sent to the U. S. Supreme Court, the U. S. Department of Justice, the U. S. Comission on Civil Rights, Senator Paul H. Douglas, the Governor of Louisiana, the Mayor of Lake Charles, the President of the Lake Charles White Citizens Council, and to the editors of the Lake Charles AMERICAN EXPRESS, and the New Orleans TIMES-PICAYUNE.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gomillion

C. G. Gomillion

THOUGHTS OF A WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL MEMBER *

"To Charles Gomillion:

Who I am is unimportant. The important thing is that I'm a southerner from Lake Charles, Louisiana and I have a few thing to say to you. I have just finished reading an article in a Coronet magazine labeled The Integration Fight is Killing Tuskegee.

You and your ideals make me sick. You and the rest of the colored race had it made before you started all this intergration crap. I belong to a branch of the White Citizens Council here in Lake Charles, La. I just want you and the rest of your friends to know that we will never integrate! We will stop intergration if it takes bloodshed!

A few years ago I knew several negro boys my age. We were fairly good friends. Now, I would not speak to them because of what their race is trying to pull. Now I hate all niggers.

Its people like you who are leading the rest of the negro's down the wrong trail.

I do not think of myself as better than a negro. But I believe that if I want segregation and the majority of the people in the south want segregation we should be able to have it. In fact, we are going to have it!

I believe in the negro having everything that I have, just as long as he stays on his side of the fence.

I don't want to see intermarriage between a colored man and white women. It may happen up in yankee land but it won't happen here.

In short, Gomillion, you and your associates are fighting a losing battle. and I assure you there of (are) many like I who are ready to fight anywhere, any sort of way for segregation. And as far as the Supreme Court is concerned they can go to hell! If they want another civil war they will sure as hell get it.

If you don't like it in the South why not move to the north. Those damn Yankees love niggers. Don't they?"

---

* The letter above was not dated, was not signed, and did not carry a street address. The envelope was postmarked "Lake Charles, La., Feb. 26, 1959, 6:30 PM". It was addressed to "Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama".

REPLY

March 7, 1959

The Southerner
Member of a Branch of a
White Citizens Council
Lake Charles, Louisiana
Author of the Letter to
"Charles G. Gomillion
"Tuskegee Institute
"Tuskegee, Alabama"
Postmarked "Feb 26, 1959"

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the very informative letter which you sent me. It happens that I was not at home when it was delivered. Please pardon my delay in responding. Some of the delay is due to my uncertainty as to whom or where to send the reply. I regret that in your effort to enlighten me you neglected to identify yourself by name or address. This failure makes it impossible for me to send you a personal and private reply, which I should like to do. Since this is not possible, and since I think it is courteous that I endeavor to inform you that I have received and read your letter, I shall endeavor to have it published, in the hope that you will discover that your effort was not in vain.

I regret that you underestimate your importance. Who you are is important. Your behavior affects many persons, even me. Because you are important, and because my well-being, directly or indirectly, is affected by your conception of yourself and of your relation to others, I hope that you will consider how important you are.

You are more than "a southerner from Lake Charles, Louisiana"; you are an American, I presume, and one who has probably read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States of America. It is quite likely, also, that you have pledged allegiance to the Flag of the United States, our Homeland. I am inclined to believe that at some time in the past you have professed to believe in the concept of democracy, the principle of equality of opportunity. I am inclined to believe, further, that basically you are a "good American", because you have chosen (1) to inform me of your affiliation, and of your intention, (2) to warn me of impending danger, and (3) to advise me as to what I should do. For this I am grateful.

Congratulations on your reading CORONET, which magazine frequently contains important articles. Unfortunately, however, the title of the article which you read, "The integration fight is killing Tuskegee", is misleading. If Tuskegee is being killed, it is not being killed by the "integration fight". If it is being killed, might it not be by short-sighted, narrow-minded, and undemocratic public officials and citizens who deprive some American citizens of civic rights and opportunities by refusing to register them, and by gerrymandering a city? Those in favor of integration did not reduce the size of the city, nor did they propose to abolish a county. They do not seek to destroy the integrity and the prestige of an historic municipality; they try to build its resources, enhande its prestige, and make it a model for democratic living and progress.

By this time, I hope that you have recovered from your illness. I regret that you were made "sick" by me and my ideals. Whenever I am responsible for the illness of anyone, I am unhappy.

I am sorry that you have decided not to speak to the Negroes whom you have known "because of what their race is trying to pull". Is this fair to them? Have they mistreated you? Have you asked them whether or not they are in favor of what you think "their race is trying to pull"? I regret even more your development of the capacity to "hate". Hatred is both expensive and dangerous. It takes time and effort to hate. And when one is hating, he cannot be loving. When he is acting on hatred, he cannot be engaged in noble efforts. Persons who hate are unhappy persons. Many of them are afraid, and fear is dangerous. Many persons who are afraid find it difficult to resist the temptation to engage in vice or crime. Love is much more satisfying, and honorable, than hatred. Please examine your present emotional content, and see if you might not want to talk with your one-time "fairly good" Negro friends. If you listen to them, and objectively examine their civic status and opportunities, you might discover in them something which you admire. If you discover in them nothing which elicits your respect, you would rise to the challenge if you would decide to meet and work with them in an effort to help them become worthy of your respect, and possibly of your love. If you do not think of yourself "as better than a negro", then you can afford to do this.

I am glad that you believe "in the negro having everything I have". If by "everything" you mean the civic status and opportunities to which you have access, that is exactly what Negroes are working for. When you are willing for "the negro" to have everything you have "just as long as he stays on his side of the fence", you write as if you and he are not in the same field. You and he are living in the United States of America, one Nation, indivisible. Where is the fence that divides? How can the Negro stay on "his side of the fence" if he does not see any fence, and if the Federal Government does not recognize the existence of any fence?

There are many implications which can be drawn from your statement that you "don't want to see intermarriage between a colored man and white women". Polygyny is not legal in the United States. Do you mean to imply that there is the possibility that two or more white women might become the wives of a colored man? or do you mean to imply that intermarriage between a white man and a colored woman would meet with your approval? or that you are not interested in what the white woman might think about the extra-marital relations of the white man and the colored woman? Since no man is able to marry a woman if she says "No", do you imply that there are some white women who could not, or would not, say "No"? Does your statement suggest that there are some white women whose judgment you do not trust? In the United States, is not legal marriage between healthy persons considered more honorable, and more in keeping with the moral code of our culture, than illegal extra-marital relations?

You err when you say that my associates and I are "fighting". We are not "fighting", we are simply working hard to be good, productive Americans. We are trying diligently to get the same kind of education you and your associates want so that we may be able to make contributions to the culture which are comparable to those which you and your associates make. We do not want to fight; we want to learn and earn. We do not want to shed blood, we want to maintain the peace. We regret that you threaten to shed blood.

It happens that I cannot answer your question as to whether or not "damn Yankees love niggers". I have never asked anyone I know whether or not he loved me. Those whom I know seem to love justice, fairplay, the Golden Rule, and recognize and respect the rights of their fellow Americans. I do know that they have allowed me many more opportunities to develop my mind and my cultural interests and competencies than have Southern white Confederates.

As for leaving the South, I am not interested. I was born in the South, and attended the public elementary school in my native state, South Carolina. Although the educational opportunities in the county in which I lived were grossly inferior to those provided for white youth, as reported by white citizens, I did have the opportunity to read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, and I believed what I read. I believed that I was a full citizen of this Nation, and that this was a land of opportunity, where the law-abiding and the industrious could prosper. I believed, also, that it was the duty of every American citizen to contribute constructively to the development of his Fatherland. I have spent my past years studying the arts of peace, not the science of war. Professionally, I have sought to enlighten and heal the minds of youth and men, not to poison them. My mission is to shed light, not blood, and I hope that I may be permitted to shed it in the South before the more martial-minded shed blood. Because I believe firmly that those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword, I am not now prepared "to fight anywhere, any sort of way". I am a worker, not a fighter.

As sincere as I think you are, I hope that the United States Supreme Court will not take your suggestion to "go to hell". To "go to hell" would be cowardly. There is too much work yet to be done in America. The Supreme Court in some of its recent decisions has been merely trying to implement the American value of equality of opportunity, and to rectify the unfortunate decision of the 1896 Court. The present Court now knows that if Western Civilization is to survive, it will need contributions from citizens who have developed themselves to the optimum, and this can be done only when opportunities are unrestricted. We can either work cooperatively and honorably, and try to compete successfully with undemocratic opponents, or we can waste our resources, efforts, and time, and wait for subjugation. What is your choice?

I hope that if you have read this letter you will accept it in the spirit in which it is written. It is not my desire to offend. I do not threaten you. I am sorry that you hate me. I do not hate you. This might not be of any value to you, but it makes me feel good. I can sleep at night, and I can study and work during the day. I do not have to plan courses of action designed to shed blood. I am a student, eager to learn, and would appreciate an opportunity to meet and confer with you. Those who really know me say that I am gentle, kind, and generous. I invite you and your associates to meet with my associates and me in friendly fellowship. You might discover that we are good Americans. If you observe that we are un-American, you could have us arrested and imprisoned. Don't kill us! Don't shed our blood! Let the constituted legal authorities do that.

Very truly yours,
Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

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LETTER TELEGRAM	
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			Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 8, 1959

Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson
The Field Foundation, Inc.
Room 2015, 250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

In New York April 17. Could come 16th or 15th. Wire collect if date suits.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

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			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

APRIL 15, 1959

PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PLEASE HOLD RESERVATION FOR 17TH, 18TH, 19TH. ARRIVING NEW YORK MORNING OF 17TH.

MRS. M. E. TILLY

April 21, 1959

The Honorable Richard Nixon
The Vice President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Vice President Nixon:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 20, to Mrs. M. E. Tilly. She is out of the city attending a meeting, but you will hear from her immediately upon her return as to whether she will be able to attend the Religious Leaders Conference on May 11.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. M. E. Tilly

/c

April 27, 1959

Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson
President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue, Room 2015
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

I have commitments in Washington on the 11th and the 17th. If it is convenient for you, I could be in New York any day that week. I would be so glad to have a conference with you with "informal discussions."

Thanking you for your courtesy for inviting me, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

April 6, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Field Foundation hopes that you will consent to give it advance notice when you will be in New York and have a free period in the late afternoon or evening, Monday through Thursday, which you would be willing to share with some of us.

The Foundation, which has interracial relations as one of its major interests, seeks to understand the situation in the South and to determine how philanthropy may aid constructively. To this end the Foundation is trying to set up occasional off-the-record, informal discussions between some of the Field Foundation directors and staff, and informed guests.

The Foundation is prepared to offer a modest honorarium of one hundred dollars when such discussions can be arranged.

Please address your reply to me in care of The Field Foundation, Inc., Room 2015, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Sincerely,

Adlai E. Stevenson

Adlai E. Stevenson
President

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 7, 1959

MR. ROBERT R. NATHAN
SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVE BEEN ILL BUT WILL BE AT THE CONVENTION EARLY SATURDAY.

MRS. M. E. TILLY

May 8, 1959

The Honorable Charles H. Slayman, Jr.
Chief Counsel
Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Slayman:

Thank you so much for giving me an opportunity to correct the English and also some figures which were not correct. I want to thank you also for the courtesies shown me that day, and I want you to know that I do have great respect for my government when it so painstakingly searches to find truths before it takes action.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure: transcript

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
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LWD

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ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.

CHARLES H. SLAYMAN, JR.
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 62, 86TH CONGRESS)

April 30, 1959

It is the practice of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee -- and of other Congressional committees -- to provide an opportunity for witnesses, who have testified in a public hearing, to edit their remarks before sending the transcripts to the government printer, so that the printed record will accurately report the statements made.

Therefore, enclosed are transcript pages of your testimony, upon which you should indicate any corrections you deem appropriate.

It will be appreciated if this material is returned to our office as soon as possible so that there will be no unnecessary delay in delivering the copy to the printer.

The material should be mailed to:

CHARLES H. SLAYMAN, JR.
Chief Counsel
Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington 25, D.C.

CHS:mcc

June 8, 1959

Mr. Stanton Smith
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

I will be in Nashville on June 29 and 30, and if convenient to you I would like so much to come by your office to talk with you for a few moments.

I will call you when I get to Nashville.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bcc

June 10, 1959

Mr. Alfred S. Kramer
National Council of the Churches of Christ
In the United States of America
Division of Christian Life and Work
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Kramer:

Enclosed you will find check for $5.00 to pay for renewal and a past free subscription to Interracial News Service.

I certainly do not want to be without it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bcc
Enclosure

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG
President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

R. H. EDWIN ESPY
Associate General Secretary

CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

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GALEN R. WEAVER
Recording Secretary

J. OSCAR LEE
Executive Director

ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

May 13, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am writing to you at this time in connection with the INTERRACIAL NEWS SERVICE which has been sent to you for some time because you had contributed to the work of this department. We were happy to do this and have continued sending the INS in order that you might be informed of developments which are not normally carried in the daily press.

Increasing costs of publication make it necessary that we increase the self-supporting aspect of this newsletter. We are therefore inviting you to become a subscriber. You will find enclosed a flyer giving the rather nominal subscription price. The current copy of INS represents the expiration of this special service.

May we have your subscription for a continuation of this mailing.

Cordially yours,

Alfred S. Kramer
S.K.

Alfred S. Kramer

eh

enclosure

June 10, 1959

Dr. Charles F. Boss
Executive Secretary
United Nations & Intergovernmental Affairs
Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Dr. Ross:

It always gives me special joy to receive a message from you. Just to have you thinking of me means much to me.

I wish that I might be with you on the Soviet Union and Eastern European Seminar, but I just can't.

I have placed two of the folders with two friends and will talk to them again and will write to you.

The best of wishes to you always from

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bcc

OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Co-operating with THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
and the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, PRESIDENT
BISHOP F. GERALD ENSLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. LLOYD A. GUSTAFSON, RECORDING SECY.
REV. IRVIN S. MOTZ, TREASURER

REV DANIEL E. TAYLOR
GENERAL SECRETARY

CHICAGO OFFICE

REV. CHARLES FREDERICK BOSS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR UNITED NATIONS
AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
[illegible] 46TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 2-[illegible]
CABLE ADDRESS: WORLD PAX

May 20, 1959

Mrs. E. M. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

If your program would permit at all your registering in our Soviet Union and Eastern European Seminar I would be highly delighted to have you go. If not, would you suggest a few persons--men and women--who you think might be interested in the Seminar and to whom you would suggest I send a letter and program?

I am enclosing a half dozen copies of our Seminar folders since I know how many good friends you have and perhaps might give these to.

Always with kind personal regards and appreciation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Boss

Charles F. Boss

P.S. I'm sure you are finding plenty to do these days. CFB

Encl.
CFB:k

Co-operating with THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
and the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, PRESIDENT
BISHOP F. GERALD ENSLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. LLOYD A. GUSTAFSON, RECORDING SECY.
REV. IRVIN S. MOTZ, TREASURER

REV. DANIEL E. TAYLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR
ADMINISTRATION AND
PROMOTION

CHICAGO OFFICE

REV. CHARLES FREDERICK BOSS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR UNITED NATIONS
AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
[illegible] EAST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 2-8834
CABLE ADDRESS: WORLD PAX

April 28, 1959

Dear Friend:

You are aware, I think, of the purpose and given plans of the Soviet Union and Eastern European Seminar. Increasingly, we have turned towards methods which have some hope of greatly reducing East-West tensions and providing both East and West with first hand contacts.

Last year, we had a most successful seminar and our plans for this year are an improvement with even greater promise of good results from the program we are setting up in the various cities to which we go. We are including two countries, here-to-fore closed to citizens of the United States.

The enclosed folder is largely self explanatory and we hope you will reply indicating the degree of your interest in the seminar - indeed making an application if you are at the point of decision.

In any case we will take pleasure in your reply and will send you any other information which you would like to have.

I have checked with other seminars' itineraries and prices, and I find the price set by the Sarah Marquis Travel Service (which provides practically all of the travel service for church boards of missions and other church groups) is a reasonable one for the number of days and for the actual mileage.

Presently, travel reservations are not full in either class hence we can offer the tourist rate. Those in each class will travel on the same plane.

The Soviet Union has given its approval to our program in the USSR. Interviews in the Department of State and in East West Contacts Office have been quite satisfactory. We will answer any questions you have promptly but will have to give consideration in the order in which persons are registered in the acceptance of applications. We now have a substantial number of the seminar registered, with persons who inspire confidence that the seminar will be a significant one in terms of "the hour". Experiences with statesmen in London, Berlin and Moscow as well as elsewhere should renew and sharpen our understanding of world conditions, and should aid in the formulation of action for peace in our home localities.

Registrants are rather widely scattered throughout the United States with possible participation by some Canadians.

If you desire to telephone; our office telephone is MUrray Hill 2-8836 and my home telephone, if you wish to call on night rates, is LExington 2-3641. An early reply is very much to be desired by us and in your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles F. Boss

Charles F. Boss

CFB:mr

ATTENDANCE

SECOND MEETING
of
NATIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
June 16, 1959
STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY

ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
American Jewish Congress	Mrs. Thelma Richman, Pres.
Association of Universalist Women	Mrs. Emery L. Hamlin, Pres.
Conference Committee of Nat'l. Jewish Women's Organizations	Mrs. Solomon Abelow, Chairman
The General Alliance of Unitarian and other Christian Women	Mrs. Ruthena W. Tudbury
Hadassah	Mrs. Max N. Matzkin, Chairman, American Affairs Committee Mrs. Edward A. Lusterman, U.N. Chairman
Mizrachi Women's Organization	Mrs. Aaron Burack, Chairman, American Affairs Committee
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs	Mrs. Beulah D. Carter, Headquarters Secretary
National Association of Ministers' Wives	Mrs. Margaret Goodman
National Council of Catholic Women	Mrs. George F. Price
National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union	Mrs. Harold Walker, Pres.
National Women's League of the United Synagogue of America	Mrs. Theodore Krohn
United Church Women	Mrs. David D. Baker, Editor, The Church Woman Miss Helen Turnbull, Director of Leadership Education
Women's Branch Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America	Mrs. Allen I. Edles, National Pres.
Women's Society of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference	Mrs. C. H. Dickinson

GUESTS FROM THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Mrs. Samuel Alderson - Executive Director of the Women's Division

Mr. Richard Cohen, Public Relations Director

Mrs. Larry Flesdrager - National Women's Division Program Co-Chairman

Mrs. Benedict Ginsberg - National Women's Division Publicity Chairman

Mrs. Edward Gureasko - National Women's Division Program Co-Chairman

Mrs. Leonard Levine - Director, Program Department, A.J.C.

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Mrs. Lee Rosenstein - Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Abraham Schnee - Chairman, Women's Division Executive Committee

Mrs. Seymour Waldman - National Women's Division CLSA Chairman

June 18, 1959

Mrs. J. W. Curry
163 S. Coit Street
Florence, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Curry:

I hope you will be at the School of Mission next week, and if so please bring a copy of the South Carolina Conference minutes with you. If you are not going will you mail me a copy to the school.

Hoping to see you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I wish to express my personal appreciation for your attendance at our Religious Leaders Conference on May 11, 1959. The President's Committee fully realizes that your presence represented a substantial personal sacrifice in time and money; however, the meeting confirmed our belief that interest in the national policy of equal job opportunity is both widespread and a matter of concern for all of us.

Based on the commendatory letters received since the Conference, attention has been focused on the moral commitment of each citizen to assure all Americans unrestricted access to jobs, commensurate with their aptitudes and abilities. I feel strongly that the real success of the meeting will depend in large measure on the follow-up action taken by all of us to implement the concept of equal opportunity for employment and training for all groups.

The Committee staff is preparing a Conference Report and will send you a copy as soon as it is available. The report will include high-lights of the remarks of the speakers, and, in addition, will list specific suggestions which emanated from the several workshops.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Richard Nixon

July 6, 1959

Mr. Alexander Nunn, Editor
The Progressive Farmer
821 North 19th Street
Birmingham 2, Alabama

Dear Mr. Nunn:

I do want to thank you for the material sent to me by Mrs. Carolyn H. Smith. It has just been invaluable. I will look through the files of The Progressive Farmer and I am sure that I will find articles that I can use, and perhaps you can furnish reprints.

Please accept my thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

ADL

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GA.

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July 13, 1959

Dear Friend:

You will find attached a sample copy of a poster which is available for your use. The poster has been reproduced on paper as per the attached, and also on poster card stock.

Space has been left on the poster for the imprint of any organization desiring to use it, and permission for such use has been obtained from the Atlanta Constitution.

The paper poster costs 5¢ each; the card stock costs 10¢ each. We will be happy to make additional posters available if you will let me know at your earliest convenience how many you would like to have.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Art Levin

Arthur J. Levin

ajl/sm

150 paper posters
will us

More you can use
file 950 paper posters

" FIRST WE CLOSED OUR SCHOOLS, THEN ONE THING LED TO ANOTHER!"

The above editorial cartoon by Clifford H. "Baldy" Baldowski appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., on November 21, 1958, and was the winner of the national Sigma Delta Chi Cartoon Award for 1958. It is reprinted with the permission of Mr. Baldowski and the Atlanta Constitution.

July 15, 1959

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Director
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Art:

Thank you for the sample copy of the poster which you sent me. I would like 150 paper posters. Please bill us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

July 24, 1959

Presbyterian Outlook
1 N. 6th Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find check for $4.00, for which please send us 400 copies of "Were Our Ancestors Wrong?"

Thanking you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

WERE OUR ANCESTORS WRONG?

By KENNETH J. FOREMAN

"The times of ignorance God overlooked."—Acts 17:30.

MANY CHRISTIANS are disturbed when they think of these two things together: what their ancestors considered right, and what the church today is beginning to call right. A present-day Southern Presbyterian, for example, may be sincerely disturbed at seeing, not only in a church paper, but in official statements by the Assembly or by prominent persons in it, support for integrated schools, and (what may seem worse) church meetings at Montreat or elsewhere, in which there is no segregation of races. The disturbance arises from the knowledge that this Presbyterian's ancestors were segregationists of the strictest sort, and good Christians too.

Were our ancestors wrong?

In some form or other this is an ancient problem. Mr. A's ancestors were Christians but they drank their liquor when they pleased. Were they right, or is the church right when it supports total abstinence? A minister in 1861 will preach a rousing sermon on the thesis that slavery is a divine institution. One of his arguments is that our sainted ancestors were slave-owners, even slave traders, and seemed to be blessed as Christians. Back around the end of the eighteenth century Christian judges were condemning small boys to death for petty theft. Some sincere Christians must have felt a qualm when and if the church supported legislation radically changing the state's treatment of such offenders. Women were agitating for the right to vote, early in the 20th century. This writer can remember church people opposing this on the ground (among others) that the good Christian women of former generations never sought to mingle in politics. So with every proposed change involving some change in human relationships. It meets the age-old objection: But our ancestors, our good Christian ancestors, would have been shocked at this new idea. Were our ancestors wrong?

BEFORE TRYING to answer that question, let us be clear about one or two points.

1. If the argument, "Our Christian ancestors were right, and we therefore must not change their pattern of living," had been conclusive and solid, then there would never have been any moral progress since time began. Religious people once put children to death for their fathers' sins, and thought this was right. Religious people had many wives and concubines, they owned slaves, they tried to exterminate whole races—the crime for which we most condemn the Nazis; they fought duels, they let women give birth to children without benefit of anesthetic, they worked women in factories twelve hours a day, they denied women the right to hold property, they burned heretics at the stake, they used the power of the state to support the church, they supported the church by the breeding and sale of slaves, they imprisoned men for debt . . . the catalogue could go on and on. Every fresh advance in the life of man has had to meet the ancient plaint: "But we shall dishonor our ancestors if we make this change. They were God-fearing people. Could they have been wrong?" If that had been an unanswerable argument, no progress would ever have been made.

2. All proposals for social change, if a Christian is to judge them in proper perspective, must be examined in the light of this question: Does this proposed change embody and carry into practice, better than existing patterns, the principle of love to God and neighbor? There are other questions but this is the basic one. If the answer to this question is Yes, then we can be fully faithful Christians only if we support the change.

3. So we can answer that first question, Were our ancestors wrong? both Yes and No. They were not wrong, they were right, if they conscientiously upheld the only justice they knew. They were right in living up to the light they had. They were right in living by a pattern which for their day embodied better than anything they knew of, the Christian principle of love. On the other hand, they were, as philosophers would say, objectively wrong, although subjectively right. That is, they lived up to what their consciences and the conscience of society at that time approved—in short, in line with their church's interpretation of the will of God; but they did wrong things.

What, for example, did our grandmothers do for diphtheria, or for lockjaw? Whatever they did, conscientiously, was right in that it was the best they knew, it was what the best doctors prescribed. But it was wrong, because it did no good and the patients nearly always died. Why did our ancestors (mine, anyway) hang witches? By all the laws of every land they were exactly right; they had to protect themselves and their children against these "agents of Satan." But objectively they were wrong, and today the hanging of a "witch" would be a crime.

4. Perhaps it will help us if we take seriously belief in the Holy Spirit. We can observe from reading the Bible that God's Spirit seldom if ever reveals all the truth at once. The process is rather one of guidance into truth. Moses, under God's guidance as we may believe, gives the Israelites a law (Deut. 24) about divorce. Some men of Jesus' time thought that that was the Spirit's last word; Jesus did not think it either the Spirit's last or best word, it was all the Israelites could take, circumstances being what they were. If we believe that the Holy Spirit guides the church, we have a right to believe that truths hid from our ancestors may become clear to us.

5. We can honor our ancestors best, not by following rigidly in the patterns of their living, but by being no less conscientious than they were in following the light we have. We do not dishonor Benjamin Franklin by admitting that he knew less about electricity than a high school boy knows today. We do not dishonor the medical profession by admitting that they once knew nothing of the circulation of the blood, or sometimes killed their patients by the medicines they prescribed. We do not dishonor our ancestors by living by a wider, clearer light than they could have had.

6. John Baillie, the Scottish theologian, raises the question whether we can be better Christians than our ancestors. His answer is that we cannot exceed, and we find it hard to equal, their saintly devotion and obedience. The only way we can improve on them is to perceive wider and wider fields in which to practice the devotion and obedience of which our forefathers have given us such noble examples.

Copies Wanted

To THE OUTLOOK:

Dr. Foreman's article on "Were Our Ancestors Wrong?" was one of the most needed and finest things that I have seen in print. I would like to have 125 copies to distribute among our official family. . .

W. J. MILLARD.

Evergreen church, Memphis, Tenn.

EXTRA COPIES . . .

—for congregational and other distribution are available: 12 for 25¢ (minimum); 25 for 40¢; 50 or more, 1¢ each; $1 per 100.

THE PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK

1 N. 6th St. Richmond 19, Va.

Reprinted from

The Presbyterian Outlook

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rather than the other; for every man that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."—**Jesus Christ.**

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EDITORS' NOTE.—This modern paraphrase of Jesus' parable is by John A. MacLean, pastor of the Ginter Park Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va. (He is a native of Eastern North Carolina!)

Reprinted from

The Presbyterian Outlook

1 North 6th Street,
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Price for Additional Copies: Single copy, Five cents; 10 for 25c; 50 for 50c; 100 for $1.00; cash with order.

The Prayer of a Modern Pharisee

By One of Them

"The Pharisee stood up and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are."—Luke 18:11.

I THANK, thee, Lord, that I am a North Carolinian and not from Virginia or South Carolina, those "two mountains of conceit bordering the vale of humiliation," full of pompous pride and unaware that their progressive neighbors have long ago outdistanced them; and I thank thee, Lord, that I am an **Eastern** North Carolinian, for is it not a proverb that "No gentleman was ever born west of tidewater"? Especially, Lord, I thank thee that I am a Southerner and not a Yankee—for there are many things one might endure, but not that! Grateful am I, O Lord, that I am a North American, and not a South American, for there is a vast difference, as everybody knows; and that I was born in these favored United States, and not among the gringos of Mexico or the Canucks of Canada. Thankful, too, am I,

to be an occidental and not an oriental—one of those "lesser breeds without the law." True that Confucius and Gautama Buddha and Abraham and Moses and Kagawa and Gandhi were, or are, great men, but I never liked slanting eyes or the wrong shape of nose. I thank thee, Lord, that I am a Gentile and not a Jew. Yes, of course, Jesus was born a Jew and many others of that race were princes in Israel when my ancestors were Nordic barbarians, but that has been a long time ago. Why bring that up now? I thank thee that I am white, not yellow or red or brown or black. The Bible does teach that "While man looketh on the outward appearance, God looketh on the heart," but the outward appearance counts for a lot below the Mason and Dixon line. I thank thee, O God, that I am civilized and not a savage, though they do say it is the civilized countries which are at war today, while the "uncivilized" nations are at peace.

I THANK thee, O Lord, that I am a Protestant and not a Roman Catholic. Yes, it is a fact that for hundreds of years—long before anyone had ever thought of a Protestant Church—the Catholics kept alive the light of the Chris-

tian faith, and my denomination no longer brands the Pope as that "antichrist . . . and son of perdition," but, anyway, put it to my credit that I am a Protestant. And, Lord, I thank thee that I am a Presbyterian, and not—well, one hesitates to be too specific —but, after all, we Presbyterians are educated, or used to be, and we do feel that it is nice to be "just right"; not "high-hat" like the Episcopalians, nor yet so, well, shall we say, provincial or narrow as the Baptists and Methodists? Yes, naturally there are some Presbyterians who are not what they ought to be, but they are mostly in the Northern branch. I thank thee, Lord, that I am a Southern Presbyterian, yes, an Eastern-North Carolina, North American, occidental, Scotch, Gentile, white, civilized, Protestant, Southern Presbyterian! What a man!!

O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion.

"And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner. I tell you, this man went down to his house justified

THE QUESTION our inquirer asks will not down. It deserves some kind of answer. If the easy answer won't do, and the rude one is wrong also, let us venture a hard answer, the best one this writer has been able to think of. It may not be the right one, of course, but it assumes that God is love, and that God challenges us to love also. It may be that God's purpose in planning, creating, or providentially permitting racial differences, was and is to give us, his children, the opportunity to develop—by his grace—the same kind of love in our hearts that is in his. For surely if there is any being that has a good excuse for race prejudice, it is God, looking at the race of man. God loved, God loves, the world; and yet it is a most unlovable world. When Christ gives us the New Commandment, "that ye love one another," if that means wider than advice to a small fraternity of eleven men, it means that we too are commanded to love the unlovable. To love those of the same race with ourselves is hard enough; to love those who are ineradicably different from us is simply impossible—without the supernatural grace of God.

Perhaps one purpose of God in producing the races of mankind was to make us realize, each day and always, our desperate need of him.

—Reprinted from THE PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK; reproduction rights reserved. Additional copies, 12 for 25¢ (minimum); $1.50 per 100.

Other race relations reprints: 75¢ packet (4 for $2) containing many items, including:

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE CHURCH, Ben Lacy Rose, 25¢

WERE OUR ANCESTORS WRONG? Kenneth J. Foreman

THE WICKED FLEE . . ., James McBride Dabbs

KEEP VIRGINIA GREEN—AND GREAT, Walter Russell Bowie

TRADITION VS. THE WORD OF GOD, Donald G. Miller

OUT OF THE LONG NIGHT OF SEGREGATION, Martin Luther King, Jr.

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—and other important helps.

OUTLOOK PUBLISHERS

512 E. Main Street Richmond 19, Virginia

Why Did God Create the Races . . . ?

By KENNETH J. FOREMAN

"He made from one every nation of men."—Acts 17:26.

"WHAT DO YOU believe [was] God's purpose in creating five distinct colored races?" a questioner asks.

One can give a number of replies to that question, but none that will be satisfactory as a flat and final answer.

The simplest and most all-inclusive answer is: I don't know. Why did God create oak trees and palm trees? goldfish and sharks? amoebas and whales? It is evident that God wanted variety in his universe. He didn't want all his trees to be alike, he didn't even want his snowflakes to be alike (and no two are), he didn't want all his human children to be alike. Being almighty, God could have created a race of men all with red hair, or all with blue eyes, or all natural acrobats. But he did not. He could have seen to it that all men were Chinese, or Maoris, or "nordics." All we know is, he did not do this nor have it done. I for one am happy to discover so much variety in nature and in men; but I am sure God did not create all this dazzling variety just to

keep me happy. I accept the fact; I don't have to explain it, I enjoy it.

The rudest answer would be: God had no purpose in doing this, because he didn't do it. I could not give this answer, not because it is rude but because it may not meet the intention of the question. If the question implies that God, at the very beginning of the human race, created not one but five distinct colors which have been distinct from that day to this, then to be sure God did not do this. Some scientists, indeed, believe that all human beings came not from one common parentage, but three. Other scientists believe the facts point to a single origin of mankind, not three separate ones. The Bible points quite definitely to one origin, not three. Incidentally, there are not now five "races," as most ethnologists see it, but three: caucasoid, negroid, and mongoloid. The Malay and American Indian peoples are now generally classified as mongoloid. The three races all have distinct characteristics, of which the color of the skin is not the most constant; rather, the shape of the hair (in cross section) is the most reliable and constant point of differentiation. Many differences which the ordinary uneducated person thinks of as racial are not biological factors at all, but cultural. For instance, in the South, white people associate a certain kind of speech with Negroes—indeed can tell a Negro "sight unseen" merely by hearing him say a few words. But Negroes born and brought up where they hear nothing but a crisper variety of English such as northern Ohio or Kansas speech, talk exactly like people of those regions.

ALL OVER THE WORLD, at all times, races or sub-divisions of races have indulged in prejudice, hatred, ridicule and misrepresentation about one another. Racial differences have been sometimes assumed where there is none in fact. Arab and Jew, for example, are the same race (caucasoid) and both the same as nordics essentially, in spite of Hitler's oratory to the contrary. Koreans, Chinese and Japanese speak languages quite different, yet they are all mongoloid peoples. So it goes. Probably

there is no getting around the fact that apart from the grace of God, the majority of human beings retain the savage's suspicion and dislike of any kind of people who are noticeably different. Chinese people, this writer has heard, often dislike white people for a simple reason—the white man (not to put too fine a point on it) "smells bad." Literally or figuratively, that sums up race prejudice. It may be based on trifles, but it is harder to eradicate than most kinds of prejudice.

Furthermore, it is all mixed up with other factors. The Asian's dislike of westerners is not a simple dislike of caucasoids by mongoloids. It is woven of many bad memories of exploitation, many resentments. The American white man's race prejudice directed against Negroes is to no small extent a class prejudice, not racial. The whole history of slave trading and slave labor is in the background of present animosities on both sides. And the animosity rises sometimes to absurd degrees. There are white people who are dreadfully shocked, indeed refuse to believe it, when they are informed of the simple biological fact that there is no such thing as "white blood" or "colored blood." Every human being has one of the various blood types; transfusion of his particular type may save his life, transfusion of a different type may kill him. And these blood types do not follow racial lines at all. If a white man is injured in an accident, blood of his own type, from a Negro's veins, will help him more than any amount of "white" blood of a type different from his own. Yet there are many quarters where such facts as this, even when believed, are not welcomed.

Well, I said that God wanted the human race to be varied. But did he want all the prejudices, fears and hatreds that racial differences bring out? Surely not. God is not the author of evil, the Presbyterian creed says—any kind of evil. Then why did he create man in such a way that these racial differences could (or, perhaps, were sure to) emerge? Why would God create man with capacities for biological variations which would, in time, produce the crop of evils of which history and the newspapers tell us?

July 24, 1959

Mrs. Dorothy Thompson
c/o Ladies Home Journal
Independence Square
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Some years ago there appeared in the Magazine section of the Sunday's Atlanta Constitution your poem "From Deep Instincts Will Come Freedom." I want to use some sentences from it in a pamphlet I am writing on the American Conscience (which of course is not home grown byang means).

I am sure you know of the difficult situation of us who live in the South. There are strong groups of people who are working for the recognition of all human beings. One group is the Southern church women (both races and three faiths). Each year we hold a workshop bringing together these leaders, whose names are sent in by their denominations, to face the issues and to plan a program of action that might help. It is for these women I am writing the pamphlet. I want to end it with the lines found in "From Deep Instinct Will Come Freedom" which you will find attached. Of course full credit will be given to you. This will be a help to us who seek freedom for all people.

I would appreciate an early reply, even knowing all the while how heavily loaded your schedule of writing is.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

July 24, 1959

Board of Trust
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

In a leaflet I am preparing on the American Conscience, I would like to quote from THE BASIC BELIEFS OF JESUS by Bishop Paul B. Kern. I want to quote from pages 16 and 17 the quotation on the attached sheet.

Of course the American Conscience is not a home grown product by any means. Men have always fought for freedom and security. I am beginning with the first Conscience Code--the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount, the stories of the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and on up to date.

Full credit will be given to the author and publisher if permission is given me to use the quotation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

SINCE 1789

ABINGDON PRESS

NEW YORK ◃ NASHVILLE

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July 16, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for writing us about your interest in quoting from THE BASIC BELIEFS OF JESUS by Bishop Paul B. Kern. However, this book is now out of print and all rights have reverted to

Board of Trust
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

to whom you should write for the permission you seek.

Sincerely yours,

Medora E. Smith

(Mrs.) Medora E. Smith
Permissions Department

/s

July 9, 1959

Methodist Publishing House
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

In a leaflet I am preparing on the American Conscience, I would like to quote from "The Basic Beliefs of Jesus" by Bishop Paul B. Kern. I note that the book is copyrighted by Whitemore and Smith. I want to quote from pages 16 and 17 the quotation on the attached sheet.

Of course the American Conscience is not a home grown product, but isdeveloped as democracy progresses throughout the years. Men have always fought for freedom and security. I am beginning with the first Conscience Code -- the Decalogue, and the Sermon on the Mount, the stories of the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and on up to date. I want to use the quotation from Bishop Kern's book on the section of the Sermon on the Mount.

Full credit will be given to the author and publisher if permission is given me to use the same.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

(Signed in Mrs. Tilly's absence)

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5, TENN.
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

August 10, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We have learned from the Abingdon Press that in 1950 they returned to Vanderbilt University all of their rights in the volume by Bishop Paul B. Kern about which you wrote. This does make your inquiry one we should answer.

This is to give you permission to use the quotation, a copy of which you sent, with the understanding that you will identify the author and book title. I am also told the copyright law calls for the addition of the wording, "Copyright 1935 by Whitmore & Smith," on the page where the selection begins.

Yours sincerely,

Harvie Branscomb

Harvie Branscomb

HB:S

September 3, 1959

Mrs. M. D. Raymond
718 Convention Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Raymond:

We received a request to send you some material about the Southern Regional Council. We are enclosing a descriptive folder concerning the Council and some additional material.

If we can be of additional help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/c

September 18, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Church World Service
215 - 4th Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Sir:

Please send by air mail special delivery three hundred of the folders on World Refugees. Enclosed is two dollard which will perhaps cover the air mail special postage.

We will need these for a meeting for the 24th and 25th of this month.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

September 11, 1959

Mr. Charles J. Turck
The Japan International Christian
University Foundation, Inc.
44 East 22nd Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Turck:

Your letter of July 8, has remained unanswered, not because I did not appreciate it, but because life is so full of things that I have got to do in our present Southern situation, that I find it difficult many times to do the things that I would like to do. I want you to know that your letter certainly did give me a lift.

I was glad to renew the acquaintance and fellowship that we had on the trip to Israel. I was more than delighted to know that you are the director of the Japan International Christian University Foundation. I happen to be one of those associated with it, and this morning I received a very thick envelop with much in it.

The Fellowship of the Concerned--Southern Women Concerned About Their South will have a southwide workshop, November 5-6, at Clark College. It will bring together church women leaders in the field of Social Action from the Southern states. These are brave women, many going against the will of their families by their strong convictions. Their slogan is to find a conviction that will not let you rest, a faith that will not shrink and courage that will not waver.

We have been having these meetings before the second world war, the first one was directed by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames. We called ourselves then, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. It was a well organized campaign and we did succeed in

eradicating lynching from our South. And in this present school crisis the women will have to be the interpreters and shock absorbers of this social change.

Thanking you again for your wonderful letter, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec
Enclosures

THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION, Inc.
44 EAST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y., ORegon 3-2990
Cable Address: INCHRISTUN NEW YORK

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Director of Publicity

July 8, 1959

Mrs. Milton E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The NEW YORK TIMES, on Tuesday, July 7, quoted you quite extensively on the integration issue and included this fine sentence: "Women feel segregation is morally wrong and that it harms their missionary work all around the world." Let me congratulate you, not only on this sentiment, but on the courageous leadership that you are giving on the Southern Regional Council and in the United Church Women.

You may remember me as a member of the American Christian Palestine Committee who went to Palestine under the chairmanship of Dr. Samuel Guy Imman. I often think of that wonderful experience and rejoice in the progress that Israel has made and in the fact that the plan of making Jerusalem an internationalized city has failed.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Charles J. Turck

Charles J. Turck

JCT:DG

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dec. 3, 1959

Dear Friend:

Enclosed herewith are some materials concerning our work which might be of some interest to you. We are appreciative of your interest and support in the past, and hope that you will continue to manifest concern for the well-being of our society.

Best wishes for good health and continued success in your endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gomillion

C. G. Gomillion, President

CGG:s

THE SOUTH AWAKES AT MIDNIGHT

By: Mrs. Della M Sullins, R.N.

When change is in evidence, it is logical to assume that there has been an awakening. Change, as we speak of it at this time, means"the passing from one condition to another." With change must come an awakening, a realization and a reaction. One should not become too upset by resistance to change. Primarily, this is a natural reaction.

It is not with the fact that there has been massive resistance to change, in the South, that we are concerned, nearly so much as with the effect which it has produced and is producing.

Peacefully the South has slept. Satisfied with its "way of life", but suddenly it awakes at midnight, a frightened, confused, upset South which has suddenly discovered that the veranda on which the veranda-sitters once sat is rotted and the mint from which the julep was once sipped has wilted. The realization is that there can no longer be a "Southern way of life"; there must and will be an American way of life.

Contrary to the belief of many, the awakening did not begin with the Supreme Court decision of 1954, but the frightening boom of its impact had its greatest influence on the South.

In the middle of the night, as a frightened and confused people awake, we found men like Alabama's Jack Owens, who threatened to deputize every white man in Alabama to save segregation, if he were elected to the public office which he sought; men like Judge George C Wallace who ordered the sheriff in his district to lock up any F.B.I. investigator who showed up to find civil rights violations; men like the Montgomery Southern Baptist minister, who openly expressed his inability to see the brotherhood of man extended to his darker brother; men like John Crommelin, who calls integration a "satanic plot"; men whom you and I elected to represent us resorting to manisfestoes; men like our own ex-senator Sam Englehardt who would dare

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Mrs Sullins, who is chairman of the Membership Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association, delivered this message during the 117th. mass meeting of the TCA, Tuesday, October 6, 1959, at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Tuskegee, Alabama.

to destroy his own county and reduce its seat to a mere village; we see honorable servants of the people who would stoop to resign rather than register citizens of their own community, whose only desire is to be a part of what could be a growing South and a democratic nation.

P D East of the Petal Paper of Mississippi, says "I've been trying to decide which is costing all America the most, the monetary or the psychological loss, as a result of discrimination." Mr East recognizes, however, that psychological loss cannot be measured.

In the frightening moments of the South's awakening, southern legislatures have spent and are spending more of my money and your money planning to legislate their states further out of the union than than for any other one single cause.

The South is painfully aware of what should happen and what actually is happening. There is a strong gap between the conception of right and wrong. It is hard to conceive that any group can believe it is right to deny its fellow-citizens the right to participate in the affairs of a community which they have helped to build.

It is even harder to understand the attitudes of those states, such as Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and our own Alabama, when they threaten to close the doors of public, tax-supported schools rather than to provide equal opportunity for all their people. Needless to say, separate. but equal is not the answer. The South, like all other America, is far too poor for that. "Separate but equal" has had its day. And what has it netted us? Nothing more than a two-standard existence. This I need not describe , because you like I have lived in the South and have seen this system in operation.

I cannot help but agree with those who have said that it is far better for a thoughtless mob to bomb one school building than for a group of paid politicians to destroy an entire school system.

There are those who claim that the southern white man should be given time to learn to tolerate the minority group, but far too much time has been spent already.

Only where there is equal opportunity for a minority group may a society begin to achieve a toleration for it. Minority may not refer to just numbers. It can refer to a group whose members have a minority share in the affairs of the community; such as exists in our own community, the group which receives the short end of the stick.

The South no longer has an opportunity to make up her mind to become a part of the union, she has been caught within a situation. She must act.

Yet, there are those who stumble along with no guide other than the cruel presumption that their advantages must mean the disabling of others, and their power only exists through the disqualificationsof others. This is a sad state when one finds himself believing this. Pity does not help this kind of individual. Experience can prove of great value in educating him.

Harold White, a North Carolina minister, once said that "the loud bark of southern politicians merely seeks to hide the toothless feeling resulting from the extraction of the teeth in the segregation laws."

These futile efforts of which I speak are last resorts to hang on to a dream. fortunately, dreams do not really exist after an awakening. They can only be held as sacred memories of the past.

Little by little, we are hearing the bark of southern politicians grow fainter, as parks begin to open, signs begin to disappear in public transportation, school doors begin to open to people of all races, and some of the good people begin to speak and act. It was Burke who said that "All that is required for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing."

The South has not been and is not void of its liberal whites no more than has it been void of its complacent Negro. When I think of the liberals of the South I am reminded of the Rev. Robert Graetz, formerly of Montgomery who says of the liberal white, "They cannot maintain both their principles and their silence forever. Some of them may and are losing their jobs (in this awakening), but that is cheap

enough a price to pay for an unshackled conscience."

The awakening of which I speak has not been an awakening of the "white South". It has been an awakening of the people. The Negro of the South has been awakened too. It is impossible for a people of any group to sleep with the rustling of unrest sounding about him.

We are where we are because some few people have been far-sighted enough and alert to protect our heritage and struggle for improvement.

Forty-five thousand people walking the streets of Montgomery; the Daisy Bates of Arkansas; the Autherine Lucys of Alabama; the parents of Clinton, Tennessee; the voting clinics springing up in the South; the messages to nationally elected officials by citizens of this and other communities; the ministers of Atlanta, Ga. and Tallahassee, Fla.; the Shuttleworth of Birmingham; the non-violence love attitude of the Martin Luther King followers, and the Crusade for Citizenship in our community under the able leadership of our own C G Gomillion, cannot be over-looked in this awakening.

The democracy which we hold dear is not something that can be carefully developed by a few well-meaning persons, then packaged and delivered intact to the masses. Democracy is fragile and delicate. It has its defects as well as its good points, but the defects of democracy in the South are the defects of its people. As the people of the South improve, so will that type of government which recognizes and defends the dignity of every citizen.

Now that the South is no longer sleeping, my greatest concern is for my people, the Negroes of the South. We have a responsibility, a responsibility which each of us must assume.

Regardless of whether we like it or not; regardless of whether or not we enjoy the fact that we are living in one of the"die-hard" states of the South, which has not seen fit to join the Union, the fact remains that the South is our home.

A few days ago, Dr. Martin Luther King reportedly made the statement to those gathered for the fall session of the Southern Christain Ministers' Conference that

"Massive resistance to integration will be broken down in 5 - 10 years and that legal barriers to integration will be broken down in urban areas in 10 - 15." I, too, feel optimistic about this. But, it will be through the Negro vote that we may hope to break down these or any other barriers. A voteless people is a voiceless people.

We as a group of people must first take inventory of ourselves. We must answer for ourselves the question of "where do I fit in the setting - who am I?"

Am I one who is frightened by the change, one who has been indoctrinated with the so-called "southern way of life?" The way of life, as many southern whites see it, is not given to the white man alone. There are those among us, my people, who, too, believe that there is such a thing. They have given little or no consideration to the American way of life, as it should exist under the provisions of the Constitution of this great country of ours.

Do I say to one group that I want my due rights and privileges and at the same time say to another group, I'm satified with the crumbs that I get?

Am I complacent? Do I show lack of interest in the vote; do I say that my vote counts just one, and what good is one vote? Each of us is a fundamental part of our community, state and county. And each contribution, although seemingly small, is nevertheless important. The let-the-other fellow do-it-attitude can easily ruin all of the things that most of us think are important.

Am I contented? Hill once said that "Nothing is more certain than that improvement in human affairs is wholly the work of the uncontented characters."

Or, do I say and believe that now is the time? Do I say that I want what is rightfully mine and it is my responsibility to seek the right to have it?

Our country has but one Constitution; we have but one flag; we make but one pledge. Can the South truthfully say "We the people of the United States of America?" Or must the South distinguish itself and say "we the people of the South?"

Those of us who gather periodically for meetings such as this realize what it means to be an"American" and not a "southerner", but unless we are able to help others

to understand, our own knowledge is of very little value.

Our lives will be quickened into fruitful living in proportion as we learn to put value into our responsibility as a part of a transient setting.

Meaning must reside in the things for which we strive. The goal must be faced realistically. An adult may seek to shirk his responsibility and wish that he were the child he once was, but that can never be, regardless of how hard he may try. He has been marked by years behind him.

When the soil of the earth is plowed and turned, it takes on new life.

Man is industrious; man is courageous; Man is adventurous. We may even say that he is smart. He has performed miracles. He has even reached out into the realms of heaven and touched the hem of the moon. Even though there are those of the South who would have it so, man cannot turn back the hands of time.

It is past midnight for the South. She has awakened and cannot return to her peaceful sleep because the rustling continues to grow louder and louder, and the world is carefully watching the path of the storm.

I am reminded of the words of Sait, who says, "No human institution can stand still; the process of transformation goes forward."

The character of democracy will vary with the intellectual approach and the degree of participation by its citizens. Whether democracy stays on its sensitive perch or whether the perch becomes desensitized will be determined by you and me.

The dawn is sure to come to the South; then we shall see daylight. It will come at a rate comparable to the interest of the Negro in his own salvation. Your power and my power, as an influence on the awakened South, lies in the degree of participation and the power of the vote.

BROWN ECONOMICS

Perhaps there are about as many definitions for Economics as there are economists, but for our purposes this evening it seems expedient to use a simple one. Economics is "a study of the ways in which men organize natural resources, cultural achievements, and their own labor to sustain and promote their material welfare." First, let us say that we do not presume to present a scientific study or a summary of studies done by economists, but rather to bring together some ideas regarding prevalent economic practices in our local society.

"When we stop to consider that an important part, not to say the greater part, of all the waking hours of most adult men and women is devoted in some form or other to the business of acquiring the means for satisfying wants and that even the children are much engaged either in this same endeavor or in acquiring the education and training necessary to equip them to begin it a few years hence, we can realize that, although strictly limited by the definition, the field of economics is a broad one."

Just for the record, let us here define "Brown Economics" which differs in no really important aspect from any other Economics except as chocolate ice cream differs from vanilla. In this case both have the same basic ingredients but the end product varies because of a bit of chocolate flavor. In the same manner we may think of brown economics as differing only by the richness of the flavor which we as a racial group so generously add.

Man's physical needs are said to be three -- food, clothing, and shelter--but the desires these may encompass are only the foundation from which man's total longings emanate. To these physical needs W. I. Thomas has added four wishes for security, new exporiences, response, and recognition, all of which form a part of man's total needs. We generally acknowledge the genius of Madison Avenue in its use

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Miss Adella R Shields, Social Science Research Assistant at Tuskegee Institute, delivered this message at the 118th weekly civic education meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association, October 13, 1959, at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, Tuskegee, Alabama.

of advertising techniques which prod Americans into a lifetime of struggle or competition with the Jones'. These techniques skillfully combine appeals to all needs-psychological and physical.

Not too many decades ago the average Brown American was not so involved with this struggle, because his limited income, limited education, and limited experience narrowed his vision to the scope of his purchasing power. Today, the rapid increase of that purchasing power has been sharply focused by Fortune magazine in its description of the Negro market; by the Wall Street Journal's informative article in 1952 notifying America that fifteen million Negroes had an annual income of fifteen billion dollars; (in 1957 this total income was estimated at 17½ billion) by the Afro-American newspaper which stated during that same year:

"Total income of Negro Americans in U. S. dollars was one billion larger than the entire national income of Canada.

"The per capita income of all Negro Americans in U. S. dollars is just as large as the per capita income of all Canadians."

Certainly we cannot describe the Negro as wealthy, but by the same standards we may not call him poor. Fifteen billion dollars is fifteen billion dollars. When the Negro begins to grasp the real significance of this potential, he may be motivated to find ways and means of group advancement thru financial manipulations. History provides no record of any group which attained greatness without economic growth and development. Education is certainly important, but education cannot bring greatness unless it is used as a foundation upon which economic security is built.

Evidence of our economic climb is found in Fortune, May 1954 where we read "Negroes are the fastest climbing consumers in the American market. Since 1939 the median income of the Negro worker has climbed from 38 to 52 per cent of the median for whites (before taxes). The story of this disproportionate rise is largely one of Negroes deserting Southern agriculture for trade and industry. Before the war

about 45 per cent of male Negro workers were employed on Southern farms; today the proportion is down to 20 per cent. The proportion of Negro men working in manufacturing has gone up, meanwhile, from about 1/12 to 1/4. If Negroes continue to move from Southern farms (and if the industrial expansion of the South continues apace) they should gradually cease to be a large bulge in the lowest economic group."

"But" -- you ask -- "How does this concern me?" "Why do you dwell on these distant dates and sources?" And you're right. We--you and I-- are quite interested in our own status for after all the only really important house on any street is one's own. Let's look at ours.

Last year some rather pertinent facts about you, me, and our hometown were revealed in a small publication called Voting Rights and Economic Pressure. Significant for our discussion are the following paragraphs--

"The town of Tuskegee revolves around two major operations, Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans Administration Hospital. Both institutions are largely staffed and operated by Negroes, many of whom are well educated and, highly trained in various professions and technical skills."

There are approximately twenty-one hundred employees in these two institutions which have a combined annual payroll of about ten million dollars. Think of this— of the previously mentioned 17½ billion annual income for the entire U. S. -- ten million is alloted to us here in Macon County and this is not the total income of our local population. How is this income distributed?

The 1950 census lists 7,160 non-white families:

Under $500	$500-1999
3135	2270

In the higher brackets we note that of 120 persons with incomes of $6,000 to $7,000, 85 are Negroes. From a total of 160 persons with $7,000 to $10, 000 incomes, 90 are Negroes. This unusual income grouping and population spread is also noted by Drs. Jones and Smith, who say of Macon County --"The income distribution is

significant. Although Macon County ranks 53rd with a median income of 976 dollars, it ranks second after Jefferson County in the number of Negroes having incomes of more than 5,000 dollars. Proportionately, however, it ranks first with 4.5% of Negro wage earners having incomes of more than $5,000. This compares favorably and significantly with the national and regional percentage distribution of incomes of Negroes in the $5,000 and above category. Truly this is an atypical community. It is also a comparatively wealthy one when taken as a whole. Remember, too, that this economic security is not the result of post war industry -- it began many decades ago.

"Money Talks" is a familiar expression which seems apropos here and yet it lends itself to challenge. Can you imagine what searching questions and comments ten million dollars would make if it could really talk? One of the entertaining parlor games frequently played-- is a recital of one's most embarrassing experience. This might well prove the epitome of humiliation to citizens of Macon County. How did you spend ten million dollars last year?

A recent volume of CENSUS OF BUSINESS gives the following information about Macon County's total population--

Total business establishments in County	188
Total sales	$10,125,000.00
Total food stores in County	76
Total sales	$3,474,000.00
city of Tuskegee	$2,351,000.00
Total General Merchandise	25
Total sales	$1,204,000.00
city of Tuskegee	$ 530,000.00
Total Apparel stores in County	15
Total sales	$653,000.00
In Tuskegee -- total withheld	
Total automotive	11

Total sales	$2,027,000.00
Total Lumber, Bldg., hardware, equipment	12
Sales	$ 862,000.00
Drug Stores	4
Sales	$ 222,000.00
Total Bank deposits 1956	$6,070,000.00
Total Time deposits	$1,818,000.00

This, it would seem, might be the kind of information your money might pass on to you if it could talk and it might remind you that you may have left it in some rather unfriendly places when you two parted company. This is a reasonable assumption, for Myrdal tells us "Even when the relatively low level of Negro purchasing power is taken into account, Negro owned stores and restaurants probably do not have more than 5 or 10% of the total Negro trade. The rest goes to white businesses."

There are few, if any, among us who would advocate a segregated society-- this we do not desire for it violates the principles for which we strive. But in spite of this--and there is no contradiction-- we must agree with DuBois when he said "We are now segregated largely without reason. Let's put reason and power beneath this segregation." Not to condone, or to meekly accept but to build within for a strong and powerful society.

In an economy like America's much of this strength and power must be based upon our annual ten million dollar income. It has also been said "Money solves all human difficulties. It will buy you love and respect, power and social standing. With money you can create armies and build navies, you can control the votes of your fellow citizens, found and shape their educational institutions, conduct a press, overcome disease, make actual the charity of early Christianity, achieve all purposes that are noble and check the Devil at every turn; whether he crops up in the form of alcoholism, disease, religious, intolerance, political oppression, waste of the earth's natural resources, or the misuse of corrugated iron.

If you are rich you can roof your dwellings with tiles of the most beautiful colors, or stone slabs, or wooden shingles, marble terraces or leaden sheets; if you are poor you must content yourself with corrugated iron and know that your dwelling is a blot on the landscape.

"The one undoubted solution of the Negro's difficulties throughout the world is for him to turn his strong arms and strong legs, his fine sight, subtle hearing, deft fingers, and rapidly developed brain to making of money."

You will not, I'm sure, agree with all the above, but you must agree that a few millionaires would add power to this segregation which we endure and provide reasons for its dissolution.

Through the years-- Washington, Moton and others have constantly advocated increasing Negro businesses as the highway to a stronger money economy. Myrdal adds "Business will stimulate the Negro's initiative, give him valuable training and experience, increase his self-confidence, increase his wealth, create a relatively secure middle and upper class, give employment to Negroes in the lower classes, and provide a reservoir of resources which can be used in competition with whites."

We are indeed fortunate that there are many persons for whom this message has had meaning, and our local businesses have increased in quality and quantity. In at least one area we have established the reality of price competition. Anticipating this discussion we compared mid-week prices at our local supermarket with those of three markets of comparable size in Montgomery. Seventy items--staples, canned goods, produce, meats, frozen foods, etc.--were compared:

Totals were: 34.01 (ABC) 35.87 35.94 36.50. The local market was next to lowest, thus assuring you and me that competitive prices do prevail. If money talked--our ten million, that is-- it would not only suggest that we build a strong economy within this wall of segregation, but it might also remind us that such a structure could provide a foundation from which we might chart

a course to guide us from these walls. It might even go further and suggest such a course as the surest and most direct one.

A story is told of a brief prayer which was offered at a fund raising dinner. "Oh Lord, you've got it. We need it. Please send it. Amen."

Let us paraphrase it, for it does not quite express your need and mine. May we say instead-- Oh, Lord, you have sent it (ten million). We've received it. Will you help us spend it wisely?

If we accept the idea that Economics is a study of the ways in which men organize natural resources, cultural achievements, and their own labor to sustain and promote their material welfare, then we as brown Americans may also accept the idea that our economics need not be "brown," need not essentially have the racial flavor but may instead be characterized by its resemblance to, and assimilation with, the main stream. It is not too much to dream that we may attain the ultimate in self interest as pictured by Reuter in his definition of the economic man; "An imaginary being who always behaves in accordance with his economic interest."

We may dream this dream because we are aware that "the behavior of groups is to be understood not in terms of inborn, biologically determined tendencies but rather through all the socially determined and learned activities which are included in the notion of "culture". Anthropologists and sociologists have certainly performed a useful function, with far-reaching implications, in showing that human groups are capable of tremendous variations in behavior and institutions, and that these variations are to be explained not in terms of genes but of social history." Our social history (Tuskegee that is) is as unique as our economic opportunity and it would appear that it is as lightly regarded, for our opportunities very often knock and pass on unheeded. One illustration will suffice-- a two-year program of TCA (have you thought of the many meanings those letters may imply? Toward Common Aims, Through Courageous Action, and this one-- I like-Toward Concerted Action) which was born amidst enthusiastic acclaim of several thousand persons

assembled in and around this very edifice has dwindled to a faithful few.

A town totally void of brown skinned--there are few of any other kind--shoppers is now a bustling area with all the old parking problems, an economy which draped itself in funeral garb and invited adjacent towns to its burial now arises from its casket demonstrating an acute perception which may say cunningly-- "I told you so." Chocolate flavor. Brown economics. Fellow citizens--the vanilla is like olives- delightful when you cultivate a taste for it. Let's try together--together with the T.C.A.

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
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December 4, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

You will find enclosed a copy of a letter to Rev. A. Dudley Ward concerning a forthcoming convention of Methodist Bishops at a hotel in Arizona, the Camelback Inn, which is notorious for its discriminatory guest admissions policy.

For highly placed officials of the Methodist Church to use the facilities of a resort which has already received much public notoriety because of its discriminatory policies would be to sanction such discrimination in the public mind. You may recall that several years ago the Association of Attorneys General of the United States cancelled their convention at the Camelback Inn when the discriminatory policy became a matter of public controversy. Perhaps it is too late to change the site of the Methodist Convention, which would be most desirable, and in that event the suggestion made by Rabbi Gilbert in his letter to Rev. Ward would be the least the Council of Bishops could do, it would seem to me. Otherwise all of the fine work that you have been doing over the years to combat prejudice and discrimination would be greatly harmed.

I call this to your attention because I know of your great concern in such matters. You may wish to communicate with officials of the Methodist Church about this, and also ask your many friends among the Methodist women who look to you for leadership to do the same. I am also calling this matter to the attention of several others who I believe share our mutual concern for whatever action they may deem appropriate.

After the wonderful spirit which prevailed at the recent meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, I must admit that I am a little disheartened by this particular situation.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

AJL

Arthur J. Levin

ajl/bw

CC: Rev. Edward A. Driscoll
Rev. Edward Lantz
Rev. Sam Laird

October 28, 1979

Rev. A. Dudley Ward
General Secretary
Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Dudley:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the February-March 1977 issue of our ADL publication RIGHTS. The lead article describes Camelback Inn's discriminatory anti-Jewish admission policy. In addition I enclose a photostatted letter from Camelback Inn dated more recently, November 8, 1978, which spells out quite clearly the continued policy of that hotel to serve "Gentile Clientele" only. If required additional documentary data is available, but I think you will agree that these two enclosures suffice.

We are aware of course that in the off season, when the hotel is dependent on conventions, racial and religious restrictions are relaxed. But the fact remains that Jews and Negroes whose money is welcome when they come as members of convention groups will find themselves unwelcome during the vacation season. The Negro Bishops and their wives who will be attending your meetings this November would undoubtedly find it impossible to obtain reservations during the regular season.

We would hope therefore that the Council of Bishops will use this opportunity collectively and individually to witness to the Christian conscience on this issue. Certainly Methodist leaders ought do no less than repudiate such bigotry.

At this time when Christian leadership in Arizona is pressing for a state law to bar hotel discrimination such action by the Council of Bishops will be emboldening.

Thank you for your efforts in bringing this important matter to the attention of your leading Bishops. Your consistent cooperation in every effort to extend democratic rights and improve intergroup relations is deeply appreciated.

Cordially,

Rabbi Arthur Gilbert
National Director, Department of
Interreligious Cooperation

AG:ak
encls.

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For your information

Art Levin

New VIP's (VERY IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS)

Pamphlets

WITH JUSTICE FOR ALL: A GUIDE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, Anti-Defamation League and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 35¢
This is a straight-forward, well-documented law enforcement guide dealing specifically with group conflicts and riot control. This significant new publication was co-sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Anti-Defamation League, and endorsed by the Southern Police Institute. The foreword, written by U. S. Attorney General, William P. Rogers, includes the following quotation: "An efficient, intelligent and honest police force is society's bulwark against the stupidity, the bigotry and the evil that too often cause men to light the fires of violence and trample upon the rights of society." This is must reading for every law enforcement officer as well as every informed citizen.

A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS (with ethnographic map), John F. Kennedy, 50¢
This excellent booklet is a timely, well-written account of the history and impact of American immigration, by well-known Senator Kennedy. It deals with changes of policy of American immigration and the contribution of immigrants to American life; colorfully and attractively illustrated. "A Nation of Immigrants" includes with each copy an ethnographic map in four colors suitable for framing (17" x 22").

A PRIMER FOR PARENTS, Mary Ellen Goodman, 40¢
Highly recommended for PTA use and particularly for parent reading. Dr. Goodman's presentation of parent-child discussions in anecdotal form will delight and inform you.

AMERICAN JEWS: THEIR STORY, Oscar Handlin, 35¢
This is a vivid 48 page booklet written by one of America's foremost historians, Dr. Oscar Handlin, Harvard University professor of social science. This One Nation Library pamphlet sketches the background of Jews, describes their immigration pattern to the United States, and explores the ways in which the ancient faith of Judaism responded to modern problems and changing currents of thought. It also discusses the relations of Jews with their neighbors of other faiths and backgrounds from 1654 to the present. A must for anyone interested in deepening his understanding of the American Jew. Highly recommended for high school students and adults.

YOUR NEIGHBOR CELEBRATES, Rabbi Arthur Gilbert and Oscar Tarcov, 25¢
"Your Neighbor Celebrates" presents a clear and concise explanation of the major Jewish holidays, describing their origin, ceremonies, and significance. Especially useful for Christian friends.

YOUR NEIGHBOR WORSHIPS, 15¢
"Your Neighbor Worships" takes the reader on a quick tour of the synagogue, explaining its history and describing its singular architectural features and major ceremonial objects.

Books

A CHURCH, A SCHOOL, Ralph McGill, Abingdon Press, $2.00
This just-published volume is a collection of selected newspaper columns by Ralph McGill on the realities of the school desegregation situation, and the responsibilities that rest with Southerners - politicians, leaders, you. Includes his column on the Atlanta Temple bombing which won the Pulitzer Prize for him. Good sense and excellent reading.

Books Continued

WE ARE ALL AMERICANS, Bettye D. Wilson, Friendly House, $2.25
This books is a must for parents, teachers, and children. It deals with the growth of attitudes in children and is accompanied by a teachers guide. Illustrated with full color pictures by Carl K. Weiss, the book shows the physical and environmental differences among people. It is designed for beginning readers, with simple language and easy to read type.

"We Are All Americans" is a unique and original creation embodying, as it does, several of the most fundamental concepts of democracy in a fashion which little children can grasp. This book clearly points up the factors in the new awareness in the United States of the necessity for beginning to develop commitment to democracy at a very early age. Highly recommended.

A SOUTHERN MODERATE SPEAKS, Brooks Hays, University of North Carolina Press, $2.95
This is the story of the ex-congressman's involvement in civil rights activities since he entered public life. In this highly personalized book, Brooks Hays tells the story of his work for civil rights in association with President Roosevelt, Truman and others. The account of what happened in Little Rock and his involvement in this situation is told in 64 of the 231 pages. Brooks Hays concludes with a statement about the role of the church and future steps toward achievement of racial justice.

JEWS IN SUBURBIA, Albert I. Gordon, Beacon Press, $2.95
Based on a study of 80 suburban communities, from Alhambra, California to White Plains, New York, this book seeks to discover answers to some basic questions about the two-thirds of America's Jews who live in the suburbs: How are Jews faring in suburbia? What is happening to their family life, their children, their religious values and practices? How do they relate to their Christian neighbors and how do these in turn relate to the Jews? Community leaders, religious groups and sociologists among others will find "Jews in Suburbia" a valuable contribution to contemporary studies of Jewish life in America.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE Suite 606, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Please send me the following:

_____With Justice For All
_____A Nation of Immigrants
_____A Primer for Parents
_____American Jews: Their Story
_____Your Neighbor Celebrates
_____Your Neighbor Worships
_____A Church, A School
_____We Are All Americans
_____A Southern Moderate Speaks
_____Jews In Suburbia

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ ZONE: _____ STATE: _____

When accompanied by remittance, we will absorb the cost of postage and handling. If we bill you, we are forced to add postage to cover these expenses.

Books Continued

THEIR BROTHERS' KEEPERS, Philip Friedman, Crown Publishers, NYC, $3.00
This is a story of man's compassion for his fellow man. It describes the Christian heroes and heroines who helped the oppressed escape the Nazi terror. The author has gathered the tales of scores of these selfless humanitarians bringing up to date the lives of those who escaped Nazi doom.

THE INTRUDER, Adriann Vanderveen, Abelard-Schuman, NYC, $3.50
This novel about a man from Holland working in the United States who meets and marries a Jewish girl contains wonderful insights into anti-semitism in this country as well as self-hatred among Jews. It is an excellent novel and highly recommended.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS, Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville, Tenn., 1959, $4.75
This is a valuable source book on educational and economic statistics dealing with education of white and Negro in the South. In addition to about 75 pages of narrative commentary there are 77 tables containing statistics ranging from enrollment to expenditures for school lunches.

SENATOR JOE McCARTHY, Richard H. Rovere, Harcourt Brace, NYC, 1959, $3.95
This superb book on the grave threat to American civil liberties that was McCarthyism is eminently worth reading by all who have an interest in civil liberties. This is a book which will give tremendous insights into the over-all area of human relations.

THE JEW AND COMMUNISM: 1919-1941, Melech Epstein, Trade Union Sponsoring Committee, NYC, 1959, $6.50
An interesting history of the Communist movement as it endeavored to involve the Jewish community from 1919 to 1941. The author was formerly a Communist, and is able to provide keen insight into Communist intrigue. You will find the book good reading only if you are interested in the details of the development of the Communist movement up until World War II.

THE STATUS SEEKERS, Vance Packard, David McKay Co., New York, $4.50
This very popular book on the status aspirations of the American people devotes considerable attention to attitudes toward Jews and vice versa. An entire chapter is devoted to the status of the Jews. We believe that many of the author's statements must be treated with some reservation. Nevertheless the book is interesting and valuable, and is carefully indexed for quick and ready reference. Highly recommended.

IT HAS HAPPENED HERE, Virgil T. Blossom, Harper , $2.95
In this short book the former superintendent of schools in Little Rock gives the most detailed account yet recorded of the attempted desegregation of schools in that community. The writer, central character, and hero of the book is Virgil Blossom. To the sophisticated reader this book raises many questions about the strategy employed in Little Rock schools. Nevertheless this is a book which should be read by those who desire detailed information about the Little Rock Story.

Books Continued

ISLAND IN THE CITY, Dan Wakefield, Houghton Mifflin, $4.00
To those interested in an understanding of Puerto Rican people and those who migrate to the United States, this book will be valuable. It deals primarily with Puerto Ricans in New York City, and while it is a journalist's version of aspects of Puerto Rican life in New York, it does provide important insights into the exploitation of and discrimination against Puerto Ricans as well as their cultural patterns. We would suggest this book only for those particularly interested in Puerto Rican communities in the United States.

NO PLACE TO RUN, Philip Stone, Viking, $3.75
This novel about bigotry, election practices and corruption in Mississippi was allegedly written by the author when he was 17. The novel paints a lurid picture of racial prejudice and decadence of people in Mississippi. It is the same kind of decadence we find described in the works of such writers as Tennessee Williams and more recently, Francis Gwaltney. This book would make interesting reading if you enjoy this type of novel.

CHRISTIANITY IN RACIAL CRISIS, Thomas F. Pettigrew and Ernest Q. Campbell, Public Affairs Press, $3.50
This is a study in depth by two fine social scientists of the behavior of the clergy in Little Rock during the period 1957-1958. It is an excellent study and is recommended as an important reference book to those who wish to study the Little Rock situation in considerable detail. Included in the book is a list of statements by religious groups on desegregation and race relations.

CRUSADER WITHOUT VIOLENCE, L. D. Reddick, Harper, $3.95
This is a biography of Martin Luther King, Jr. His life; that of his wife and family are described in minute detail. There are some interesting insights into the Negro community, Atlanta, Ga., and the politics of Negro organizations in the book. The story of the Montgomery boycott is not told in detail except insofar as it relates to Martin Luther King. The book is worth reading only if you are interested in a very detailed account of Martin Luther King, and some aspects of the Montgomery bus strike.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, edited by Henry Christman, Simon & Schuster, $4.50
Apart from its interest in the decision of social significance including those on desegregation written by the Chief Justice, the book contains an address delivered to the Anti-Defamation League.

MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS, Earl Raab and Gertrude Jager Selznik; Row, Peterson & Co., $6.50
This is a fine textbook on Social problems and community action with chapters of interest on "group prejudice: analyzing the problem", and "group prejudice: meeting the problem." Included in the book is an adaption from an article written by Milton Senn, "Putsch in Pasadena." Earl Raab is Assistant in the office of the San Francisco CSC and is co-author with Seymour Lipsit of a Freedom Pamphlet to be issued this fall. This book could be helpful for your reference library.

Books Continued

THE INTEGRATED CLASSROOM, H. Harry Giles, Basic Books, $5.00
This book is helpful in that it gets down to the classroom level about what can be done with regard to desegregation and intergroup education in the classroom. Recommended for teachers and parents interested in current educational problems.

SEGREGATION AND DESEGREGATION: A CHRISTIAN APPROACH, T. B. Maston, MacMillan, $3.50
This book gives considerable background information on segregation, desegregation and "separation". It goes into some detail on Biblical teachings and segregation, and those who are interested in a detailed Christian theology dealing with this subject will find the book of interest. Dr. Maston, professor of Christian Ethics at Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Ft. Worth, Tex., is one of the leading authorities on Christian social problems writing in the field today.

RECENT ARTICLES OF INTEREST:

The Progressive - July - McCarthyism under the Magnolias by Dykeman & Stokes
The Progressive - August - Hope Comes to Little Rock by Colbert S. Cartwright
Harper's Magazine - August - A State Worse Than Integration by Howard Zinn
The New Leader - July 20-27 - Florida's Moderate Segregation Formula by Nate Perlmutter

CARCARD, 10¢
ADL has done it again. The newest carcard now available for distribution comes in two colors. It is again available in two sizes, 11" x 21" and 11" x 28". In bold print appears this plea: "Hate Hurts! Speak Out Against Prejudice".

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE Suite 606, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Please send me the following:

___Their Brothers' Keeper
___The Intruder
___Southern Schools: Progress & Problems
___Senator Joe McCarthy
___The Jew & Communism, 1919-1941
___The Status Seekers
___It Has Happened Here
___Island in the City
___No Place To Run
___Christianity in Racial Crisis
___Crusader Without Violence
___Public Papers of Chief Justice Warren
___Major Social Problems
___The Integrated Classroom
___Seg. & Deseg.: A Christian Approach
___Carcard

NAME:_____ ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____ZONE:_____STATE:_____

When accompanied by remittance, we will absorb the cost of postage and handling. If we bill you, we are forced to add postage to cover these expenses.

Dec. 10, 1959

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly;

I am a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin in the Department of History. I am working on my PhD dissertation, which is a study of several Protestant denominations and race relations since the end of World War One. Although I am currently in New York City doing research, I plan to be in Atlanta during the early part of February. Because of your experience and interest in race relations, I should like very much to have an interview with you, at your convenience, during my stay in Atlanta. If this is possible, I would appreciate hearing from you and would appreciate any time that you would give me. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Reimers

David M. Reimers
333 E. 43rd St.
Apt. 703
NY 17, NY

2/17/60

February 15, 1960

Dear Mrs. Shilly,

This past Saturday, I mailed your film strip, "This Sustaining Bread", to you. It has been wrapped since September, but when I planned to take it to the post office, I discovered I didn't have your address.

Last week your minister gave it to me.

I am grateful for having had the use of the filmstrip - it certainly played a part in making the classes more interesting and made for richer worship programs in many instances. I noticed once that the beginning is a bit worn from much use, I suppose. If you

3.

let me know what is fair, I'll be happy to pay you for damages.

The snow is melting fast today due to much bright sunlight. The weather reports, however, say that it should get real cold again tonight.

Please tender my regards to your family and others who may know me. Thanks again.

Sincerely,
Dorothy L. Barnette

3078 TH
MADE IN U.S.A.

Service-Fidelity
Benevolence

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

March 14, 1960

Dear Friend:

We were so happy to have you with us at our Brotherhood Luncheon and wish to thank you for helping to make it the success that it was.

We were also pleased at your interest in our program. I am writing to notify you that this program is being made up to be sent out to you and to offer the services of our women. We would be pleased to come and present it at your convenience.

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marcia Draluck

(Mrs.) Marcia Draluck
ADL Chairman
B'nai B'rith Women

P.S. I regret very much that I am leaving this beautiful city of Atlanta for points up north. For any further information, kindly contact Mrs. Stanley Harris, 2496B Morosgo Place, NE, Atlanta 5, Georgia. Telephone-CE 7-1210.

March 19, 1960

Dear Friend:

We have something important we would like you to do, so we hope you will excuse this informal way of contacting you.

The five of us signing this letter to you deeply believe that Senator Hubert Humphrey is best qualified to be the next President of the United States. To do our small part in bringing this about, we are appealing to our fellow liberals to join with us in signing the attached open letter to the American people.

If you would be willing to join with us in this endeavor and to add your name to the attached open letter, please send a collect telegram to Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., 1631 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who is acting as secretary for the five of us. We hope to hear from you by March 26th.

Sincerely yours,

Reinhold Niebuhr
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Sr.
Francis Biddle
Harold D. Lasswell
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.

March 22, 1960

Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
1631 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rauh:

It is impossible for me to sign anything of a political nature. I wonder if you know that a Georgian cannot vote for president. The delegates to the national convention are going uninstructed. It is entirely in their hands. We will have no ballot in this state with any presidential candidates name on it.

I wish you all the luck. Yes I agree with you that Senator Humphrey is all you say he is in the open letter you sent me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METblec

March 28, 1960

Mrs. David D. Baker, Editor
THE CHURCH WOMAN
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Helen Baker:

Thank you very much for the early copy of The Church Woman. I am so glad to get an extra copy that deals with our 1960 elections.

I was real surprised to see the picture on page 17. The photographer assured me when he took the picture that it would not look like me, but would be beautiful. He didn't play square with me by not keeping his word. I had read the whole article about the N.O.W. Conference without seeing the picture at all until I happened to turn through it again and saw the result of what the photographer had done.

Thanks a lot.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO : Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DATE: 3/21

FROM : Helen E. Barber

SUBJECT:

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thought you ought to have this issue in a hurry. If you would like any extra copies, let us know.

Greetings, and I do hope you and your husband are both

Well — and surviving the "sit-ins."

Affectionately
Helen

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
ERNEST GRUENING, ALASKA
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE

KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

WALTER L. REYNOLDS, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

April 1, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Many thanks for calling my attention to the New York Times article on the voting rights situation in Southern States. I appreciate your sending it along.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey

Encl.

March 28, 1960

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Humphrey:

You may have seen the enclosed article in the New York Times but I am sending you the copy from the Atlanta Constitution, lest some way you failed to see it in the New York Times. It may help in the Civil Rights debate. I think you can see why I am sending it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec
Encl.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP
April 29, 1960 - Downtown Y.M.C.A.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
and GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"THE IMMORALITY OF RACIAL SEGREGATION"

9:30 a. m. Registration: $3.00 including luncheon; $2.00 for students
$1.00, morning or afternoon session only without luncheon; 50¢ for students

10:00 General Session: Harry Boyte presiding, chairman of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Invocation:

10:10 "The Immorality of Racial Segregation" - James M. Dabbs, author of The Southern Heritage, president Southern Regional Council

10:35 "Some Specifics of the Inequities of Segregation" - Dr. M. Carl Holman, Clark College, chairman for ACCA publication, A Second Look - the Negro Citizen of Atlanta

11:00 Panel Discussion by afternoon workshop leaders
Moderator: Hubert M. Jackson, Intergroup Relations Officer, Public Housing Administration, and chairman Program Comm.

12:00 Luncheon at the Y.M.C.A.

1:00 p.m. Workshop Sessions

1. Inequities in Education in Georgia
Chairman, Mrs. Eliza Paschall, League of Women Voters, cochairman of Program Committee GACHR
Leaders: Dr. Lucius H. Pitts, executive secretary, Georgia Teachers Education Association
Dr. Ross Green, Department of Teacher Education, Emory University
Recorder, Mrs. Harry Boyte

2. Social and Psychological Effects of Segregation
Chairman, Dean Whitney Young, School of Social Work, Atlanta University
Leaders: Dr. Rives Chalmers, Atlanta psychiatrist
Dr. Paul Cliffors, Registrar and Professor of Education, Atlanta University
Recorder, Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast

3. Religious Basis for Integration
Chairman, Rev. Lamar Clements, Atlanta Christian Council
Leaders: Dr. Homer C. McEwen, First Congregational Church
Dr. John M. McGinnis, Capitol View Baptist Church
Recorder, Mrs. Sujette Crank, director YWCA, Phyllis Wheatley Branch

4. The College Student in the Changing South
Chairman, Dr. Tilman Cothran, Sociology Department, Atlanta University
Leaders: Lonnie King, Morehouse College

Recorder, Miss Connie Curry, director Nat'l Student Association, Southern Human Relations Project

3:00 p.m. Workshop summaries

8:00 p.m. Evening Meeting - Open to the Public - United Liberal Church

Speaker: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., author of Stride Toward Freedom, president of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and co-pastor of Ebeneezer Baptist Church

Discussion and question period

* *

Registration Blank

Name _____ ( ) Adult ( ) Student

Address _____ City _____

I will be present for ( ) all day, including luncheon
( ) morning only
( ) afternoon only
( ) evening

Mail to: Georgia Council on Human Relations, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3

4-1960

AGENDA

1. Invocation
2. Lunch
3. Minutes
4. Brief report from director
5. Financial report
6. Workshop and public meeting
7. What Strategy Shall Council Develop in Rapidly Changing Patterns of Today?

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

J. McDowell Richards
Chairman, Board of Directors

Walter C. Cowart
Executive Director

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
March, 1960

Balance on hand, March 1, 1960		$ 999.76
RECEIPTS:		
Receipts from contributions	$ 206.00	
Receipts from memberships	50.00	
Receipts for New South	4.00	
Miscellaneous (books)	11.00	
Total receipts	271.00	271.00
TOTAL		$1,270.76

****

DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 452.40	
Travel and expenses	40.00	
Rent	40.25	
Telephone	23.95	
Miscellaneous	13.08	
Total disbursements	569.68	569.68
Balance on hand April 1, 1960		$ 601.08

THE TERRIBLE MEEK

The SIT-IN demonstrations at lunch counters and public libraries in the south compel the white man to evaluate the Negro. The white man's "ideoverse", his highly personalized view of the world as he wants to see it, is challenged and shattered by the Negro's peaceful invasion of some areas of the life which the white man has reserved for himself. Whether the sit-ins succeed or fail in gaining their immediate objective, they have at least required the white man to re-examine the stereotypes by which he has so long and so erroneously defined the Negro.

Challenged first is the white man's pet and comforting notion that so long as the Negro has adequate food, clothing and shelter he will be satisfied with his second-class citizenship. Heretofore the white man interviewed his cook and his yardman and from them drew the forced opinion that the Negro is satisfied with his lot. But students who sit and wait repudiate this solicited and placating testimony. For what the Negro seeks by his current move is not the right to eat - he has that- but the right to eat in dignity. This is clear warning that so long as that respect which belongs to him as a man, as a consumer and as a citizen is denied anywhere and at any time he is not and will not be satisfied.

Challenged second is the white man's persistent and protective claim that the Negro does not want to improve himself. The facts argue the contrary; no people anywhere or in any time has risen in one century from slavery to civic responsibility with a speed comparable to the rise of the American Negro. The sit-ins bring these facts into focus. To his determination to eat bread in dignity the Negro has now added a resolve to read books in dignity; he has taken his protest from lunch counters to libraries. The library sit-in in Memphis is not a symbol, not a mere demonstration. The Negro seeks free access to book repositories, not to pretend that he is learned but to improve his learning. In the past Negroes have entered public libraries in the south and have withdrawn books, but they have had to do so with the surreptious cooperation of white friends in whose names books were withdrawn. Now Negroes are asking that public institutions serve all the public and that they be permitted to use the libraries on a free and equal basis with other members of the public. Their noble objective is not to pose but to learn.

Challenged third is the white man's estimate of the quality of the Negro's courage. On this score the white man has been vacillating; he has viewed the Negro as physically daring yet craven, insensitive to physical pain yet cowardly. The sit-ins tell another story. The disciplines of passive, nonviolent protest--not to strike back or curse in return, to be friendly and courteous even when assaulted--require a courage which surpasses physical bravery, a courage which draws power not from stoical resignation but from deeper resources. Recent events clearly demonstrate that the Negro is not the weakhearted fellow the white man would like him to be, but on the contrary he can demonstrate the same nobilities of character which grace any people resolutely committed and supported by a just cause.

Challenged fourth is the white man's scorn of the religion of the Negro as a primitive and sometimes comical display of emotionalism and superstition. It has always been a mistake to assume that the Negro's contribution to the religious life of America is limited to his joyous exuberance. It is especially clear now that religion is for him as for no other people in our land a sustenance and a power, inwardly sustaining him as he breaks barriers and crosses frontiers. He is captive to that peaceful power and it is taking him into areas of American life where he belongs but into which no white man dreamed he would dare enter so early. It is not surprising that the spectacle of wronged men and women peacefully and even joyously sustained by spiritual strength unknown to nominal Christians terrifies some people.

Challenged fifth is the white man's estimate of the Negro church. He has treated the Negro church with alternating patronage and contempt. A clear evidence of his disregard

for the sanctity of the Negro church was seen in the arrest of James M. Lawson, Jr., in Nashville in a church during a peaceful assembly of religious people. The ancient right of sanctuary was violated and the holiness of a house of God was desecrated by the intrusion if impatient forces of law. This act symbolizes the white man's contemptuous estimate of the Negro church. The sit-ins call for a revision of that estimate. The forces that are now moving so portentously across the south were church-born and are church-nurtured, church-directed. The Negro church has inculcated in its youth commitment and devotion to a just cause. All the resources of the church, numerical and spiritual, are at their disposal as they seek their rightful place in the American social order.

Challenge sixth is the white man's disrespect for the contributory role of the Negro in the development of American democracy. On no other front are we being so everlastingly reminded of the principles and purposes by which and for which this country was founded. No other people sends us back so repeatedly to the wells of democracy which our forefathers dug in their formulation of the Constitution. By no other segment of our population are we being so strongly urged to thrust the dream of America toward reality. When that day comes the sit-ins will have earned credit for hastening its dawn.

What the white man sees before him as he observes the strength and dignity of those who peacefully demonstrate a high level of character in libraries and lunch counters is not a new Negro but the Negro he has thus far refused to see.

May 2, 1960

Mrs. William Roberts
2214 E. Wyomina Street
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Roberts:

We appreciate very much the clipping from you. We are always glad to get letters from the public in our Southern papers.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Dear Mrs.Tilley,

The inclosed clipping appeared in the Ocala Star Banner some few weeks ago, Thought you would be interested in it. I thought it was a very good article. Rev.Brabt is connected with the Central Baptist Church here.

I attended the meeting at Clark College, appreciated receiving the folder of the talks given there.Enjoyed all of the program and the UN meeting at your church. Trust you and Mr.Tilley are well.

Cordially,

Edith B. Roberts

Mrs.William Roberts
Conf.Chmn.C.S.R.-W.S.G.
2214 E Wyomina Street
Ocala,Florida.

P.S.Sorry I have forgotten your initials.

Same letter to Mrs. J. F.McLeod

May 4, 1960

Mrs. Moreland Smith
3236 Bankhead Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Mr. Max Heirich of the American Friends Service Committee of High Point, North Carolina, is trying to plan an interracial student camp in Montgomery this summer through this office. He has requested the names of someone of the Fellowship of the Concerned with whom he wishes to confer. I gave him your name and Mrs. McLeod's. I believe you can tell him all of the dangers therein.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Phone 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

May 12, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

It was good of you to pass on to me the kind remarks of your friend Mrs. Moreland Smith. Thanks. Yes, I remember the unhappy occurrence at Montgomery. Have you had any success in getting your old group there ###### together again? They are certainly needed there now.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

May 9, 1960

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I know you remember what happened to the women of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Montgomery. I have been very close to them since then and in appreciation of what Mrs. Moreland Smith has done, I sent her a copy of your book. Here is a paragraph from her thank you note to me:

> "Thank you very much for the book by Mr. Dabbs. I remember well the wonderful address he made to the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta a year or so ago. His distinguished manner and gentle, Christian philosophy made a profound impression on me."

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec

June 1, 1960

Mr. Edward M. Brown
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brown:

We have a communication dated July 24, 1957, and I quote from it:

> ..."The Citizens Bank of Americus recently sent us a note requesting that we withdraw our checking account and stating that if we tendered any further deposits they would be declined. (Last fall the Citizens Bank refused to make any further loans to us, despite our many years of dealing with them and our perfect credit record. Not wishing to retaliate, we left our checking account there. It is this account which they now wish removed. The bank is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, but maybe it doesn't insure just any kind of deposit. Apparently all filthy lucre is divided into three kinds: white lucre, colored lucre, and mixed lucre. The bank will accept the first two kinds.) ..."

I failed to get you by phone so I am giving you this information in this note.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bee

July 26, 1960

via air mail

Mrs. L. E. Barnhardt
5830 Creola Road
Charlotte 7, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Barnhardt:

I am enclosing a copy of the definition of a Workshop as requested in your letter of July 22, to Mrs. Tilly.

Mrs. Tilly is out of the office due to the illness of Mr. Tilly, but I am sure she would want you to have a copy.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec
Encl.

July 29, 1960

Office of Publications
National Council of Churches
297 - 4th Avenue
New York 10, New York

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing a check for $5.95 for which please send us the 1960 YEARBOOK OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl. (check)

August 5, 1960

Division of Christian Action
Board of Christian Education
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Box 1176
Richmond 9, Virginia

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing a check for $1.50 for which please send us 100 copies of "What and Why is Christian Action?"

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl. (check)

August 8, 1960

Honorable Chester Bowles
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Bowles:

Would it be possible for you to have sent to me, 200 copies of the Democratic platform adopted in San Francisco? I can certainly use them to good advantage.

With thanks in advance, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

1.05

AUG-16-60 10163 E Chk 1.05

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AV[illegible] GEORGIA
[illegible]8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 12, 1960

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a check for $1.05 for which please send us three copies of "Recommendations - Composite Report of Forum Findings - 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth."

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

3

Enclosed 1.05
To be mailed later
Subscriptions
Returned
Check Refund
Postage

August 24, 1960

Superintendent of Documents
United States Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please send me the latest pamphlet "GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS."

I am not sure of the cost. Bill me and check will follow.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bcc

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

August 29, 1960

Miss Eleanor H. Borth
Assistant Controller
Marquis - Who's Who Inc.
Marquis Publication Building
210 East Ohio Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Miss Borth:

At last, the enigma about your various dunns has been solved.

Early in the year, I received a letter, announcing a revised or new edition of "Who's Who of American Women" and if a check for $18.75 would be sent in advance, I would thus be getting the edition at a bargain price. The check for $18.75 was sent you on April 5th.

Later, I received your letter stating I was due you for "Volume I, sent to your attention at the Southern Regional Council." I never ordered this, nor did I know it had been sent. In searching however, we find there is a copy in the office, which is being returned to you. Why you sent this, I do not know. I regret we did not find it sooner.

I have a copy of Vol. I, which I paid for before it came off of the Press. I certainly do not need nor want another Vol. I. I trust this clears the matter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:lec

Marquis-Who's Who, Inc.

MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING, 210 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO—11 USA
The A. N. Marquis Company • Publishers of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

1897 - Our 62nd Year - 1960

Dear Subscriber:

The other day we received from one of our suppliers a bill bearing the red stamp "Second Statement".

Of course, we did some fast scurrying around to find out why the bill hadn't been paid in the usual period. It turned out that the person okaying the expenditure had held the original bill for use in connection with a cost comparison being made at the time . . . then, under the pressure of work (including an out-of town trip), simply forgot to return it to our accounting department for payment.

Such oversights happen to everyone occasionally; in our case the supplier's red imprint immediately "flagged" a bill that had escaped the normal routine. Won't you let this letter serve similarly, as a reminder of its enclosure -

- and take a moment to send us your check in the other one, on which we've arranged to "pay the freight"?

Cordially yours,

Eleanor H Borth

Eleanor Borth
Assistant Controller

EB/vn
Enclosures

PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY

A 25938

DATE ENTERED 4/5/60 A

DATE A25938

AUG 18 1960

To

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ATTN: MR. M. E. TILLY
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E.
ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA

WAW1-
Q1 (1)

Please tear off and return this stub with remittance.
Your cancelled check and invoice below will serve as your receipt.

Marquis-Who's Who, Inc.
(A Non-Profit Foundation)
The A. N. Marquis Company

MIS

MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

TERMS: NET

Who's Who of American Women (Vol. 1) $19.55

WW OF AM. WOMEN 1, VOC/GEO. INDEX N/C

WITH ALL DELIVERY CHARGES PREPAID

A25938

3rd REQUEST

Marquis-Who's Who, Inc.

MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING, 210 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO—11 USA
The A. N. Marquis Company • Publishers of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA
Phone: SUperior 7-2008

July 5, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In response to your letter of June 23, concerning payment of invoice A25938 for Who's Who of American Women Volume 1, please note your personal check in the amount of $18.75 accompanied your Biographee pre-publication subscription to Volume 2 of Who's Who of American Women - this Volume 2 will be sent you following publication currently scheduled for April of 1961.

Your check then has nothing to do with Volume 1 sent to your attention at the Southern Regional Council at 63 Auburn Avenue. This charge is payable and now past due.

Yours very truly,

Betty Scott

Betty Scott
Accounts Manager

bls:gac

June 23, 1960

Marquis - Who's Who, Inc.
Marquis Publications Building
Chicago 11, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your statement with its "PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY - 2nd REQUEST." I never received your 1st REQUEST or you would have heard from me before.

You will find there is a mistake made by your bookkeeper.

I accepted your pay in advance offer and mailed you my check No. 265 for $18.75 on April 5, and have the canceled check that was put through the Lakeshore National Bank on April 8, stamped with "The A. N. Marquis Company, Marquis - Who's Who, Inc., Who's Who In America."

Enclosed you will find a photo of the check and your signatures.

Please correct your books.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Encl.

September 26, 1960

Oceana Publications, Inc.
80 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Sir:

Please send us one copy of VOTING AND ELECTION LAWS by Constanbe E. Smith, Legal Almanac Series No. 24. We are enclosing a check for $1.00 to cover cost.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to the Director
of Women's Work

/lec
Encl. (check)
2069

October 11, 1960

Miss Virginia Saurwen, Director
U. S. Committee for United Nations
816 - 21st Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Saurwen:

What a Jonah I am to the U. S. Committee - but I do thank you for taking time out of your busy hours to write to me.

I did not order the UNICEF Picture Poster Set, but I can use it, so I am adding $1.00 to check with an additional order.

I regret that my orders have been piece meal, but it has happened this way as interests develop.

Thank you for everything.

Sincerely,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

October 13, 1960

Fair Employment Practices Commission
900 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Sir:

Please send us one hundred fifty copies of "On the Job in Michigan." If there is a charge for these, please bill us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

On the Job IN MICHIGAN

loyalty to the task of creating a society in the State of Michigan which recognizes the inherent worth of every person, the inalienable right of every citizen to equality of opportunity and treatment."

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION
900 Cadillac Square Building • Detroit 26, Michigan

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
1013 Highland View
Atlanta, Georgia

FORM 3547 REQUESTED

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
P A I D
DETROIT, MICH.
PERMIT NO. 736

THE LAW

"THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN OR ANCESTRY IS HEREBY RECOGNIZED AS AND DECLARED TO BE A CIVIL RIGHT."

Sec. 1, Public Act 251 (1955)

When, in 1955, the 68th Legislature adopted the Fair Employment Practices Code, being ON THE JOB in Michigan took on new and greater significance. *For every individual* seeking employment or advancement, being ON THE JOB under this code means that he or she must be selected on ability and merit, alone, on an equal and fair basis. *For every employer,* this code gives support to personnel directors who are ON THE JOB making the fullest and most intelligent use of available manpower. *For every consumer* in our State and, indeed, the Nation, it gives assurance that the best workmanship has gone into Michigan's world-famous products and services.

Responsibility for administering and promoting this Code has been placed upon a six-member, bipartisan Commission appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This Commission is ON THE JOB to be of service to employee and employers, alike, to both management and labor, to all, in fact, who want to see Michigan continue to grow and prosper in a civic climate where the rights of its citizens are fully and fairly protected by law.

is covered by the FEP Act?

Employers of eight or more
Labor organizations
Employment agencies
The State and its political subdivisions
Contractors and sub-contractors for the State
Individuals who aid and abet discrimination
(Persons in domestic service are excluded)

What a nfair employment practices?

Discrimination based upon race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in: hiring, discharge, conditions of work, membership and its privileges, referral for employment, advertisements, inquiries on applications or otherwise.

Reprisals against any person involved in a proceeding before the Commission.

Failure to post a notice of the law published by the Commission.

W must a complaint be filed?

Complaints must be filed within ninety days of the alleged act of discrimination by any aggrieved person or any employer whose employees refuse to comply with the law.

How does the Commission process complaints?

1 An aggrieved individual signs a statement, either in person or by mail, alleging that he or she has been discriminated against in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

2 The Commission's field staff undertakes a complete, objective, impartial investigation of all the facts and reports to the Commissioner assigned to the complaint.

3a If the Commissioner determines that there is probable cause to support the complaint, a confidential conciliation meeting is arranged with those concerned in an effort to work out a satisfactory adjustment of the complaint.

3b If the Commissioner determines that the complaint is not well founded, he makes his report and recommends to the full Commission that the complaint be dismissed.

4 Should its efforts at conciliation fail, the Commission may schedule the complaint for a public hearing. All the evidence is put into the record at this time and all parties may be represented by counsel.

5 Following a review of the evidence presented at the public hearing, the Commission issues an order either dismissing or sustaining the complaint. Proof of compliance is required.

6 In either event, the complainant or respondent may appeal the order of the Commission within 30 days.

7 If the order is not followed, the Commission may request the Circuit Court to enforce its order.

Education and Community Services

"While the regulatory function of the Commission has made considerable impact on the elimination of discrimination in employment, by far the greater potential for achieving the basic goals of the Fair Employment Practices Act is to be found in programs geared to improving citizens' attitudes toward merit employment through education and community services."

Advisory Councils . . .

a program of community service

With leadership drawn from business, industry, labor, education, religious, and civic groups, the Commission has authorized the establishment of local advisory councils which will (1) study existing local practices, policies and patterns in employment; (2) promote such formal and informal educational programs and projects as will assist employers, labor unions, and employment agencies provide employment on merit; and (3) work with schools, churches, the press and civic groups in developing better understanding of the law and the importance of stable inter-group relationships in every phase of community life in Michigan.

Special Services and Research

In addition to a wide variety of educational services the Commission, through its technical staff, has underway a comprehensive and continuing program to draw together the kinds of data that industry, labor and civic leadership need to meet practical situations in employment and in the community. These studies and surveys, along with reports on the Commission's other activities, will be shared through the public informational media. Special conferences will be scheduled periodically to deal with such problems as vocational guidance and training, personnel methods, labor market trends, and other human relations subjects. The Commission welcomes inquiries and stands ready to be of service to all the citizens of Michigan.

SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM THE COMMISSION:

Consultation on employment practices and related problems. Speakers, exhibits, study materials, research reports, films, etc.

PUBLICATIONS: *"Fair Employment Practices Act"*
"Rules and Regulations"
"Pre-Employment Inquiry Guide"
"On the Job in Michigan"
"4 Years On the Job in Michigan"

A POSITIVE APPROACH

We in Michigan have always supported a positive approach to our problems. Whether it is disease or industrial safety, prevention has been and remains the primary goal. Regulations, while necessary, have never been enough. This is equally true of our efforts to meet the problem of job discrimination.

Going beyond its regulatory provisions, Michigan's Fair Employment Practices Code envisions a broad, preventive program of education and community services. Such a program is based upon the realization that most of us today are the inheritors, not the creators, of the patterns, traditions and practices that must be re-examined if we are to find constructive solutions. The Commission believes, therefore, that its efforts must be positive in spirit, local in leadership and cooperative in method to be successful.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS
Alex Fuller, Chairman
Mrs. Arthur M. Cook, Vice-Chairman
Rev. John F. Finnegan, Secretary
Harry J. Kelley
Louis Rosenzweig
Rev. Allan A. Zaun

Frederick B. Routh, Executive Director
William M. Seabron, Deputy Director

900 Cadillac Square Bldg. Detroit 26, Michigan
WOodward 2-6680, Ext. 43.

129 Mason Bldg. Lansing, Michigan
IVanhoe 5-8144, Ext. 453.

October 17, 1960

Presbyterian Outlook
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a check for $5.00, for which please send me as many copies, as possible, of the October 10th edition of the Presbyterian Outlook.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

October 18, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We appreciated receiving your letter of interest in "The New Agenda". The copies you requested are being mailed today. Since we have been distributing the copies free of charge there will be no cost.

This pamphlet was an outgrowth of a June, 1960 workshop, "The Place of the White Southerner in the Current Struggle for Justice". Since that time, a great deal of interest has been expressed in the pamphlet and we plan to hold a follow-up workshop sometime in the Spring.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Lockwood

Anne Lockwood

October 21, 1960

Mr. C. G. Gomillion, Chairman
College of Arts and Sciences
Division of Social Sciences
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Gomillion:

We have received the check of $10.00, the contribution from Mrs. Cole. It has come in well as our Workshop is not far away and it will be used then.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

October 19, 1960

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

CR RHA 10/20/60

Enclosed is a check for ten dollars ($10.00) which represents a financial contribution from Mrs. Katharine Cole, 7765 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles 46, California, which sum might be used in support of the work of the Womens Division of the Southern Regional Council or the Fellowship of the Concerned. Please send the receipt to Mrs. Cole at her address in Los Angeles. I was requested by Mrs. B. B. Walcott of Tuskegee Institute to transmitt this sum to you.

I am hoping that your meetings in the days ahead will be as profitable as you anticipate. It is my plan to be in Atlanta for the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. I hope that at that time we shall be able to talk at least for a few minutes.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gomillion

C. G. Gomillion
Chairman

CGG:mac

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. B. B. Walcott

October 21, 1960

Honorable Frederick Bennett Routh
Labor Potentate of the Land and
Lakes of Michigan

Honored Sir:

We are indeed favored that you, so far away, would remember the humble Georgians. We did not dare think you would -- hence the formal request for enlightment to be sent to us -- never dreaming that you handled mail.

Well Fred, it happened this way. We had a committee meeting and someone, maybe Art, suggested we ought to have copies for the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, which will be November 15-16. I just told Luel to order them and never saw from where.

You should see our beautiful offices. All that is lacking is you, your pipes and Adlai Stevenson's card ower your desk.

These are exciting days. Surely you have heard about our Student Sit-in at Restaurants. The papers said yesterday there were 2,00 of them picketing and "Sittin-in" this second day. The Five & Tens, Rich's, Davison's, etc. are having to close down their eating places each day. The Klan, too, is having a hey-dey - youhg poor looking boys, as they stand and watch the well-dressed, well-behaved Negro boys.

We are just two or three doors from Woolworth's Forsyth Street place - and all of us are enjoying this. John rushes out

every once and awhile to bring us the news. Jeff walked the picket line yesterday.

Say, why don't you come back and settle this problem? Doesn't it come in your field?

Sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

/lec

P.S. Thank you for the pamphlets, they have already come. You are a good shipping clerk.

October 21, 1960

Mrs. Katharine Cole
7765 Firenze Avenue
Los Angeles 46, California

Dear Mrs.Cole:

Dr. C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute has forwarded me your check of $10.00 to be used for the Fellowship of the Concerned - Southern Women Concerned About Their South.

We are to have a Workshop, November 15-16. I wish you might be here and see the group. It is inter-faith and inter-racial, also inter-denominational. The women come from all the Southern states. They are selected by their own denomination because of their interest in civil rights for all people.

We areenclosing the receipt from the Southern Regional Council, for the treasurer of the Council also adminsters the funds of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We are indeed grateful and appreciative of the gift.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec
Encl.

October 21, 1960

Mrs. B. B. Walcott
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Walcott:

Mr. Gomillion has sent us a check for $10.00, that Mrs. Katharine Cole gave to you for the women's work of Southern Regional Council. I am wondering how Mrs. Cole heard about us. Maybe through you, the publicity agent. At any rate we are grateful for the check.

Thanks for your and Mr. Gomillion's interest.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

November 3, 1960

Mrs. Alfred Baker Lewis
172 Shore Road
Old Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

In reply to your letter of October 30, I am glad to give you a list of people of much goodwill. I cannot tell you about the timing of your visit because I am not in close enough touch. You will have to make arrangements with the women in Montgomery.

It was a wonderful experience for me to be the Labor Day speaker of the National Urban League.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl. (attached list)

THE AMERICAN INDIAN FUND

of the

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.

475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.
Tel. RIverside 9-1046

OLIVER LA FARGE
Chairman

LA VERNE MADIGAN
Executive Director

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Eric Sevareid
Harry L. Shapiro
Bernard J. Sheil
Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith
Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger
William L. White
John Hay Whitney

November 10, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

With real pride I call your attention to the enclosed copy of the newsletter of the Association on American Indian Affairs. It is no mere oratory, but, as you will see, solid fact that the Association is active in the affairs of Indians and Eskimos from Point Barrow to the Florida Everglades. The winning of a reservation of 200,000 acres by the Florida Indians is a historic event in a century in which the normal process has been just the reverse -- the progressive dispossession of Indians.

In the past we have had sporadic contacts with the natives of Alaska Territory; this issue tells of the beginning of a steady, much needed program with the natives of the forty-ninth state. Nor is the coverage of the Far North, the Plains, and the South the whole story. Our field secretary is on the go in the states of the West Coast and Nevada and Utah, while members of our board of directors are in touch with the Indians of the Southwest and Oklahoma and maintain vital contacts in the nation's capital.

The newsletter describes a program of practical idealism, unsensational, but exciting in its achievements, challenging in what it has to do, based on the belief that American Indians have the right to survive as communities of their own people and the right to equality as citizens of the United States. We are confident that as you read the newsletter, you will approve our program and our record of achievement; thus we also feel confidence in asking for your generous financial support for all the work that lies ahead of us.

Yours sincerely,

Oliver La Farge

Oliver La Farge
Chairman

One Seventy Five East Sixty Fourth Street
New York

November 23, 1960

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The one great disappointment during my wonderful three days in Georgia was that all my plans to get in touch with you failed because of a conference which we continued so that we just had time to rush from the Southern Regional Council to the plane. I am terribly sorry and deeply disappointed.

While I was in Atlanta, I learned that your husband was very ill and I do want to send you my most loving wishes for you as well as for him.

Affectionately,

Justine Wise Polier

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 22, 1960

Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Cantrell
Carrollton, Georgia

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Cantrell:

I hate to break in on Christmas thinking, but I am sending you the enclosed story about one of Carroll County's representatives and member of the School Board. Yet, I don't know but what it is Christmas thinking to know something about what is contained in it. This is a verifax copy of a sheet distributed by the Klan as they paraded around Rich's department store. Incidentally, in this meeting of November 30, the head of the Klan, who happens to live in Macon, announced if there is no other way they will burn the schools. You may look at it and put it away for future reference. I know you are just as concerned about it as I am.

We certainly missed you two this summer for some other things were happening in this area. I tried to get in touch with you but was told your phone was temporarily suspended, and then your letter came telling of your travel over the country.

You certainly are the watchmen for us over that area and we appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encls. (2)

January 10,1961

Mrs.M.E.Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dorothy;

It was good to hear from you even though I am not able to offer any aid in your problem.

Doris Duke has no connections in Durham, has never owned a home here and in all these years I have seen here here only two times. In fact, I do not know anyone here that ever sees her. "er cousin is one of our leading citizens here but they have widely different intersts and do not "visit".

My husband retired two years ago and we have had two most wonderful years.Once around the world, last summer in Europe, now we hope to go again to the Middle East in March, and then to the British Isles and Scandanavia in July. Our family, six grandchildren, many interests, boards, committees, etc. keep us so busy that we never seem to have time enough.

With love and best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

Estelle

December 29, 1960

Mrs. E. L. Hillman
816 Buchanan Boulevard
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Estelle:

Some years ago the Doris Duke Foundation gave me $3,000 for a period of years and then as all Foundations do they tire of one project and pick up another. I am trying to get back to the Foundation. Do you know any special entree to Doris Duke herself? If so, I would appreciate your letting me know.

You don't know how much I miss you. Some how our paths seem to never cross any more, but you still have my love and admimation.

With the best of New Year's wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

January 13, 1961

Mrs. R. R. Echart
4547 Mark Twain Drive
New Orleans 26, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Echart:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, twenty copies of Bishop Watkins' reprint from the WORLD OUTLOOK, as requested in your letter of January 8. There is no charge.

We thank you for your interest; and if we can be of additional help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mrs. Tilly

/lec

4547 Mark Twain Drive
New Orleans 20 La
Jan 8, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga

Gentlemen:

Please send me information concerning the article reprinted from the "World Outlook" written by Bishop Watkins; which I received when I attended the Fellowship of the Concerned. (Methodism's Present Task, a Southern View (?))

What is the cost of reprints? From whom may they be ordered?

I am Chairman of Christian Social Relations of the United Church Women of Louisiana and believe that this article could be of benefit to church people of all denominations (and other Southern States too) throughout the state. U.C.W. budgets are small; would your group (in limited quantities) perhaps, be willing to supply these without charge?

Please send me 20 copies (if you have them available) of Bishop Watkins article, and bill me at the above address.

Sincerely
Edith Eckart
(Mrs. R.R. Eckart)

January 31, 1961

Mr. Ralph McGill
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

The youth of West Hunter Baptist Church, 775, Hunter Street, N.W., have asked me to contact you and see if you would find it possible to speak at the eleven o'clock hour on the third Sunday in March. Please leave the message with your secretary and I will call her.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

February 1, 1961

Mr. Terry Hazelwood
Editor
The Red and Black
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hazelwood:

First of all I want to thank you for your courageous work in the University crisis.

I am enclosing a check for five dollars, as I would like very much to have four copies of each edition of the Red and Black in which you have editorials and pleas to the students on the integration of the University. We need a set of these in this office and I want to send them to some National church organizations.

If the check does not cover the cost and postage please let me know, and another check will be forthcoming.

With the best of wishes to you and your paper.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

February 2, 1961

Rev. Charles Frazier
Box 1009
Athens, Georgia

Dear Charles:

Thank you more than I have words to say, for the favor you did for us in gathering up the special editions of the Athens Banner-Herald, and packaging and mailing them to me. This I know was no easy job. I have clipped them and am binding them into nice books, keeping one for myself. The others will go to National Boards.

I am so proud of Athens. Georgia's legislators and governor are being praised, but Athens is mentioned too little in the national press.

Some things are very good at Haygood, but our budget was not met last year. You may know Mrs. Birdie Moore is tense over the fact that they used the 4th Sunday offering to apply on World Service. She is chairman of the Commission on Missions and at every meeting of the official board she tells them about this.

O, Charles, how we miss you and love you!

Thank you not alone for the papers but for all you have meant to us through the years at Haygood.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

February 9, 1961

Mrs. R. R. Eckart, Jr.
4547 Mark Twain Drive
New Orleans 26, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Eckart:

Thank you so much for calling our attention to the article in The Pulpit. We have one copy of it in the office and I will read it as soon as I come back from a series of trips. I liked very much the quote that concludes the article.

From what you and others say about the article, I think it would be well to give it to ~~your~~ Christian Social Relations chairmen.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec

4547 Mark Twain Drive
New Orleans 26, La
January 27, 1961

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

There is a very good sermon by Reverend William Byrd of the First Methodist Church of New Orleans in the February issue of THE PULPIT [1] published by the Christian Century, 4o7 S.Dearborn St. Chicago 5 Ill.

It is written by a Southern in language that may be understood by the Southerner. I believe this would be an excellent article to have reprints made. I have already written the publisher asking for cppies that I might distribute to Christian Social Relations chairmen throughtout Louisiana. Perhaps if you agree after reading the article that it could serve a purpose, you might also request copies for others in the South who would benefit.

I still feel very indebted to you for the experience of The Fellowship of the Concerned last November. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Edith Eckart

Mrs. R.R.Eckart, Jr

[1] The name of the article is" Mistakes I have made in Rac e Relations" and concludes with this paragraph:

"So I confess. I am hurt and puzzeled and bewildered. This is my dilemma: my whole lifetime, country, family, community, school, church, have taught me to be a brother. But now they say I cannot act as a brother must act! Can I believe them? Hear my confession, please! "

ADVANCE INFORMATION ON 75th ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD DAY OF PRAYER - FEBRUARY 17, 1961

Millions of Christians around the globe will participate in the 75th Anniversary of the World Day of Prayer during 1961. Although the celebration will reach its climax on the first Friday in Lent, February 17, 1961, the anniversary will be observed all through the year. Plans for the anniversary are being formulated and carried out by The Committee of 75, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Paul Moser, New York City, chairman of the World Day of Prayer for United Church Women.

It is hoped that every Protestant and Orthodox church in the United States will participate in the observance, doubling the attendance and the offering on the anniversary Day.

The theme selected is "Forward Through the Ages". The worship service has been written by Miss Sue Weddell, formerly of the Division of Foreign Missions, National Council of Churches. A new filmstrip in color will be prepared for use in promoting the Day. A special dramatic presentation has been written by Rev. James Buell based on the history and projects of World Day of Prayer.

An outstanding feature of the observance will include a series of Prayer Fellowships to be held with church women of the world. The purpose of these Prayer Fellowships shall be to help the women of the churches:

Speak together concerning the relevance and power of prayer for the work of God's people in the world today;

share some Biblical study of God's action within history;

seek to discover God at work in the midst of these problems;

propose some concerted efforts of Christians toward their solution.

Five Prayer Fellowships will be held abroad and forty in the United States and Canada. The Committee of 75 has named an organizing secretary who will be responsible for making the arrangements for each of the Prayer Fellowships to be held abroad. For the area of East Asia, Miss Hazel Shank, American Baptist; Latin America, Miss Margaret Lawrence, Disciples of Christ; Africa, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Methodist Church; Middle Asia, Mrs. Elizabeth Kinnear, Division of Foreign Missions; and Europe, Miss Margaret Shannon, United Presbyterian, USA. The Prayer Fellowships in the United States and Canada will be organized in consultation with Miss Edith Lowry, Division of Home Missions, National Council of Churches. All forty-five Prayer Fellowships will be held around the date of World Day of Prayer, February 17, 1961. Attendance will be limited to not more than fifty women from each area. Inter-racial teams of four persons, two of them Americans, will be sent to each of the Prayer Fellowships. A representative from each Prayer Fellowship will be chosen to bring the concerns of each area to the Ninth National Assembly of United Church Women in Miami Beach, Florida, October 9 - 12, 1961.

The goal for the 75th Anniversary offering is $750,000, which will be used, in addition to the on-going projects, for a major project for the Division of Home Missions in Alaska and a major project for the Division of Foreign Missions in Africa, and the financing of the Prayer Fellowship.

NOTE: Detailed information on plans and program for the 75th Anniversary of the World Day of Prayer may be obtained by contacting Mrs. Emory Ross, United Church Women, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SHEET: WORLD DAY OF PRAYER, March 4, 1960

Publicize the programs listed below in your newspapers and church bulletins. Check local time carefully.

Organize listeners and viewers to report to you and to the national office all programs mentioning World Day of Prayer. Ask these listeners to send "thank-you" notes to the stations.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

A filmed one-minute TV spot has been sent to TV stations free. Call your local stations to let them know a ready made viewing audience is looking forward to seeing the spot on their station. Ask if the spot can be used repeatedly during station breaks prior to the Day and on the Day.

PROGRAMS DEFINITELY SET

LAMP UNTO MY FEET	CBS-TV	Sunday, February 28
BISHOP PIKE SPEAKS	ABC-TV	Sunday, February 28
ART OF LIVING	NBC RADIO	Sunday, February 28 Dr. Norman Vincent Peale
NATIONAL RADIO PULPIT	NBC RADIO	Sunday, February 28 Dr. Ralph Sockman
PILGRIMAGE	ABC RADIO	Sunday, February 28
FRONTIERS OF FAITH	NBC-TV	Sunday, February 28
MA PERKINS	CBS RADIO	Friday, March 4
THE GALEN DRAKE SHOW	CBS RADIO	Friday, March 4
JACK STERLING	WCBS RADIO	Friday, March 4

SPECIAL

WRUL (World Wide Broadcasting Co.) will carry a fifteen-minute program on the World Day of Prayer in Europe and Latin America.

500 Calls to Prayer have been sent out by NBC with a covering letter asking their program managers to open and close the Day with the prayer.

Letters have been sent to various radio and television personalities requesting that a hymn or inspirational song be dedicated to the World Day of Prayer. We would appreciate your advising us when you hear mention of the World Day of Prayer on the air and the fact that a special song has been dedicated. We would also suggest that you send the program a card of appreciation.

The March issue of LADIES HOME JOURNAL will carry a reproduction of our World Day of Prayer poster. Be sure to purchase this issue and turn to page 100. Don't forget to send a "thank-you" note to the editors expressing appreciation for this service.

World Day of Prayer

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER COMMITTEE:

MRS. PAUL MOSER
New York, N. Y.
National Chairman

MRS. JAMES M. EVANS
Executive Director

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
Chairman

MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

sponsored by General Department of United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. • RIverside 9-2200

February 16, 1960

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS OF CHURCH WOMEN

Dear Friend:

The 75th Anniversary of World Day of Prayer on February 17, 1961 is a concern of the total organization in co-operation with the World Day of Prayer committee on the national level. We hope that local councils will follow this pattern. Therefore we are coming to you as president of your council, asking you to make a full announcement of the 75th observance at the services in your community on March 4th. A statement about the anniversary is enclosed.

Because of the importance of early preparation for the year of celebration, we are asking you to call a meeting of the old and new World Day of Prayer committees, as soon as possible after the World Day of Prayer, to meet with your executive committee. Initial plans should then be made to make the 75th observance the most inclusive and outstanding fellowship of Christians that has been held in your community.

Enclosed is the list of national radio and TV programs which will mention World Day of Prayer. Will you plan to give it to your public relations and World Day of Prayer chairmen for them to announce?

All that we do in promoting the coming observance will be a foundation on which we will build for the greater one in 1961. May we be united in prayer throughout the day on March 4th!

Sincerely,

Miriam Libby Evans
Mrs. James M. Evans, Director
World Day of Prayer

Mrs. Paul Moser
National Chairman

MLE:af
Enclosures

YOU WERE THERE ...

for it is your World Day of Prayer gifts that made these things come true ...

From a Migrant Ministry Volunteer:

"The first time we came to her camp, Christine was pointed out to me as 'deaf and dumb. She is a blonde, bright-faced youngster about eight years old. She did make some sounds and at times seemed to hear. I asked her father one evening if he wouldn't like one of our doctors to see Christine. He said:

"They'd just tell me a hearing aid, and I can't afford that."

"I told him that maybe among friends it would be possible to get a hearing aid, and that the doctor himself was one of four in our community who had offered free medical care to any migrant worker who needed it. The father said he wasn't one not to pay his bills.

"That's why I'm on the road now, picking. I'm trying to pay a $1,400 hospital bill for this baby I'm holding here. She came too soon and my wife had to be in the hospital for a long time. And now we are all on the road trying to catch up."

"But he did talk with his wife about my offer for Christine. The result was that our four doctors held a consultation and agreed that through proper hearing help and instruction, Christine could become able to hear and speak. Our doctors are corresponding with a doctor in the South during the winter months, and they will consider Christine's case further when her family comes back for the blueberry harvest next summer.

Tunghai University, Taiwan:

This young, but growing University will graduate the first class in June 1959. The women students at Tunghai number 206 and were chosen from among the top five per cent of all students seeking admission to colleges on Taiwan.

Kinnaird Christian College, Pakistan:

Perhaps one of the most important achievements of the College is that it is a meeting place of Christian and Muslim in an atmosphere that is happy, tolerant and promotes trust and confidence between the two communities.

From a Government Indian Boarding School:

"Please can you tell me what this means?"

The tall senior had his New Testament open to the first chapter of Mark, and he pointed to the 34th verse.

The Director of Religious Activities took the book and he read Mark I:34 aloud: "And he healed many that were sick of divers diseases."

Divers diseases! Of course that word would puzzle a Shoshone Indian, ex-Marine, ex-rodeo bronco rider, ex-alcoholic, and new Christian, and especially would it puzzle an ex-forty-foot-tower exhibition diver. Gently the Director explained the way word meanings change through the centuries. The Director opened his own Revised Standard Version. Together they looked at Mark I:34 and found that "divers" in the new translation had become "various." The Indian was silent for a moment, and then:

"I like divers better, I think," he said. He smiled but his voice was serious. "That way the verse could be talking about me. I feel like I've been born all over again. Just the way it says there, I was a diver and I was sick of divers diseases, and now I'm healed."

Refugee women and girls in Jordan:

It is always a miracle to us that, even in the periods of greatest tension and when a number of other pieces of work have been discontinued, this project helped by the World Day of Prayer offering, has been able to carry on day by day. The women and girls in this program, and their families, need us.

Literacy and Writing Center in Kitwe, Southern Rhodesia:

This will be the first working unit of an ecumenical center sponsored by the Copperbelt Christian Service Council. It will be a service agency for the missions and churches in Africa to help them become more articulate in communicating the Gospel in the midst of rapid and bewildering social, economic, and political changes.

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Honorary Chairman

SAMUEL H. BEER
National Chairman

FRANK W. McCULLOCH
Chairman
Executive Committee

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HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
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WILLIAM WEBER
SIDNEY WEINSTEIN
JOYCE WEISSMAN
JOHN R. WOODS
QUINCY WRIGHT

1341 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. DECATUR 2-7754

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

February 27, 1961

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks so much for your letter of February 21.

I trust that you noted the action of the Justice Department in seeking to free some $350,000 in funds in Louisiana. I feel confident that they are going to pursue this case vigorously.

It is very useful to keep the Department informed about the activities of the Klan, the Citizens Councils, et al., in Georgia, and I hope you will continue to forward material to the Department. Any reminder of the seriousness of the situation, and of the great responsibility of the Attorney General, is bound to be helpful.

I look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Taylor

William L. Taylor
Legislative Representative

An Independent Liberal Organization

GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

THE METHODIST BUILDING
100 MARYLAND AVENUE, NORTHEAST
WASHINGTON 2, D.C. · LINCOLN 6-1000

March 7, 1961

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

The General Board of Christian Social Concerns is sponsoring a National Convocation in Washington, April 24-28. The theme is "The Social Witness of the Church."

It was the thought of the Planning Committee that you might like to present to the delegates something of the work of your organization. We invite you to provide one printed piece for free distribution. Your leaflet will be placed on a table in our exhibit area.

We are sorry we cannot offer space for an exhibit from your organization -- there just isn't room enough!

You will be interested to know that we are expecting about 1,000 delegates from all over the United States.

Will you let us know if you are interested in participating in this way? We would appreciate a copy of the material you will send. We'll look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Winston

(Mrs.) Frances Winston
Communications Department

Address materials to Convocation: Mrs. Frances Winston
Exhibits
National Convocation
100 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington 2, D.C.

March 24, 1961

Mr. Frank Westbrook
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is the check for the Butler Street YMCA. Mr. Tilly has been too ill for me to take care of this sooner.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/lec
Encl.

March 29, 1961

P and D
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is one dollar, for which please send me two copies of the May Fellowship Day packet.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl.

TENTATIVE AGENDA
for
A NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
on
"THE EFFECTS OF THE INTEGRATION STRUGGLE
ON ALL CHILDREN"

I. Opening Night - Plenary Session

"Inequality in Education - Its Impact On All Our Children."

This session would consist of a major address by a figure of national prominence -- who would be asked to discuss the topic in broad terms posing the critical issues it raises.

Suggested Speakers

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Mr. Adlai Stevenson
Chief Justice Earl Warren
Mr. Harlan Cleveland
Mrs. Pearl Buck
Mrs. Oswald Lord
Sen. Margaret Chase Smith
Dr. Ralph Bunche
Dr. Mildred M. Horton (Wellesley)
Dr. Mildred Macintosh (Barnard)

II. Next Morning

"Psychological Effect of Inequality Upon Our Children"

At this session we would invite several outstanding psychologists and sociologists to discuss this problem in specific terms -- raising such issues as "how does segregation adversely affect the white child?", "how does one combat prejudice in children when they are conditioned by unresolved adult attitudes in this area?"

Suggested Speakers

Dr. Margaret Mead
Dr. Kenneth Clarke
Justice Justine Wise Polier
Dr. Fritz Redl
Dr. Marian Kenworthy
Dr. Viola Bernard
Dr. Martin Deutsch
Dr. Marie Yehoda
Dr. Karl Menninger
Mr. Alfred Marrow
Dr. Abraham Kardiner
Dr. Bruno Bettelheim

Luncheon

"Inequality - Its Effect on the Total Educational Process"

To this session we would invite leading educators -- both administrators and teachers, to discuss the effect of segregation in education at the elementary, secondary and college level.

Suggested Speakers

Dr. Omar Carmichael, Louisville, Kentucky
Dr. John J. Theobald, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Virgil T. Blossom, Little Rock, Ark., Former Supt. Schools.
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Dr. Samuel Brownell, Mich.
Mrs. Katherine Oettinger
Mr. Arthur W. Fleming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Mrs. Daisy Bates

Afternoon

"Inequality - Its Social and Moral Consequences"

At this session we will ask prominent community leaders -- both religious and lay -- to discuss the different aspects of this problem as it affects our social and human relationships in the North and in the South.

Suggested Speakers

Dr. Algernon Black
Mr. Ralph McGill
Rev. Martin Luther King
Rev. Edwin Dahlberg
Dr. Benjamin Mays
Bishop Emerich
Rev. Abraham Akaka, Hawaii

III. Closing Day

"What Can Women's Organizations Do?"

These should be separate panel workshops in which delegates to the conference can, under professional guidance, translate the substance of the preceding sessions into specific study programs for:

A. Church Groups
B. Parent-teacher groups
C. Community Organizations

IV. Concluding Plenary Session

This should include reports by the school superintendents of communities that have integrated successfully or have made positive plans in this direction. It should also conclude with a report of plans formulated in each of the panel workshops above -- and the adoption of conference resolutions.

Suggested Speakers

Dr. Omar Carmichael, Louisville Kentucky
Dr. John J. Theobald, New York, N.Y.
Dr. James Allen, New York, N.Y.

It was also suggested that the committee investigate the possibility of assembling a Washington Sponsorship Group -- as a sort of hostess committee for the conference headed by such women as Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Warren, etc.

ATLANTA Dec-14-20

COMMITTEE ON LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Mrs Tilly

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON: Mr. Thomas A. BLAKE
Editor, the Daily Mail
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Participant in the Foreign Specialists Program of the International Educational Exchange Service of the U.S. Department of State.

Visiting the United States: September 9 - January 6, 1959.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: January 17, 1927; Freetown, Sierra Leone.

NATIONALITY: British subject.

HOME ADDRESS: Wilkinson Road, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

MARITAL STATUS: Married; four sons.

ACADEMIC TRAINING: Senior Cambridge Certificate, Freetown.
Diploma in Journalism, Regent Street Polytechnic, London - July 1955.

PRESENT POSITION: Editor, the Daily Mail, the leading newspaper of Freetown, with an average daily circulation of 13,000. This newspaper is owned by the Daily Mirror group in London.

POSITIONS HELD: Senior Librarian, British Council, Freetown.

ORGANIZATIONS: Member: Sierra Leone Press Association, Junior Dinner Club, British Council Dramatic Society.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Mr. Blake is the chairman of the Sierra Leone Radio Forum, a weekly radio program devoted to discussion of current local and international affairs.

TRAVELS ABROAD: United Kingdom, 1954-55.

KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH: Excellent.

INTERESTS: Mr. Blake is particularly interested in making a study of the principles and techniques of American journalism. He would like to visit newspapers of various sizes in different parts of the country so as to observe news-gathering and editing procedures and to exchange ideas with journalist colleagues. He would like to visit one or more schools of journalism so as to become more familiar with curricula and methods of instruction.

Mr. Blake also would like to observe related aspects of the mass media of communication in the United States, including radio and television news broadcasting, film script writing, cinema photography, and the public relations business.

He would welcome any opportunity to observe and participate in American family and community life. He is especially interested in politics, dramatics, and tennis and is a Roman Catholic.

RLA:em

MET from FDR

IS SEGREGATION UNCHRISTIAN?

From THE HOLY BIBLE (*King James Version*)

(THE OLD TESTAMENT)

Genesis 1:25. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

Genesis 6.2. That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose.

Genesis 6:10. And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

Genesis 9:22. And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without.

Genesis 9:24. And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him.

Genesis 9:25. And he said, cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.

Genesis 9:26. And he said, blessed be the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.

Genesis 9:27. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.

Genesis 10:6. And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Canaan.

Genesis 10:20. These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.

Genesis 11:6. And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language, and this they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.

Genesis 11:7. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

Genesis 11:8. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of the earth; and they left off to build the city.

Genesis 11:9. Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

Genesis 15:1. And he said unto Abram, know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in the land that is not theirs; . . .

Genesis 24:3. And I will make thee swear by the Lord, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell.

Genesis 24:4. But thou shalt go unto my country, and to my kindred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac.

Genesis 28:6. When Esau saw that Isaac had blessed Jacob, and sent him away to Padanaram, to take him a wife from thence; and that as he blessed him he gave him a charge, saying, Thou shalt not take a wife of the daughters of Canaan;

Genesis 28:7. And that Jacob obeyed his father and his mother, and was gone to Padanaram.

Leviticus 19:19. Ye shall keep my statutes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind; thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed; neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woolen come upon thee.

Leviticus 20:24. . . . ; I am the Lord your God, which have separated you from other people.

Numbers 36:5. And Moses commanded the children of Israel according to the word of the Lord, saying, the tribe of the sons of Joseph hath said well.

(OVER)

Numbers 36:6. This is the thing which the Lord doth command concerning the daughters of Zelophehad, saying, Let them marry to whom they think best, only to the family of the tribe of their father shall they marry.

Deuteronomy 7:3. Neither shalt thou make marriage with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son.

Deuteron. 7:6. For thou art an holy people unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth.

Deuteron. 28:32. Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given unto another people, and thine eyes shall look, and fail with longing for them all the day long; and there shall be no might in thine hand.

Deuteron. 32:31. For their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies themselves being judges.

Joshua 23:12. Else if ye do in any wise go back, and cleave unto the remnant of these nations, even these that remain among you, and shall make marriages with them, and go in unto them, and they to you;

Joshua 23:13. Know for a certainty that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations from before you; but they shall be snares and traps unto you, and scourges in your sides, and thorns in your eyes, until ye perish from off this good land which the Lord your God hath given you.

Jeremiah 13:23. Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots. . . .

Malachi 3:6. For I am the Lord, I change not; . . .

(The New Testament)

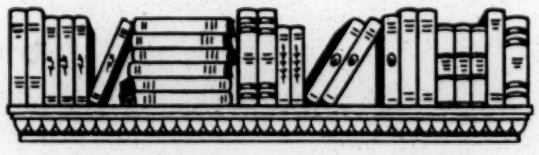
Matthew 5:17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.

Matthew 15:13. Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.

Matthew 15:14. Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.

Acts 17:26. And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;

Hebrews 13:8. Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today, and forever.



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Please send cash, money order or check with order.

Write to

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS

207 West Market Street **Greenwood, Mississippi**

☞ Read and pass on ☜

(OVER)

February 28

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Just a note of thanks in gratitude for the invitation to your wonderful conference. May God's blessing bring wonderful results.

If, in the future you do release names of those attending and a summary of events, I would be most happy to receive same.

Thanks again for the wonderful hospitality -

Sincerely,

Mabel Caron
(Mrs.) Paul Caron
Catholic Committee

Dearest Dorothy Lilly –

Of course my "report" didnt have to be approved. Because of limited time I had suggested recommendations worked out to present to the workshops. they were well received and when we voted on presenting them as recommendations from our workshops to the Council body – there was only one negative vote. It was accepted by the entire body – but I must admit the vote was not too enthusiastic or vociferous! Will write

later about my general meeting.
Thanks for your prompt sending of literature. We had some left over — but several women voluntarily promised the Council's (S.R.) literature. Thanks for it all —

Love
Noreen

Mrs. Candler Tatum.
Council of Church Women -
Ala, 19 copies

Report of Chairman of Christian Social Relations

United Church Women of Alabama

As Acting Chairman of Christian Social Relations for the United Church Women of Alabama, it has been my privilege to attend two meetings held in Atlanta, Ga., in recent months relative to the Supreme Court Decision concerning racial segregation in public schools. The first of these meetings was called by Mrs. Leon W. Ellis, Chairman of the Christian Social Relations Committee of the General Department of United Church Women, and Miss Esther Stamats, the national director of this area of our work. This meeting was attended by a representative of each State Council of United Church Women in the States most drastically affected by the decision, including all Southern and border States.

The second meeting, called by the Southern Regional Council, ~~was~~ somewhat larger in ~~mmmgg~~ scope, was interracial and included denominational leaders responsible for Christian Social Relations as well as State representatives of United Church Women. Out of these two meetings and from my reading, meditation and personal experience, I bring the following suggestions as to things we need to remember with regard to this pertinent question.

1. The SupremeCourt Decision was not aimed solely at the South. It affects the entire country - wherever racial segregation exists in public schools, whether it be directed against Orientals, Latin Americans, American Indians, Negroes or any other racial group.

2. The Supreme Court Decision pertains to public schools, and is one step in the process of safeguarding the rights of all citizens to participate equally in the educational facilities provided by public funds for public use.

3. The South has met other Supreme Court decisions which cut across long-established traditions without the dire results predicted: abolition of the white primary, de-segregation in the armed forces, in public transportation across state lines, in Veterans Administration Hospitals, in Civil Service jobs (notably Postal employees). Without any pressure from federal courts the South has lifted its own bans and made progress in desegregation by employing Negro policemen in certain cities, by electing one or more Negro members of city councils and of school boards in some instances. Southern labor unions are not segregated. Library Associations, Social Welfare Associations, State Medical Associations have made progress in desegregation with no pressure from the Supreme Court, the most rapid strides having been made by Nurses' Associations which - as of January 1955 - have admitted Negro nurses to membership in every Southern State with the exception of Georgia.

In the field of higher education, in a number of instances

State universities have opened their doors to admit Negroes - some voluntarily, some as the result of Supreme Court rulings.

All of this has taken place without violence, without "untoward incidents." With good sense and good will and with God's help we can achieve this greater task set before us.

4. The Christian white people of the South should get down on their knees and thank God that the Negro men and women who had brought their cases before the courts of our land for decision have not resorted to anarchy, violence, and revolutionary methods of subterfuge and subversion. They have been orderly and decent and have used the due processes of law to obtain what they conceive to be the rights guaranteed to them by our Constitution.

5. The Supreme Court Decision is not something forced upon us by an outside agency. We are the United States. The decision is therefore ours. In a sense the Supreme Court is our collective conscience. We may not always like what it says, especially when its edicts cause us to get out of our ruts and move over so that someone else can move ahead; but we respect the authority of our conscience and obey its orders because we know that only by so doing can we maintain the precious freedoms inherent in our beloved democracy.

6. The world has its eyes upon us. We are recommending democracy as opposed to communism; freedom as opposed to tyranny; godliness as opposed to godlessness; life and liberty and opposed to slavery and death. The communists are saying that communism is for all men, while democracy is for white men only. Will we by our actions prove that this is true?

7. The Christian Church as an unprecedented opportunity and an inescapable responsibility to help in the creation of an atmosphere in which growth in human understanding and goodwill can take place, and to lead out in the formation of plans which will make possible orderly and visible progress in human relations.

8. The importance of our stand as Christian women to the Christian missionary enterprise cannot be overestimated. What we say, what we do will affect the spread and power of Christianity now and for years to come. Missionary women who have a large investment of life, prayer, and money in world missions cannot afford to rest on their past achievements. We are caught in the stream of change - whether we like it or not. If we resist it, we may find ourselves staying in one spot, but whirling round and round like a top. If we are willing to move we can add the weight of our lives to help in determining the direction the change will take. Are we moving toward freedom and light, or toward tyranny and darkness, or are we standing still, caught between the two streams of change, whirling aimlessly, like a top?

Respectfully submitted

Noreen D. Tatum, (Mrs. C.E.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PRESIDENT
MRS. SCOTT A. EDWARDS
501 EAST FIFTIETH STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. R. C. RANDLE
310 FLINT AVENUE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CECIL L. SPEAR
402 HILL STREET
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

TREASURER
MRS. C. R. AVERA
ROBERTA, GEORGIA

SECRETARY OF SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. W. H. VAN BRACKLE
1829 WAVERLAND DR.
MACON, GEORGIA

Woman's Society of Christian Service

South Georgia Conference

The Methodist Church

April 24th

Dear Mrs Tilly,—

I appreciate so much your invitation to attend the meeting at Wesley Memorial church on last Friday, and apologize for not writing you sooner. But your letter came while I was in Savannah because of the critical illness of my brother, and it was not forwarded to me. My heart and mind were so centered on my brother's condition that some things were overlooked. He improved enough for me to attend our W. S. C. S. annual meeting, and that was a very, very busy time for me.

So just today I found your letter and realized that the meeting date has passed. I do hope it was a great success and will be productive of much good.

It was a joy to join with you lovely women of the North Georgia Conference in our Retreat, and I am sure that God did reveal Himself to us in a wonderful way.

With regrets, Very sincerely,

Caro Van Brackle.

January 4, 1956

Mr. Howard Kesler
Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Black Mountain, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Kesler:

I want you to know that I appreciate your invitation to be with your group on January the 10th, but it is impossible because I have an engagement in Orlando, Florida on that date. There are three invitations on my desk for that date and I wish I might accept everyone of them but Orlando has priority on that time.

I take this occasion to thank you for sending me a copy of your report on Mississippi. I was in Mississippi several times last year. The last occasion was about two weeks ago so I, too, am familar with the tragedies of these days in that state. I would appreciate it if you would give me a copy of your findings our of your January 10th meeting.

With the best of wishes to you and Mrs. Kesler, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly.

MET:mf

June 11, 1956

1435 W. Wesley Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friend:

Mr. Tilly and I both regret that other engagements make it impossible for us to attend the luncheon for Dr. Paul Leslie Garber on June 13.

We are both deeply interested in Israel and would extend best wishes to Dr. Garber. We hope when he returns we will be able to hear him.

Thank you for the invitation.

We remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:mef

1435 W Wesley Rd. NW
6 J.

To Luncheon
Wednesday, June 13, 1956
12:30 P.M. Mayfair Club
to bid Bon Voyage to
Dr. Paul Leslie Garber
who leaves next day for
a three months visit to
Israel & the Middle East

RSVP by June 11, 1956
Tr. 6 - 1852
Ch. 1867

$1.75 per cover
luncheon + gift

You Are Invited!

Dear Mrs. Tilly.

We have decided the date for the "Workshop on Human Relations" Avon Park Fla. ~~would~~ will have to be on Feb. 26 & 27. I do hope this date is satisfactory to you.

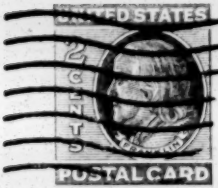
With best wishes from,

Grace Biggerstaff.

4906 Adanson St. Orlando, Fla.
Phone - 40521 Winter Park.

ORLANDO
JUL 25
7 0PM
1957
FLA

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



RECEIVED JUL 29 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED JUL 22 1957

4906 Adanson St.
Orlando Florida.
Ph. 40521 Winter Park.

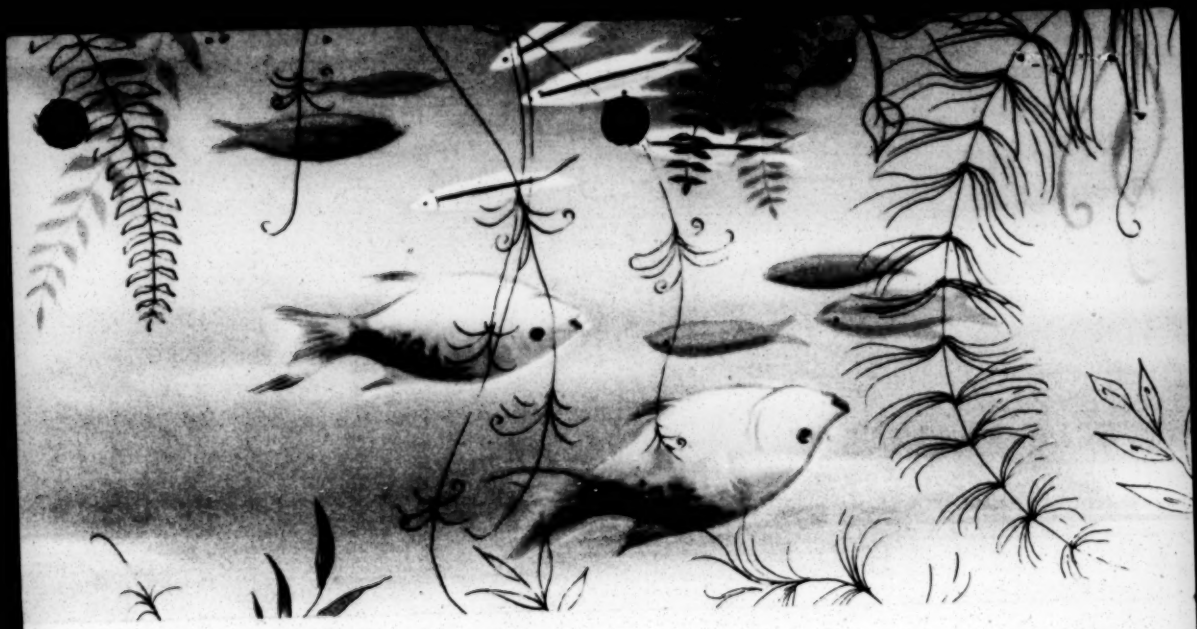
July 18, 1957.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I do hope you are well and quite recovered from you injured foot long before now, many, are the times I have thought of you since you had to leave our Ecumenical Institute for doctors treatment.

I have been working on the program for our Leadership Training Institute to be held at Silver Springs, September 19-20, The theme is "Christ the Church & Race".

I have two dates reserved at present for our C.S.R. meeting at Avon Park. We may have Lake Byrd Lodge, February 19-20, or 26-27. Do you have a choice? I have written Dr. Rolfe Hunt and Rev. Glenn Smiley to see if they can arrange for one of these dates. They expressed the desire of coming to our meeting when I talked to them in Lake Junaluska. So I am hoping one or both of them may be with us.



59N30B
White & Wyckoff
HOLYOKE, U.S.A.

Please let me know if you have a choice for the Workshop on Human Relations, Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, Fla. Feb. 19-20 or Feb. 26-27.

With love and best wishes.

Grace Biggerstaff

Ch - Christian Social Relations W.C.W of Florida.

July 30, 1957

Dr. Willa B. Player, President
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Player:

It is summer time and I am busy running from one School of Mission to the other and I am usually home just over Sunday, hence the delay in answering your gracious invitation to speak at vesper either on March 9, or March 23, 1958. As it now stands, either of these dates are open so you may list me and let me know so I will hold the date.

I am indeed appreciative of this privilege and it is really an honor to be with your student body.

With the best of wishes for you and your great school, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 8, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are trying to outline our vesper program for the year 1957-58. This letter comes as an invitation to you to be our vesper speaker on Sunday, March 9, 1958, or on Sunday, March 23, 1958, at four o'clock in the afternoon. We would be most grateful if you could serve us on either of the dates mentioned above.

While we are unable to offer you an honorarium for this service, we are in a position to take care of all of your travel expenses and entertainment on campus while you are here.

Thank you if we may have an early reply.

With sincere good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Willa B. Player

Willa B. Player
President

wbp p

File

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

July 31, 1957

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are delighted to know that you will be able to accept our invitation to speak at the vesper services, Sunday, March 9, 1958 at 4:00 p. m. We appreciate your giving us the opportunity to name this date which is our preferance. A little later on as the time for your engagement approaches, you will have a letter from Rev. John L. Bryan, our director of religious activities.

With every good wish to you, I am

Yours very truly,

Willa B. Player

Willa B. Player
President

wbp h

August 12, 1957

Miss Virginia Hatcher
220 College Street
Pikeville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Hatcher:

In checking my calender I find either the first or second week in October is open. However, it would be more convenient for me if the class could be the first week beginning Tuesday October 1.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

MRS. JIM HONEY
10 RUCKY DRIVE
DALTON, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE 1884-J

RECEIVED AUG 28 1957

August 29, 1957

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

The date for the Dalton District Seminar is October 3, and is to be held at the Methodist Church at Menlo, Georgia.

The text which we would like to have you teach in that school is:

"The Social Witness of the Local Church in the Ecumenical Movement."

When the program is printed I will send you a copy in advance so you may view the schedule. The periods will be 45 minutes in length and there will be four periods.

It is the Study and Action Committee's desire that an interest table and a worship table be set up in each classroom. I did not get to see the devotional tables in but one room, and it was the one with the verse made of the silver dust..... most effective and elegant!

In order for us not to duplicate any work, could you send me a list of the visual materials you used at Emory that we might use at Menlo in our district seminar? .....the posters and things for the worship tables, especially!

Our Study and Action Committee will meet in Cartersville this coming Thursday morning, so if it is possible to have this information by then, it would help us considerably in our planning.

Many thanks to you for the lovely things you did to make the Emory School of Missions a success!

We are looking forward to having you as one of our teachers!

Sincerely,

Nellie Jo Honey

(Mrs. Jim Honey)
Secretary, Missionary Education
Dalton District
Woman's Society of Christian Service

September 10, 1957

Mrs. James R. Burgess
Post Office Box 27
Summerville, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Burgess:

I will bring with me the Worship Setting for your study on St. Mark and some books and lists for your worship and interest table.

Looking forward to being with you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

P.O. Box 27
Summerville, Ga.
Sept. 9, 1957

RECEIVED SEP 10 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am helping with our Dalton District Seminar, Oct. 3, and have been told you might help me get material for the worship table and interest table. The study I am helping with is "St. Mark".

Any help you might give me will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Mrs. James R. Burgess

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-4063

A Council of Georgians dedicated to strengthening Democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in our great State.

October 11, 1957

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Executive Board of the Georgia Council will meet at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, October 30, in the parlor of Wesley Memorial Church, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta. This is an important meeting and you are urged to be present.

Certain changes in our relationship with the Southern Regional Council require new By-Laws, the budget for the new fiscal year will be adopted, reports of the past year's work will be made, and the nominating committee will present the names of new officers and board members. The financial relationship between the state organization and the local groups like the Atlanta and Macon Councils will also be discussed.

The meeting should not last longer than one o'clock when a snack lunch will be served in the parlor. If further business is necessary we will continue informally through the lunch hour.

The events in Little Rock and the national concern in the current crisis bring home to us the realization that we must increase our efforts for sensible solutions to our problems if we are to avert the saddening experiences of that city.

That extra effort may involve your getting to this meeting, but I hope you will give it priority. As usual your expenses will be paid.

Sincerely,

E C Peters

E. C. Peters, Chairman

ECP/lk

DR. E. C. PETERS
Chairman

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS
Second Vice Chairman

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
First Vice Chairman

MRS. A. A. McPHEETERS
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DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
REV. LUCIUS H. PITTS
DR. RICHARD HENDERSON
DR. E. K. WEAVER

November 18, 1957

Miss Thelma Stroman, Registrar
Stillman College
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Miss Stroman:

Please make reservation for me for lunch in the cafeteria for Saturday meeting of "The Fellowship of the Concerned."

Thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Signed in Mrs. Tilly's absence

November 20, 1957

Mrs. Myrtle Williamson
Stillman College
P. O. Drawer 483
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Williamson:

I have just learned today that I had not answered your letter. However, I hope you know that I have made reservation for lunch by writing Mrs. Stroman.

All my expenses are cared for by the Southern Regional Council.

Looking forward to being with you wonderful women of Alabama, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

SAMUEL BURNEY HAY, D.D., PRESIDENT

STILLMAN COLLEGE
OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
P. O. DRAWER 483
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

November 10, 1957

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am enclosing a letter and a copy of the program for Alabama Fellowship of The Concerned meeting on November 23rd here on Stillman College campus from 10 :30 A.M. until 2:30 P.M.

This has been unusally delayed because in some way, Norean Tatum's book with all the lists has been lost and I have been waiting to send you the letter and the list together. Since the list was lost, it has seemed wisest just to ask you to send whatever publicity you wish to persons who you think may be interested ...I have sent letters to Mrs. Earl Andrews in Montgomery asking her to take responsibility for that city; to Mrs. Tatum who will be responsible for Birmingham, Anniston, and Mobile; and to Mrs. William Reeves in Tuskeegee asking her to publicize it there. Norean and I though t that would about cover those interested if you will add any you know to this list. We are more grateful than we can say for your doing this

You will notice that we are asking you to lead the afternoon discussion group on the next practical steps in acheiving wholeness. We shall count a great deal upon your contributions to both discussions. It seemed to the planning committee that we are all so constantly confronted with brokeness in the world that we need to strengthen each other with information concerning the Wholeness which Christ has established already.

We have asked you to come to be on our program and we have no money backing our program at all. If your expenses are not paid by the SR council, we shall find some somewhere to take care of the expenses. We shall be happy to arrange for you to spend a night in Tuscaloosa if you find that will be more convenient.

Again I apologize for this delay. We are praying that the meeting may not be hindered by too late publicity.

Thank you again for all of your interest and help - and God bless and continue to use you for your wonderful contribution to wholeness in the midst of brokeness.

Sincerely Yours,

Myrtle Williamson

Myrtle Williamson

Stillman College
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

TO: The Fellowship of the Concerned
FROM: Members of Praying Groups in Tuscaloosa
RE: The Fifth Annual Meeting, to be held in Recreation Room,
Geneva Hall, Stillman College,
Saturday, November 23, 1957,
10:00 A.M. - 2:30 P.M.

Dear Friends:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the program for the fifth annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned - that unorganized group which meets once a year for prayer, fellowship and encouragement in Christian living. This year the group is to meet on the campus of Stillman College on Saturday, November 23rd from ten until two-thirty o'clock to consider the theme "Wholeness in the midst of brokeness."

We hope that you can plan to come and bring with you persons who will join us in affirming that Jesus Christ is Lord; that God is working His purpose out in spite of, by, and through man; and that Christ's broken body is the cure for our broken world. The papers, TV and radio all shout of brokeness. What evidences are seen that there is wholeness in spite of broken ties and air? May we come together to pool our resources of faith, hope and love in discussion, fellowship and worship?

Lunch will be served in the Stillman Cafeteria.

Please notify Mrs. Thelma Stroman, Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, approximately how many will be coming from your group.

Let us be much in prayer that God will use our praying together for the accomplishment of His will.

Yours Sincerely,

TUSCALOOSA HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Myrtle Williamson, Chairman
Irene Yorby, Secretary
Thelma Stroman, Registrar

N. B. PLEASE notice the program and have members ready to take part in each discussion.

Sat., November 23, 1957

Fifth Annual Meeting

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

(An unorganized group of Christians who care)

THEME: Wholeness in the Midst of Brokenness

PROGRAM

10:00-10:30 A.M. Registration and Refreshments

10:30 A. M. **CALL TO WORSHIP**

Welcome and Recognitions

Worship - Guided by Miss Louise McKinney
Tuscaloosa

DISCUSSION: EVIDENCES OF WHOLENESS AMID BROKENESS
(All members of the group participating informally. Please come prepared to cite such evidences of wholeness as may be found in spite of the brokenness of which the world is very much aware)

PRAYERS
Of Thanksgiving and Petition

12:45 P.M. DISMISSAL FOR NOON FELLOWSHIP

1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON WITH MEMBERS OF CENTRAL ALABAMA PRESBYTERIAL
Student Union Building

1:45 CALL TO ORDER

Business - Place of Meeting Next Year

DISCUSSION: SOME PRACTICAL STEPS TOWARD ACHIEVING WHOLENESS
Leader: Mrs. M. L. Tilly, Atlanta, Ga.

Informal contributions from members of the groups

CLOSING WORSHIP: A Broken Body - the Hope of a Broken World

2:30 BENEDICTION

Tillman

1832

gr. 3-6000

150

gr. - 3-6000

Fount Tillman

3-6000

150 - Fifth

Va 9-7530

Fount

Meeting

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
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FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
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			Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta 6, Ga.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 21, 1957

Miss Dorothy Bromley
W.M.C.A.
415 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dates March 21 - 23 all right for me.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

EHS

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Ave. NE, Atlanta 6, Ga.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 20, 1957

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 - 15th Avenue S
Birmingham, Alabama

Arriving Delta flight 415, Friday 7:19 p.m.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dorothy Bromley -
W.M.C.A
415 Madison Ave N.Y. 17

March 21-23, 1958
Nominating Committee
a Civil Liberties Union

---

assembly
May 6-9
Jefferson Hotel

Woman's Div. Christian Service
Buck Hills Falls
Jan. 7-10

Arden House Jan. 17-19, 1958

December 17, 1957

Mr. George Field, Executive Secretary
Robert P. Patterson Memorial Conference
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Field:

I am deeply appreciative of the invitation to the "off-the-record discussions" at Arden House, January 17 - 19. I consider it a privilege to have the opportunity to be with you.

It is when groups like this get together for discussions of the problems that face us that we gain courage to go on.

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

ROBERT P. PATTERSON MEMORIAL CONFERENCE

ARDEN HOUSE • HARRIMAN, N. Y. • JANUARY 17-19, 1958

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PERSONAL

Conference Office:
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.
LOngacre 5-3344

November 29, 1957

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Robert P. Patterson, who served this nation as a judge and as an administrator in key posts including Secretary of War, personified the concept of devotion to country above party in times of national emergency. A group of prominent Americans, under the aegis of Freedom House, established a memorial conference which has been held each year on the anniversary of his untimely death.

The national and international attention focused on recent developments at Little Rock and the problems they symbolized, prompted us to choose the general theme, "Race Relations, the Law and the Nation", as the subject for our forthcoming conference. It is our belief that a small bipartisan group of leading citizens from the South and the North might come away with new perspectives and useful ideas, if they would meet informally, removed from the turbulence of the city and the glare of publicity.

We have the ideal spot for these sessions at Arden House, a facility of Columbia University and the home of the American Assembly, about 48 miles north of New York City. We plan to meet there for dinner on Friday evening, January 17th, and continue through luncheon on January 19th.

We will seek to achieve better understanding of the problems through the sharing of information, and to stimulate ideas which may serve to advance our goals as a free nation, strengthen our unity and protect our national interest. With these purposes in mind we have devised the enclosed tentative agenda and a set of ground rules to be observed by all who accept our invitation.

The sponsors of this conference join in a cordial invitation to you to be our guest for the off-the-record discussions at Arden House. Traveling expenses incidental to your trip and stay at Arden House will be defrayed by the committee.

Because our next steps are dependent upon the response to this invitation, we are most eager to hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

George Field

George Field
Executive Secretary

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
1013 Highland View N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

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F A C T S H E E T

Robert Patterson Memorial Conference, at Arden House, Harriman, New York

Friday Dinner, January 17th, through Sunday Luncheon, January 19th

Subject: "Race Relations, the Law and the Nation"

The informal round-table sessions will consider such topics as Southern Race Relations During the Past Decade; Patterns of Race Relations in the North; Supreme Court Decisions and the Problems of Enforcement; Fears, Phobias and Panaceas; Education or Agitation - the Problem of Communication; and a summary session entitled Serving Freedom and the National Interest. (The agenda will not be rigid and will be based on the above topics.)

Ground Rules: Certain ground rules must be observed without deviation by those who are responsible for the conference arrangements as well as each individual who agrees to participate. These rules are obviously designed to protect the identity of participants who may wish, for reasons of their own, to remain anonymous. These rules are:

1. The conference will be known as the Robert Patterson Memorial Conference arranged in the name of a selected group of American leaders.

2. All who are invited to participate should be aware that the conference will be off-the-record, and each participant is bound by this stipulation. In this connection the stenotypists making a verbatim report will not ascribe statements to any individuals.

3. The stenotypists' report will be edited on a professional level by competent persons. The proposed final text will be submitted to an editorial committee of 3 to 5 participants approved by the conference.

4. The report, when completed by the professional staff and edited and approved by the editorial committee, will be submitted to all who attend the conference, and each conferee will have an opportunity to be listed or to exclude himself from such listing as a participant if it is decided that the final document be published for general circulation.

It is the hope of the Patterson Memorial Committee that the exchange of ideas will stimulate new approaches to the problems of race relations. We intend that the above ground rules will help to eliminate any fear that influences will be brought to bear which can commit individual participants to the collective will at any stage in the proceedings.

PATTERSON MEMORIAL CONFERENCE - JAN. 17-19, GARDEN HOUSE

Mr. Oliver Allen, Life Magazine, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York.

Mr. Buford Boone, Tuscaloosa News, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Dr. Lyman Bryson, 450 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 115-24 Grosvenor Road, Kew Gardens, New York.

Rev. Francis J. Burkley, 724 Camp Street, New Orleans 44, Louisiana (Catholic Priest).

Dr. Harry J. Carman, 21 Claremont Avenue, New York, New York.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, 691 Beckwith Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia (Pres. Atlanta University).

Mr. W. E. Debnam, 1313 Williamson Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina (radio commentator).

Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Hon. Brooks Hays, 214 Federal Building, Little Rock, Arkansas (Congressman).

Dr. Frank S. Horne, Com. Intergroup Relations, 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York.

Mrs. Katherine Gauss Jackson, 17 East 97th Street, New York, New York, (Harpers).

Mr. Dan Miller Lacy, 24 W. 40th Street, New York, New York (Am. Book Pub. Council).

Mr. Charles Livermore, State Com. Against Discrimination, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Rev. Charles Wesley Lowry, Foundation for Religious Action, 1112 DePont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Edward J. Meeman, Editor, Memphis Press-Scimitar, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Francis Pickens Miller, Box 3665 University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Rev. Claud D. Nelson, Nat'l Council of Churches, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York;

Dr. Allan Nevins, 122 Park Avenue, Bronxville, New York (Columbia University).

Miss Virginia Peterson, 163 East 81st Street, New York, New York (writer, commentator).

Miss Elizabeth M. Riley, Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York.

Dr. Dean Rusk, Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th Street, New York, New York.

Dr. James Russell, Nat'l Education Assoc., 1201 - 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Whitney North Seymour; Simpson, Thacher & Barlett, 120 Broadway, New York, New York.

Mrs. Elder Shearon, Jr., 2429 Union Extd. Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Joshua K. Shepherd, 1020 West Third Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Don Shoemaker, 1109 - 19th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. George Shuster, President, Hunter College, Park Avenue & 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, 227 East 57th Street, New York, Attorney, Formerly Com. of SCAD.

Mr. Mark Starr, ILGWU, 1710 Broadway, New York, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stokely, 405 Clifton Heights, Newport, Tennessee.

Mr. Rex Stout, High Meadow, Brewster, New York.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Robert Penn Warren, Redding Road, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Mr. Chester Williams, 431 E. 20th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Dr. C. Vann Woodward, Dept. History, John Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Md.

December 31, 1957

Mr. E. Clayton Calhoun, President
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

When I returned to the office after spending the Christmas in Clayton, I found your gracious letter. It touched me deeply to think the faculty felt me at all worthy.

When I think of the conditions of our state immersed in a flow of race hatred, pouring from the executive offices, one feels how little avail have been our efforts to bring about understanding and respect between the races.

I do have some conflict but I can assure you that someway, somehow I will be on hand on the evening of January 22. It will certainly be a pleasure for me to be at Paine. For years I felt it was necessary to visit the college at least once that I might receive the courage and directions to carry out the purpose which I felt I had been commissioned to fulfill.

Please thank the faculty for me.

With the best of wishes for you and yours and fellow colleagues, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Paine College

ESTABLISHED 1882
AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH AND
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

E. CLAYTON CALHOUN, PRESIDENT

Augusta, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 19, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Before long you will receive a formal invitation to attend the Diamond Jubilee Celebration at Paine College. I hope very much that you will find it possible to accept this invitation.

On Wednesday evening, January 22, at seven o'clock, we are having a Citation Dinner, honoring those leaders who most clearly embody the Paine College Ideal. The faculty of this college has selected you for the decade 1926-1935, as the person most clearly embodying that Ideal. I hope it will be possible for you to be present and to receive this citation in person.

Will you let me hear from you at your earliest convenience whether you will be able to be here and whether you will be able to do us the honor of accepting this citation.

Most sincerely yours,

E. Clayton Calhoun

E. Clayton Calhoun

ECC:T

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Paine College
ESTABLISHED 1882
AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH AND
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
E. CLAYTON CALHOUN, PRESIDENT
Augusta, Georgia

January 11, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Arrangements Committee of Paine College has made tentative reservations for you at the Richmond Hotel, 744 Broad Street. We would appreciate very much if you will take care of all bills in connection with entertainment which are made off the college campus, and if any or all of these expenses should be paid by the college, we will reimburse you for same. Lunch and dinner meals may be taken on the campus.

With all kind wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

W. C. Ervin

W. C. Ervin
Business Manager

WCE/bll

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

January 16, 1958

Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, President
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Calhoun:

Your letter of January 15, has just been received. I regret very much that it will be necessary for me to return from Augusta on the first plane on the morning of the 23rd. Miss Thelma Stevens is having a Briefing Conference here at Clark, in preparation for regional workshops to follow.

I have had this commitment to be in this Briefing Conference long before I received the notice of the Paine College anniversary. One of the hard things in my life that I have to face, is the impossibility for me to be more than one place at a time.

I certainly appreciate the honor, and the privilege that would be mine if I could be there the evening of the 23rd.

Sincerely,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Paine College
ESTABLISHED 1882
AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH AND
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
E. CLAYTON CALHOUN, PRESIDENT
Augusta, Georgia
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 15, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are glad you are going to be with us here. In our pageant on January 23, 8:15 P. M., one scene involves the beginnings of the Women's work here. Would you find an early 1900's costume somewhere and portray one of those courageous women - (Type casting) - ? Please let me know at your earliest convenience.

And A Happy New Year -

Devotedly,

E. Clayton Calhoun /w

E. Clayton Calhoun

ECC:W
Encl.

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

THE TRUSTEES AND FACULTY OF

PAINE COLLEGE

REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE

At The

DIAMOND JUBILEE

IN CELEBRATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CHRISTIAN

HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP

On The

TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH
DAYS OF JANUARY

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

PROGRAM OF T[illegible]

DIAMOND JUBILEE

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN AN AGE IN TRANSITION

Wednesday, January 22, 1958

AT 11:00 A.M. IN HAYGOOD CHAPEL

ADDRESSES: The Ideal of Christian Fellowship In The History of Paine College

AT 7:00 P.M. IN BENNETT DINING HALL

CITATION DINNER: Honoring Leaders Who Embody The Paine Ideal

Thursday, January 23, 1958

AT 11:00 A.M. IN HAYGOOD CHAPEL

ADDRESSES: ..... The Responsibility of The Christian College: Whole Men in an Age of Fission

AT 2:00 P.M. IN HAYGOOD AUDITORIUM

PANEL: ..... The Responsibility of The Christian College: The Nature and Extent of Responsibility to Change the Structure of Society

AT 6:00 P.M. IN BENNETT DINING HALL

JUBILEE DINNER ..... Honoring The Colleges of Bishops

AT 8:15 P.M. IN CARTER AUDITORIUM

A PAGEANT OF PAINE COLLEGE: ..... "Walk Together, Children"

Friday, January 24, 1958

AT 11:00 A.M. IN CARTER AUDITORIUM

A CONVOCATION OF REDEDICATION: Recommitting Paine College to its Historical and Essential Task in A New Age

Beginning With

A PROCESSIONAL OF COLLEGES AND CHURCHES

January 29, 1958

Mrs. W. Sweeny
Freedom House
Wilkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mrs. Sweeny:

Thank you so much for sending me the list of those who attended our Arden House Conference. You may be sure this list will be held by me in confidence.

I am delighted that I met you and had the pleasant association with you. The conference itself, was most stimulating. As soon as I can find time I will write my thanks and evaluation to Mr. George Field.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

MET:lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

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WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING
20 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
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January 22, 1958

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

As you understood, the enclosed list is confidential, but I hope it will serve your purpose.

It was nice meeting you and having some short conversations with you at Arden House. I trust your trip home was comfortable and that you arrived safely.

Sincerely yours,

W. Sweeny

(mrs.) w. sweeny

ws:s

January 29, 1958

The Reverend Francis J. Burkley
724 Camp Street
New Orleans 14, Louisiana

Dear Father Burkley:

True to my promise, I am sending you the full list of those who attended the Arden House Conference.

I do want to thank you for your consideration of me on our return trip to New York. It was a delightful experience for me. It is good to draw strength from a person devoted to the building of the kingdom.

Here is a request that I hope in some way you might find it possible to fulfill. At the present we are gathering together facts that should be presented to the Department of Justice. I need two registration forms used by new voters from your state. If you have someone you could send to the registrar's office in New Orleans, and get these for me I would be most grateful. I doubt if I wrote for them in the name of Southern Regional Council or in fact from out of state, that the registrar would be willing to send them to me.

With the best of wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:lec
Encl.

February 4, 1958

Mrs. Myrtle Williamson
Stillman College
P. O. Drawer 483
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Williamson:

I regret very much that the rain made it impossible for planes to land in Birmingham on the evening of November 22, and the morning of the 23rd, so I missed being with you. I am enclosing a check for twenty-five dollars which will possibly cover the expenses of secretarial help, etc.

At your next meeting we will have funds to pay the travel expenses of those in attendance and if I know some time ahead, I can plan to be with you.

With things as they are, we need to have meetings at regular intervals. You in Alabama have been better about this than any other groups of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I might add that we can do your mimeographing for you, the letters to be sent out, if it is difficult for you to have the work done.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mrs. Candler Tatum, and Mrs. Earl Andrews.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encl. (check)
cc: Mrs. Candler Tatum
Mrs. Earl Andrews

Reg.

March 4, 1958

Miss Margret R. Bloomer
Administrative Assistant
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Bloomer:

This is to let you know that I will be at the Biennial Conference for the 6:30 meeting of the Nominating Committee, March 21.

In the rebuilding of our office and the doing over of my house, somehow I have misplaced some information that I need. Please let me know the name of the hotel.

Looking forward to our Biennial Conference, I remain

Sincerely,

METilec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

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February 28, 1958

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mrs. Bromley, chairman of this year's Nominating Committee, has asked me to tell you that a meeting has been set for 6:30 p.m., after the cocktail party which will start the Biennial Conference, on Friday, March 21. The Committee will probably have to work on through part of the evening. We hope that you are going to be able to attend the Conference and that the Committee's plans meet your convenience. If not, will you please let us know. In any event, we should like to hear from you so that we may make hotel reservations.

We will be sending early next week the working material for the Nominating Committee meeting.

Very truly yours,

Margret R. Bloomer
Secretary to Mr. Malin

March 14, 1958

American Civil Liberties Union
170 - 5th Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Sirs:

The following are the nominations offer from the South. I cannot guarantee they will accept, but am sure they are in accord with our principles and it would be great to have them.

Alabama:
Mr. Buford Boone, Editor
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Arkansas:
Mr. Fred Darragh
Darragh Building Supply Co.
Longfellow Square
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Edwin E. Dunaway(former Justice Supreme Court,Ark.)
Union Life Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Georgia:
Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
Gainesville Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Kentucky:
Miss Dorcas Rutenberg, Director
Public Affairs Program
Radio Station WHAS
Louisville,Kentucky

(continued)

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Owl Creek Lane
Anchorage, Kentucky

Louisiana:
Miss Florence Sykes
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana
(Her college position might prevent her accepting.
She would be splendid if she could accept.)

Looking forward to being with you Friday the 21st.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 24, 1958

Mrs. Alice R. Davis
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I find it will be possible for me to be with you on April 14, and perhaps together we can work out the projects needed in Augusta to better Human Relations.

I am delighted that you had such a good group present, and your collection was very fine.

Looking forward to being with you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Signed in Mrs. Tilly's absence)

Paine College
Augusta, Ga.
March 19, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am certain that you will be happy to learn that our chapter in Augusta is beginning a new movement in 1958 for real progress we hope. At our last meeting we elected the Rev. Mr. James Budd as our Chairman. There were thirty-two persons present. This number included invited representatives from several faiths and civic agencies in the city. They made statements expressing their interest and desire to render service. We collected fees which amounted to $84.00.

One of the items on our agenda is to have an Atlanta representative to come and make an address at our next meeting on April 14, at 8:00P.M. in Haygood Hall. We are asking you to come and talk to our group on how we may conduct workshops, projects, or any type of community improvement activity. Please let us know if you can come on April 14 , or send us someone . We would like to center our meeting around this address.

Please accept our best wishes for you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

Alice R. Davis

(Mrs.) Alice R. Davis

Secretary of Augusta Chapter

Paine College

ESTABLISHED 1882

AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH AND
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

E. CLAYTON CALHOUN, PRESIDENT

Augusta, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 27, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The enclosed copy was read by Miss Bartholomew when you were cited during our 75th Anniversary.

Most sincerely yours,

E. Clayton Calhoun

E. Clayton Calhoun

ECC:T
Encl.

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

CITATION: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Mrs. M. E. Tilly began to live the ideals of Paine College at an early age. When she became a member of the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, she was already known for her work in race relations. She served as Secretary of Christian Social Relations for the North Georgia Conference Woman's Missionary Society. During this time and later she directed the studies for women in the training school for church leaders held each summer at Paine College, and followed up this work in the communities from which her students came. More than any one other person in this area, she has promoted understanding and cooperation between white and colored women in big and little towns of this State, as she brought them together in church and civiv activities.

As a worker with the Georgia Committee on Race Relations and the Southern Regional Council, she went to crucial spots where lynching or disturbances threatened; and, by rallying the church leaders of both groups, she was often able to prevent open conflict and eventually erase the causes of irritation.

After 1940 her influence and leadership extended to the united church. Soon the nation was aware of her great accomplishments in bringing justice and love to bear on the relations between various ethnic groups. When President Truman created his Committee on Civil Rights, he chose Mrs. Tilly to be one of the members. Later she was sent as a special representative to the nationsof Israel to study the troubled conditions there and make recommendations. At home she continued her work through the Fellowship of Concern and many other channels.

During all this time Mrs. Tilly never forgot Paine College. She thought of it as a strong support and inspiration, as a base of operation for many of her activities, as that dear friend who shared her aims and understood all that she believed and did. Paine College was and is proud of this woman, who has carried its ideals to far places and has made them a living reality here in Georgia.

We delight to honor one who has sought truth above material things, who has ennobled many through common fellowship, and who has worked diligently for a better understanding between the white and colored races.

March 28, 1958

Miss Ruth Bartholomew
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Ruth:

Dr. Calhoun has sent me the "oration" you delivered on Mrs. M. E. Tilly when she received her citation. I didn't take it in that night but now I am exceedingly flattered that you who know me so well could say such exaggerated things. It is nice to have you for such a friend.

Deeply appreciative.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 28, 1958

Mr. E. Clayton Calhoun
President
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Thank you so much for sending me the words spoken by Miss Bartholomew at the Citation Dinner. This is quite an added courtesy on your part, but so much like you. Please accept my thanks.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Calhoun.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 28, 1958

Mr. Patrick M. Malin
American Civil Liberties Union
170 - 5th Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Malin:

I am so glad and so pleased that I had the opportunity to be at the Biennial Conference as it was very stimulating, and I became more and more appreciative of the great work of the Union.

Did I ever tell you that Edgar Hoover told us of the President's Civil Rights Committee that the thing he appreciated most was a letter he received from Mr. Roger Baldwin congratulating him on the fact that there was no sabotage during World War II? This was a tribute to the American Civil Liberties Union.

With the best of wishes always, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Encl. (Expense account)

PL 3-5021

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 30, 1958 - Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. M. V. Briscoe

Would like March 30 if open.

Course for Mt. Cl 507 Peachtree St.

11:00 service

April 8, 1958

Mr. Jeffrey E. Fuller
Assistant Director
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Fuller:

Your letter of March 31, with the expense check has been received. As always, I wish it were never necessary to turn in an expense account.

I get much more from conferences like the Biennial one in New York that could be warranted by the expense to get me there.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

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Dr. Robert M. Hutchins (N.Y.)
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March 31, 1958

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
1013 Highland View
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Pat Malin has taken this week off, but I want to settle your expense account which arrived here this morning with your letter of March 28. Accordingly, here is our check for $134.82, covering your expenses in attending the Biennial Conference.

We were honored to have you with us, and I think you helped greatly to strengthen the Kizer Resolution.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey E. Fuller

Jeffrey E. Fuller
Assistant Director

enclosure

April 10, 1958

Reverend John L. Bryan
Director of Religious Activities
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Bryan:

I certainly owe you thanks for the great pleasure that was mine at Bennett College. It was a wonderful experience from the beginning: the rest on Saturday afternoon; attending the NAACP meeting; the breakfast the next morning with you, Dr. Player and Mrs. Jones; the luncheon with one of the clubs and all the courtesies shown me.

The worship service on Sunday afternoon was a great experience for me, and I am sure those Sunday afternoon services will follow those girls all through life. They are experiences no one could forget.

I know the privilege of my sharing in this, is all due to you and I am deeply grateful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

March 3, 1958

Reverend John L. Bryan
Director of Religious Activities
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Bryan:

On July 31, I received an invitation from Dr. Player to speak at the vesper services, Sunday, March 9, at Bennett College. I would appreciate it if you would let me know if this still holds. If so, how long am I to speak and do you have any special subject for me?

With the best of wishes for the school, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Engagement

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

March 1, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

This is just a little note to reassure you that we are looking forward to the pleasure of your visit to this campus,and especially in connection with your address in Chapel this Sunday, March 9,1958, at 4:00 P.M. Our entire student body will be in attendance. Members of our faculty will be there also, in addition to several visitors from the local community. I know that your message will be very well received.

Is it possible for you to arrive in Greensboro sometime on Saturday, March 8 ? If you came on Saturday afternoon or evening, that would enable our students and faculty to become better acquainted with you.Often the Sunday train arrivals here are rather late.You be the judge though of the time of arrival in Greensboro. However, I should be very grateful if you would write or wire me,collect,indicating the means of transportation that you expect to use,and your hour of arrival. Someone from the college will meet you.

I wonder if you remember me ? I was Associate Minister of Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations,when you spoke in that church several years ago. I had dinner with you in Mrs. Hartl's home. It will be a great treat to see you once more.

With every cordial good wish,

Faithfully yours,

John L. Bryan

John L. Bryan,
Director,Religious
Activities.

Gwj

April 10, 1958

Dr. Willa B. Player, President
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Player:

My delay in writing you a note of appreciation for all you did for me, has not been because I did not fully appreciate the consideration and rest that I had. The delay has been because I have had no rest since I have been home. But I do look back on those hours that I could lie in bed and have breakfast at just any time during the morning. I certainly cannot do that now.

It was a great pleasure to be with you, as well as to know you and Dr. Bryan and to have the fun we had at breakfast with Mrs. Jones. I was glad too, to get insight into this great Methodist institution of ours, and I will never forget the worship service on Sunday afternoon.

Please accept my thanks for all of this.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Mrs. M. C. Collins

Miss E. C. Collins

FRAZIER AND COLLINS FUNERAL HOME

415 North Farish Street
Telephone 3-2377
JACKSON 2, MISSISSIPPI

April 14, 1958

Mr. M. E. Tilly
Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council Office
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

The Mississippi Conference Methodist Board of Social & Economic Relations is planning its annual workshop for Central Methodist Church, Jackson, Miss. Saturday, April 26, 1958, 10:00 a. m. - 3:30 p.m. This year's emphasis is politics with special concern for registering and voting. We are wondering if either of you or someone else from your office could share with us in giving expert leadership to this group of 30 or 35 persons. Our funds are limited but we could contribute $35.00 toward the expenses of a participant.

Your prompt reply is anticipated.

Yours in His Service,

Clarie Collins Harvey

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey

(Member Miss. Conference &
Gen. Bd. Soc. & Econ. Rel.,
The Methodist Church)

t/

cc: Rev. S. L. Webb
111 E. Church Street
Jackson, Miss.

April 15, 1958

Dr. Clayton Calhoun
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Calhoun:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the registration act that was passed by the legislature, and also a thermo-fax copy of the criticism by the president of the League of Women Voters.

I always enjoy being at Paine College and I was especially thrilled with the meeting last night. I hope the Council will be able to carry through the projects that was suggested.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encls.

April 15, 1958

Mr. James A. Budd
2430 Brentwood Place
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Budd:

First of all I want to thank you for the courtesies you showed me last night. I felt it was good for me to be with the group for it gave me new strength and courage.

You know I wish all good things to come to you as you carry through your plans.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the registration bill as passed by the Georgia Legislature and also the criticism made by the president of the League of Women Voters.

Please know that I am intensely interested in what you are doing and if I can help at any time, kindly let me know.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Encls.

Engagement

April 16, 1958

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

I am glad now that your workshop dates are set, and I have marked the dates September 10-11, on my calender. This time I will make arrangements not to leave uhtil your adjournment comes, regardless of what time the trains run.

Thank you so much for the words about my picture in "The Methodist Woman."

With all good wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

P.S. The $200.00 is available for your workshop.

April [illegible], 1958.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am making plans toward a Work Shop - September 10 - 11, 1958, in Avon Park - Lake Byrd Lodge. Could you be with us for this date? Please let me know for May 12, 13 & 14, we are having our Annual State Meeting in Fort Lauderdale Fla, and all of our women will be interested to know that you will be with us.

Thanks for your pretty . . .
picture I have of you, taken from
"The Methodist Woman".

My love is allways with
you and with all the good
work you do -

Grace Biggerstaff.

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

LIL' HONEY NOTES
51
TICHNOR QUALITY, BOSTON
MADE IN U.S.A.

Would like to hear from You
SOON!

April 18, 1958

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

I will be in Jackson, Mississippi at a meeting on Saturday the 26th of this month, and will stay over until Monday. If you could I would like you to meet with a small group of us at the Robert E. Lee hotel about 11:00 on Monday. We would certainly appreciate it. Of course the Southern Regional Council will take care of the expenses.

We would like very much to have you with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:loc

April 18, 1958

Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont
Jackson 4, Mississippi

Dear Bess:

I will be in Jackson on Saturday the 26th to be with Mrs. Harvey at Central Methodist Church, meeting with her Conference Board of Social and Economic Relations. I would certainly like to see you and talk with you awhile if you are going to be at home. There is much I would like to talk over with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lcc

April 18, 1958

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

I will be in Jackson on Saturday, the 26th to meet with a Methodist group and will stay over Monday. I would like so much to see you if you could possibly come to Jackson Monday, say about 11:00 and meet me at the Robert E. Lee Hotel. Of course, the Southern Regional Council will take care of the expenses. I am asking a few others.

I would certainly appreciate it if you would let me know if you will find it convenient to meet with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 18, 1958

Mrs. Stanley Wilson
2212 - 15th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Catherine:

I will be in Jackson, Saturday through Monday, April 26-28. I am anxious to talk over with you the situation in Mississippi. If you could find it convenient to meet me at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, Monday, the Council would pay your expenses. I hope this is possible.

The AP has given us the story of the resignation of Mrs. Elizabeth Wates as president of the United Church Women of Mississippi. The AP also states that you are the "incoming first vice president" but you were "unavailable for comment." I know it would have been an intolerable position for you to work with one who is the diredtor of the Jackson Citizens Council. I rejoice with you in the resignation. Perhaps a new day is coming to Mississippi.

Let me hear from you, and best wishes.

From,

Dorothy Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DT:lec

April 18, 1958

Mrs. J. A. Burt
1815 Enterprise Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Martha:

I find now that I will be in Jackson, Mississippi on Saturday, April 26. Mrs. Harvey has asked me to speak at the Central Methodist Church in a meeting of the Conference Board of Social and Economic Relations.

I will fly over on Friday and will stop at one of the hotels. I will most certainly like to see you and if you think we could do anything, I would stay over through Monday. Please advise me of what you think about it.

I see from an AP story that the Citizens Council president of the United Church Women has resigned. I suspect you had something to do with this. Maybe a new day is dawning at last.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

April 18, 1958

Robert E. Lee Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

Please make reservation for me for a single room for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, ~~May~~ April 26, 27, 28.

I will arrive by plane from Atlanta on the evening of the 26th. Please confirm the reservation.

Sincerely,

MET:c

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL
P. O. BOX 1326
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

RABBI
CHARLES MANTINBAND
808 MAMIE STREET

April 21, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilley,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Yes, I can be with you on Monday the 28th, and shall be at the Robert E. Lee Hotel between 10 and 10.30. It will be necessary for me to return at 1.30 in the afternoon.

It is too bad we cannot have Mrs. Ratliffe of blessed memory with us. Perhaps her daughter, Mrs. Ellis Finger, might represent her. Another Methodist who ought to be included is ~~Oxiar~~ Oliver Emmerich, new editor of the Jackson Daily Times. Any chance of having Rev. Roy Clark or his fine mother with us? I assume you are in touch with Bishop Brunini of Jackson, Hodding Carter of Greenville, Henry Ware of Biloxi,

It will be good to see you again. We are rather muzzled here in Mississippi. Even when I feel like talking, it is hard to find any one who will listen.

Yours sincerely,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	X
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 25, 1958

Hotel Convention Reservation Bureau
911 Locust Street - Room 406
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Plane schedule necessitates arriving on 5th. Wire if my reservation could begin on 5th.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

B'NAI ISRAEL
HATTIESBURG

KENESETH ISRAEL
LAUREL

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

APRIL 16-30, 1958 NISAN-IYAR, 5718

SABBATH SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE

Friday, April 18 at 8 P. M.—"REPORT ON UAHC, HOUSTON"

What Trends in Judaism in the Area

Friday, April 25 at 8 P. M.—"WISDOM LITERATURE IN THE BIBLE"

Waters of Joy from the Wells of Salvation

Traditional Service, Friday evenings at Sunset.

WORDS OF INSPIRATION

"The man who affirms God and deals unjustly with his neighbor is more of an atheist than the man who denies God, but is just and merciful. Although faith is the basic principle of Judaism, a faith which a man expresses with his lips is meaningful only if it is translated into righteous conduct. Judaism is an optimistic religion. But its teachers were no Pollyannas, who denied the existence of evil. Judaism is no mysterious esoteric doctrine requiring priests or intermediaries. It is available and accessible to everyone. It does not promise heaven, nor threaten hell. It maintains that whatever heaven or hell man experiences, he alone creates in this world. An ancient Rabbi declared, 'Guard ye justice and I will take care of your souls'. This epitomizes the Jewish concept, that man shall live a just and noble life on earth, and confidently leave to God what takes place beyond the grave. To sum up, the basic beliefs of Judaism are the love of man for God, the love of man for his fellow-man, the immortality of man's spirit, and the challenge to create a more decent and just society where all people may live together as brothers."

Rabbi Julius Mark

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

ON TO JACKSON. What promises to be the event of the season is the gathering of the Mississippi Assembly of Jewish Congregations in Jackson, April 20th. Rabbi Emil Leipziger of New Orleans will speak at the religious service at 11 in the morning. His Excellency, J. P. Coleman, state Governor, will be our guest at the banquet at 2 P. M. Our local delegation will be haeded up by D. A. Matison, who is a colonel on the Governor's staff.

JEWISH WELFARE FUND. The annual meeting of this important agency will be held in connection with a dinner Monday April 28th at 7 P. M. at the Holiday Inn. Officers for the new year will be elected. A report of income and expenditure will be presented. Guest speaker for the occasion will be Benjamin Kaplan, Deputy Director and top agricultural expert of Israel. Mr. Kaplan will describe at first hand conditions in his native country, and how his government is conquering the waste land and building settlements for the new immigrants. The budget for the year is $12,500. Of course the UJA is the chief beneficiary of the Welfare Fund.

GOMEL BENSHEN. In our traditional liturgy is an ancient prayer of gratitude to God, which is recited upon the occasion of deliverance from peril or near tragedy. Such was the circumstance of Paul Waldoff, his son Milton and Bee Botnick, who thank God, are none the worse for their motor upset. Also Marvin Reuben, who in his own home, sustained considerable injury as the result of a freak accident.

DATES TO REMEMBER. Over WFOR, Rabbi Mantinband will conduct a devotional service Thursday April 17th at 8:15 A. M. . . . The dance in honor of our high school graduates takes place at the Temple Saturday night the 19th. To be honored are Beth Signoff, Goldie Shemper, Sue Dreyfus, Frances Levine, Rosalie Kresteel, Stanley Waldoff, Maurice Shemper and Stephen Music. . . . See the performance of "The Merry Widow" at Mississippi Southern College Monday April 21st. Director is Prof. Harris Crohn . . . And all out to hear the first-hand report and see the movies of Israel, presented by our own world travelers, May and Jimmie Deutsch, Eva and Max Signoff. This will be at the Temple Wednesday April 23rd, and bring to a close the Rabbi's sessions in adult education. . . .Temple Youth Conclave in Shreveport, the weekend of April 26-29. Hattiesburg will be well represented.

B'NAI BRITH WOMEN. Closing meeting of the year was held at Speed's Restaurant. The luncheon was addressed by Mrs. Dottie Turner, regional vice-president. Officers installed were Minnie Adler, President; Ana Mantinband, Secretary; Betty Reuben, Vice-President and Ethel Waldoff, Treasurer.

RECOMMENDED READING: "Ben Gurion Talks, an exclusive Interview" in April 15th issue of Look Magazine—also "Segregation in The Churches" in the current issue of Esquire Magazine, by Dr. Wesley Shrader, Southern Baptist Minister and Yale Professor.

May 5, 1958

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi:

Thank you so much for meeting with us last Monday. We certainly needed you. I hope you made your bus all right. Enclosed you will find the check for your fare.

I was glad that Mr. Cox joined us for lunch. I tried to get him to go with us to the Bishop's office, but he said he might embarrass someone. I am distressed that he has this complex. He needs you and all of us to boost his morale.

Our meeting at the Bishop's office was most worthwhile to me. Rabbi, you have certainly made your place in Mississippi. With different people at different times, your name came into their conversation and it was with reverence and regard.

With the best of wishes to you and Mrs. Mantinband, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/rha
Enclosure (Check $7.50)

SAMUEL BURNEY HAY, D.D., PRESIDENT

STILLMAN COLLEGE
OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
P. O. DRAWER 483
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

Charlotte, North Carolina
May 8, 1958

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

In May I am praying what should have been written in November: your absence made a great gap in our Fellowship of the Concerned Meeting.

The days I had set apart to do the follow-up work at the beginning of the Christmas holidays were spent in the hospital. Miss Louise McKinney volunteered to attend to this and I endorsed the check you sent to her. Either she or I shall be glad to do whatever is needed for the fall meeting in Tuscaloosa.

I am enclosing a mimeographed letter which will tell you of a very real spiritual experience I am having. Almost miraculous recovery is making it possible for me to begin my study at Union Seminary in New York, May 24.

Your and your work continue in my prayers. God bless, keep and use you in all you are doing.

Gratefully yours,
Myrtle Greenawalt

TO: My Friends
FROM: Myrtle Williamson
RE: Gratitude and a report of progress

"Though earth be but an outpost of delight,
Heaven's wild frontier, by tragedy beset,
Only a Shakespeare may her gifts requite-
Only a happy Raphael pay his debt"

So sang a poet whose name I have forgotten but whose poetry has sung in my heart throughout the years whenever Life becomes especially beautiful. Life has certainly been made singingly beautiful these past months by all of your wondrous kindnesses: your prayers, Christmas cards, get-well and sympathy cards, gifts of all kinds, wires, notes, letters, messages galore---no one could ever deserve such friends as God's grace has made of you! Because I am neither a Shakespeare nor a Raphael, I can only sing inside and use (woe is me!) a mimeographed sheet to say a most sincere and personal "Thank you" and "God bless you, too." Discovering friendship's real value is worth a trip to a hospital.

Discovering God's peace and God's keeping power is worth any price. That is true for me. I believe it is universally true. Many of you are familiar with the facts which make me say this so confidently. Perhaps I should put down some facts to bring some of you up-to-date and to show all what I mean. I warn you, it is very personal.

After a three-year search, exactly the right person was found to be Chaplain in charge of all Campus Christian Activities at Stillman; this released me for two things I wanted and felt I had God's approval in doing: advanced study and then full-time Bible teaching at Stillman. The Reverend Davis Yeuell with his good wife, Carolyn, and their two children came the last of January. I had registered for six months study at Union Theological Seminary in New York City. We had planned all the steps necessary for me to be away after February 1, except that I was to spend all spare time during the Christmas holidays and throughout January preparing to leave Westminster Fellowship House as a true center of operations for our new chaplain and the students. I felt more truly in perfect health than ever before in my life.

When school closed on December 19, a routine medical check-up revealed a suspicious condition in my left breast. Within twenty-four hours after my first knowledge of this, a radical operation had revealed that cancer had invaded the lymph system. Throughout weeks in the hospital and additional weeks of daily X-ray "bombardments," a gradual realization of what this means has dawned on me during frank discussions with very fine doctors. Through it all, from before the surgeon confirmed the gynocologist's diagnosis until the present moment of writing, the Peace of God has been more than conqueror and I have known a joyful peace which is one of God's own miracles.

This has been so true that when a friend asked if I were not expecting a miracle to happen to cure me, I could answer truthfully: the miracle has happened already so real that the outcome of the disease is a matter of minor importance. I have always known that all cures are of God and that He can cure instantaneously as easily as He can cure gradually.....

but I have learned that He is able to do greater things. For instance, He can and has made stubborn Myrtle willing to be trouble to other people, willing to receive as much as she has yearned to give. I have been given a peace that is beyond human reason and a knowledge that what the future holds will not be able to disturb that peace. If I am to be in the 25% who recover from this form of cancer, I'll be a better child of God because of this experience. If I am in the 75% who go through that Gate on the Horizon which men call Death by way of a malignancy, I shall be grateful throughout eternity for what I have learned about our Father as He revealed His ability to step in and take over as a dream of study shattered; to give almost instant calm in the midst of shock; to supply peace through long days and nights of pain---yes, and to do an even greater thing for me: Many of you know that I have always maintained that I'd rather know I was to be shot at sunrise than to go through a long night of suspense; and that nothing hurts me so much as having to make trouble for other people. Now Life has put me in the position where both of these tests must be met. In this situation God has revealed His ability to keep even me willing to leave in His hands completely the entire matter. He assures me that grace will be given day by day for whatever need arises. I do not trust myself at all. I do trust Him completely and I await whatever the future holds with joyful anticipation. It is a situation in which I "cannot lose," my friends! I know now from experience what Paul meant in Philippians 1.

Forgive me if I have written too personally and too frankly. Forgive me, too, for not letting many of you hear of this illness before. Forgive me for the almost unforgivable non-answering of letters, lack of acknowledgment of gifts for so long,-----all of those sins of omission! Finally forgive me for writing now by mimeograph, instead of in long-hand --- the time has grown long, the strength is still small, so I know that you will understand.

I am writing this in Tuscaloosa on February 13. Since the hospitalization ended, I have been the guest of the gracious Hays during the X-ray treatments. On February 17, I am flying to Charlotte with this letter which will be mailed as soon as possible as time permits. I shall be with Lois until I am released by the Charlotte doctors, to whom my excellent doctors here are referring my case. After that release, D.V., I'll visit other members of the family and when summer session begins at Union in New York, I hope to be there. At all times, either Stillman College or Mrs. O. C. Williamson (Route 3, Charlotte, North Carolina) will forward mail.

In January, 1957, I wrote a letter which was not mailed to many beyond the ministers' list. I am enclosing it in some letters with this, Be sure to take all of this in broken doses!!

Thank you again. And again, God Bless you and keep you in His peace.

Gratefully and gladly your friend,

Myrtle Williamson

Myrtle Williamson

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

May 14, 1958

Reverend Robert E. Hughes
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 1218, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Would like you meet me Tutwiler Hotel 10:30 a.m. Friday.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

May 15, 1958

Most Reverend Joseph B. Brunini
Bishop of the Catholic Church
123 North West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

My dear Bishop Brunini:

This is to express my thanks for the courtesies shown to me while I was in Jackson, and for the use of your office for our committee meeting.

I came away rather disturbed about the tension in Mississippi. I am very grateful that they have you and a group of others who are not discouraged and intimidated by the Citizens Council.

Thank you very much for all of this.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

May 29, 1958

Mrs. G. W. Hummel
Madisonville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Hummel:

I hope you are better ere this time. You have done a magnificant work with this Interracial School of Missions and I am grateful to you for giving me the privilege of being on the faculty.

I will be glad to give the devotional message. If possible, let my presentation be last, because I believe it could be a class project worked out to use in the fall seminars. Of course, after I see the class, I will know better, if it can be done this way.

One other thing, so many people these days travel--would it be feasible for me to mimeograph post cards and send to you with a check to pay someone to direct them and mail to those coming, asking them if they have any curios, gifts, etc. from the peoples of the countries in "The American Neighborhood"?

I have much material of other kind to bring, but it would be difficult for me to bring anything else.

I haven't checked fully yet, but think now I will come by train to Berea. Will let you know.

Love and best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 6, 1958

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mrs. Earl Andrews
c/o Stillman College
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Andrews

I regret that I cannot be there on Sunday, but will leave here Monday on Flight 101 at 7:00 a.m. on Southern Airways.

Looking forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 11, 1958

Mrs. G. W. Hummel
Madisonville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Hummel:

I will arrive in Berea at 4:52 p.m. Sunday, June 22, and will stay over Friday night and leave at 9:54 a.m. Saturday morning, June 28.

I think you misunderstood my request. I did not mean for you to change the worship assigned to me but what I was thinking, if the presentation of the study came last it would be possible for my group to put it on. However, it doesn't matter so let it stay as it is and I will be glad to present the study.

I regret that you are not well and I think you are doing right to stay in bed as much as possible.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 11, 1958

Dr. Herman Long
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Long:

I am planning to spend a few days at the Institute, as I have not attended in several years.

Will there be any special time when the place of the church will be considered, if so, perhaps that would be the time best for me? I would appreciate it, if you would let me know.

Please know that I will come anyway.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Avon Park, September 10-11, 1958 Fellowship of the Concerned

Report of Buzz Group Number 3 - Leader, Mrs. Caxton Doggett

First Steps we can take in the Home
Community
United Church Women's Groups

I. Home is the most important place to cultivate right attitudes

When we take steps we will encounter frustrations and personal attitudes, both good and bad.

A. Frustrations: where will we encounter them in trying to encourage our children to have right attitudes?

1. playmates
2. social groups
3. business places and public places
4. social customs
5. adult delinquency
6. lies and hate propaganda about peace-seeking groups
7. Church
   (Church is taking second place in influence
   Church is not as fearless as it should be
   Sometimes it's the layman, sometimes the minister who is frustrated in seeking progress)
8. Perhaps our greatest is our own fear

B. Creating right attitudes:

1. Adults, especially parents and grandparents, must accept responsibility for teaching children and young people in their families
2. Education of children takes place best in an atmosphere of love
3. Attitudes and actions are important as well as our words
4. Young people are idealistic and want to experiment in real Christian living
5. Someone must suffer to bring about change
   As Christ on the Cross is our example we know that God is our help in time of suffering

Reporter, Mrs. John Baker

Fr N Copie
with it

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1958

3135 Audubon Road
Montgomery, Alabama

September 17, 1958

Dear Friend,

The Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned will meet Saturday, September 27, in the Father Purcell Unit of St. Jude's Hospital. This new addition which has only recently been opened faces on Oak Street with plenty of parking spaces. We will meet in the Doctors' Conference Room which is a lovely, bright room with all the facilities needed for a meeting such as ours, comfortable seats (one hundred - let's fill them!) loud speaker, air conditioned. We are deeply grateful to St. Jude's for the privilege of meeting there.

A fellowship period and registration will be from 9:30 til 10:00 o'clock. The program will begin promptly at 10:00. Box lunches ($1.00) will be served at 12:00 o'clock. The afternoon program will be from 1:00 til about 3:30. We hope you can be with us for the entire day. However, feel free to come for any part of the program.

Our theme for the day will be "Woman's Role in the Affairs of the World." Of course, we can't begin to cover such a wide subject in such a short time. We can only direct our thinking to the influence that women have had throughout the centuries and in all nations with a view to finding our role as church women here in the South today.

Some of you receiving this letter may not be familiar with the Fellowship of the Concerned. Briefly, it is what its name implies - a fellowship of Church women leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South. There are no officers and no membership dues.

REMEMBER:
THE DATE - Saturday, September 27
THE TIME - 9:30 - 3:30
THE PLACE - Father Purcell Unit, St. Jude's Hospital, Oak Street Entrance.

Cordially,

Olive D. Andrews

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews

This is copy of letter being mailed next week to some 200 women.
We're looking forward to having you with us -
Oa -

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
September 27, 1958

WOMAN'S ROLE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD

"Many women have done excellently"
(Proverbs 31: 29)

****

9:30 Registration and Fellowship

10:00 Opening Prayer.....Dr. R. D. Crockett

Worship - "Woman's Role in the Old Testament".....
Mrs. Kalman Shwarts, Jr.

10:20 Woman's Role in -

South Africa.....Miss Violaine Junod
Japan.....Mrs. John L. Sanders
England.....Mrs. Frank Anderson, Jr.
Various Countries.....Mrs. J. L. Caple

12:00 Lunch

1:00 Worship - "Woman's Role in the New Testament"..Mrs. Lois L. Reeves

1:20 Woman's Role in the South Today -

Mrs. H. L. Foster
Mrs. Albert C. Winn
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

2:30 Group Discussions and Findings

3:30 Benediction.....Father Walter Mulroney

An Indian Prayer -

"Great Spirit, help me never to judge another until
I have walked for a while in his moccasins."

August 30, 19[illegible]

Dear Mrs. Dilly,

The date of the Montgomery meeting is Saturday, Sept. 27 - You must have failed to receive some of my letters for I have written at least twice giving the date. Also I wrote that we would want you to take part in the afternoon discussion - The program is not complete yet but during the morning we will be talking of woman's role or influence in other countries - In the P. M. - Mrs. H. L. Foster will be one of the speakers on woman's influence in the South today - We want you to also speak on this -

Since the meeting will begin on Saturday morning about 9:30, I

Hope you will come down Friday and be our guest that night -

I'm so very sorry to hear that you've been ill - It takes time to recuperate from pneumonia so take care of yourself -

I'll write you details as the program works out - We're planning to send out some two hundred letters and hope to have real good attendance -

Love,

Aline Andrews

Tried to call you yesterday morning but you were at a meeting -

202 W. Jackson St
Dillon S.C.
Nov. 12, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

My Dear Mrs Tilly,

We have always enjoyed having you in our Conference School of Missions and now we are asking you to please return. As teacher of our Home Mission's Course, The Church's Mission in Town and Country.

Our school will be in session June 22-26 At Mather Academy in Camden, S.C.

Will you kindly let us know right away if you will be able to serve. we will be more than pleased to have you come to us.

With every good wish. I am,
Respectfully yours
Mrs J. W. Robinson
Conference Sect. Miss Ed.

November 20, 1958

Mrs. J. W. Robinson
202 W. Jackson Street
Dillon, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

I thank you so much for your letter of November 11. I have placed your school dates on my calendar and will be more than delighted to be a member of your faculty in the School of Mission.

I have always enjoyed being with your conference, and I am looking forward to it again next summer. I am sure your school will be on the high level that it has always been with you as its leader.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Alpha Nu Sigma Chapter
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

LV 4:45 PM
LV 7:45 AM
AR 6:00

November 26, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

The Winston-Salem Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority is happy that you are its Founders' Day Speaker. As was previously stated the program will be Sunday, January 11, 1959 at 4:00 P. M.

The chapter would like to have the following information at your earliest convenience:

A. Means of travel (plane, train, etc.)
B. Round trip fare
c. Date and time of arrival

We also would like to have some information concerning you and your activities; and if you have a small snapshot that you would lend us we would be delighted.

If there are questions that you would have us answer, please feel free to ask them. We are anxiously looking forward to your visit with us.

Very truly yours,

Modesta T. Earl

(Mrs.) Modesta T. Earl
Chairman of Founders' Day Program
1846 5th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

m

Jan. 12, 1959
Winston-Salem, N.C.

December 5, 1958

Mrs. Everett V. Fox
Executive Director
Patterson Avenue Branch
Young Women's Christian Assn.
Seventh Street & Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Fox:

I am delighted that you would ask me to be your speaker for your amual membership meeting on January 12. It is a pleasure to me to accept the invitation.

Please let me know the subject assigned to me. I will do my best.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bcc

Jan. 12, 1959
Winston-Salem, N.C.

PATTERSON AVENUE BRANCH

Young Women's Christian Association

SEVENTH STREET AND PATTERSON AVENUE
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

December 2, 1958

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We were delighted when we learned that it would be convenient for you to visit Winston-Salem in January for the Delta's Founders Day Program. As Executive Director of the Branch YWCA (and also a member of the Delta Planning Committee), I thought how wonderful it would be if while you are in this area, we might extend you an invitation to serve as the YW's speaker for our Annual Membership Meeting. If it could be arranged in your schedule, we could plan our meeting for Monday, January 12, 1959 at 7:30 p.m. I have checked the idea with my sorority sisters and they are of the opinion that it would be fine to have you stay over for the "Y". Of course we would be happy to share the expenses, etc., with the sorority.

Please advise us at an early date if there is any possibility of your accepting our invitation.

Very truly yours,

Lamiak Fox

(Mrs. Everett V. Fox)
Executive Director

Lv: 1:58 AM
Ar 11—

PATTERSON AVENUE BRANCH

Young Women's Christian Association

SEVENTH STREET AND PATTERSON AVENUE
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

December 18, 1958

Jan. 12, 1959
7:30 P.M.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are so happy that you have accepted our invitation for January 12th. We have the following suggested topics for subjects:

a. The Role of Christian Women in a Changing Social Order

b. The Challenge of Christian Leadership

c. Our Part — As Women

Please feel free to accept either of these three, also to change wording if you prefer. We are looking forward to having you as our speaker.

Best wishes to you for a happy holiday season.

Very truly yours,

L K Fox

(Mrs.) L. K. Fox
Executive Director

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Affiliated with National and Worlds Y W C A

HOUSTON, TEXAS

December 22, 1958

Mrs. M.E.Tilley
Fellowship of the Concerned
63 Augurn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta,3 Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

For two days I have been trying to reach you by phone, but have been unsuccessful. Mrs. J. Newton Raysor has given me your address so that I might contact you at one of the two addresses.

Houston church women have decided this year that we need to do more during Brotherhood week than have social functions which acquaint us with the three faiths. In seeking a way to do it, they decided upon a workshop on Feb. 26, 1959 on the theme of "Improving Understanding, Neighbor to Neighbor" with the understanding that it would be individual, community, and world neighbors that we are striving to be.

We have secured local women to present the individual and community aspects of our job to improve relationships but we want some one who can pick up after our discussion groups on these aspects and help us see our responsibilities in the larger. areas of living, and for this we felt that you were eminently qualified. Would it be possible for you to join us for that day and help us to think more clearly on the whole field of the brotherhood of mankind, discussing with us more in the nature of "God, your neighbor and you". We are asking ourselves such pertinent questions as,"Am I really open-minded?", "Is my City, one city"? "What are our organizations doing topromote better inter-group relations?" "What is the responsibilities of our churches and temples to bridge the gaps between neighbors?"

So many things have been happening in Houston. A Negro woman elected to the School Board; the United Church Women have combined with the Negro Church Women; a new liberal mayor is making changes possible. This will be the first inter-racial church womens function, even though we have had the Negro churches in our Council of Churches.

It would mean a great deal to our sponsoring group, women of the three faiths, if you could come to us. We would bear the expenses of your visit.

Most sincerely,
Thelma Mills
Thelma Mills, General Chairman
Interfaith Workshop

Please excuse my own typing.

December 30, 1958

Mrs. Modesta T. Earl
1846 - 5th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Soror Earl:

Since receiving your letter inviting me to speak on the 11th, I received a letter from Mrs. Everett V. Fox of the Y.W.C.A. asking me to speak for the Y.W. at 7:30 p.m. on the 12th.

We are finding transportation very difficult and in view of the fact there is uncertainty in plane travel, I will leave here on the greyhound bus Sunday at 1:58 a.m. arriving there at 11:00 a.m. Sunday. I see no other way to fill this engagement.

I would appreciate it very much if you would give me the theme of your program and how long you want me to speak.

Enclosed is my biographical sketch. We will send you a snapshot under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

December 30, 1958

Mrs. Everett V. Fox
Executive Director
Patterson Avenue Branch
Young Women's Christian Association
Seventh Street and Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Fox:

I like the subject "The Role of Christian Women in a Changing Social Order." I will do my best with it. You did not tell me how long you wish me to speak.

I will leave here by bus at 1:58 a.m. arriving there at 11:00 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 11.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

1846 E. 5th Street
Winston-Salem, N.C.
January 4, 1959

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Soror Tilly,

Thanks for sending your biographical sketch. The theme of our program is The Appraisal of Delta Ideals. We would like you to speak from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Our president, Soror Katherine Meroney, will meet you at the bus terminal.

Sincerely,
Modesta T. Earl

Sep 14 3 8

January 7, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Miss Modesta T. Earl
1846 E. 5th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Soror Earl:

I have found a better schedule. I will leave here Saturday evening at 10:45 p.m. and reach Greenville at 10:10 Sunday morning. I will take a bus and come on to Winston-Salem. Please write me where I should go when I arrive there.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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:MRS MERONEY WILL MEET YOU AT BUS TERMINAL=

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YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Y.W.C.A.

Affiliated with National and Worlds Y W C A

HOUSTON, TEXAS

January 19, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your very good letter of December 30th. I have shared it with the other members of my committee and we are delighted with the prospect of your visit. Within the next few days I will be sending you a copy of the program and the questions which are to be used at the January 29 training session for discussion leaders and recorders.

Will you kindly send me a data sheet and a glossy picture so that it may be used in our newspaper publicity.

Most sincerely,

Thelma Mills

Thelma Mills

TM:iw

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Y.W.C.A.

Affiliated with National and Worlds Y W C A

HOUSTON, TEXAS

January 2, 1959

Mrs. M.E.Tilley
1013 Highland Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Since my pleasant talk with you by phone the program committee of our Interfaith Workshop has been at work on finalizing the ideas for the discussion groups and the addresses related to them. As I indicated earlier, it is our desire to have the idea of the "Improving Understanding, Neighbor to Neighbor" to cover all areas of our lives, but we have so many hurdles in our way to achieving them that even the planning committee must use extra care.

The four major ideas that we want the groups (20 of them with a cross section of leadership) to discuss are:

1 My child is not prejudiced....but

2 I believe in freedom, but.....
Can there be too much freedom?
Can we have freedom without responsibility?
How much must people conform and to what?

3.We All have one Father, but.....
Are Churches building bridges or walls?
Ought we to expect the churches to provide the leadership to improve understanding neighbor to neighbor?
We are the Church, what are we doing as individuals?

4."One Nationaindivisible", but....
Is Houston part of the U.S.?
What are community organizations doing to promote better intergroup relations?

Mrs. Francis R. Hodge, the Executive Director of the Friends Service Committee who has organized and carried through three of the Workshops in Austin, Texas on Inter-cultural Relations, is to be our first speaker and will deal primarily with the matter of Human relation factors in living in a city with a variety of inter-cultural and inter-racial groups.

Mrs Marguerite Johnston, columnist for The Houston Post, will be the next

morning speaker, dealing with the problems of the free press and individual responsibility because we have this freedom. We hope that this will lead on into thinking about all our other freedoms we so cherish but do so little to see that they are available to all.

Then will follow the discussion groups. There will be recorders in each who will meet during the luncheon hour with a chairman to see what has really been said and if there is material growing out of the discussion which can be used in smaller groups within the various churches or neighborhood groups. We are hopeful that we can get these mimeographed for distribution before the close of the meeting.

At the luncheon table we will have the report of the discussion groups by the chairman, and then will be ready to have you speak to us. We hope that you will place special emphasis upon the worshop theme,"Improving Understanding, Neighbor to Neighbor", but deal specifically, also with the responsibilities we have because we have ONE FATHER and because we live in the southern part of our great nation, we are still a part of that nation. The states right issue as you are only too well aware is one of our real threats in Texas, but especially as it applies to our schools and welfare in general for we do not use the matching funds that are available to alleviate hunger and shelter needs. This leads us to our WORLD relationships and we would of course like to have you deal somewhat with the theme that there can be no peace without each of us doing our part.

In a recent address which Mary P. Lord made she really struck upon our theme when she said:

> "when people live in freedom, they will not vote themselves into war."
> " the lessons we learn about living together and harmonizing our differences.. in our families, our schools, our communities, and our nation, are the same lessons that will help us live with other nations in a world where there is peace based on justice and human freedom."

Our planning committee realizes that we are trying to enlighten, instruct, think together, and be inspired in a one day worshop made up of all different faiths, races, cultures and economic groups. We believe that it is the first time that such an undertaking has gotten this far along in planning and accomplishment (with the Catholic women participating and some of our leadership in discussion groups being from strong negro leadership) in Houston and we are, therefore, even more desirous of making a real success of our conviction that we can be neighbors.

You, then will be the real inspiration to us as luncheon speaker. We are planning on your tying the whole idea and day together and sending us home each determined to do something about our convictions. It was our hope that you would speak from thirty to forty minutes , and that the close would come by three o'clock.

Again, let me say that we will wish to cover your total expense and if you wish me to make hotel reservations, let me know the time of your arrival and I shall do so immediately. The workshop begins at 10:00 o'clock and one of us would see that you are driven to the Bethany Christian Church, where the women have made our meeting a reality. February 26th could be a determining day in Houston's history.

Most sincerely,

Thelma Mills.
General Chairman

My secy is on vacation so my typing is poor.

To be answered upon Mrs. T's return

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

50 GOLDEN YEARS 1907 - 1957

Y.W.C.A.

Affiliated with National and Worlds YWCA

HOUSTON, TEXAS

This is a further reminder that we would like your bographical material so that we can be working on our newspaper and other publicity. A picture would be most helpful. Send at your earliest convenience.

METROPOLITAN OFFICES
1320 RUSK AVE. 2
FA 3-4346

DOWNTOWN BRANCH
1320 RUSK AVE. 2
FA 3-4346

YWCA RESIDENCE
1118 CRAWFORD ST. 3
FA 3-4135

BLUE TRIANGLE BRANCH
3005 MCGOWEN AVE. 3
CA 4-0613

A United Fund Agency

MAGNOLIA PARK BRANCH
7320 NAVIGATION BLVD. 11
WA 6-2601

January 27, 1959

Mrs. L. K. Fox
Executive Director
Young Women's Christian Association
Seventh Street and Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Fox:

The delay in writing my thanks to you and Mr. Fox for your courtesies shown to me at Winston-Salem is due to the lack of time. Often through the days since being there, I have thought of the delightful experience I had at your annual meeting, and as I told you then I have never seen a report more beautiful nor would I ever see a meeting better conducted.

Please thank Mr. Fox for me for taking me to Greensboro and helping me cross the railroad tracks to get on the lone car. It finally left Winston-Salem and I reached Washington about two hours late. The time spent in Winston-Salem was so enjoyable, I really felt like I was on a delightful vacation.

With the best of wishes to you and Mr.Fox and thanks to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

January 27, 1959

Miss Thelma Mills
Young Women's Christian Association
1118 Crawford Street
Houston 3, Texas

Dear Miss Mills:

I regret very much the delay in answering your several requests for my biographical sketch, but if you could see my schedule you would know that I have very little time in the office. Your program is very challenging and I am looking forward to being with you.

I will write you a little later when I will arrive in Houston. It may be that I will have to reach Houston the evening before but I will let you know.

With the best of wishes for you and for the success of the workshop, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Enclosures: Biographical sketch
Glossy print picture
"A Workshop"

January 27, 1959

Mrs. L. K. Fox
Executive Director
Young Women's Christian Association
Seventh Street and Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Fox:

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Please thank Mr. Fox for me for taking me to Greensboro and helping me cross the railroad tracks to get on the lonesome car. It finally left Winston-Salem and I reached Washington about two hours later. The time spent in Winston-Salem was so enjoyable, I really felt like I was on a delightful vacation.

With the best of wishes to you and Mr. Fox and thanks to you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

January 27, 1959

Miss Helen Volger
11 E. Cemetery Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Miss Volger:

Many times since the day you so graciously gave to me I have thought of Salem and its history, and what the Moravians have given to the world.

I am deeply grateful to you for the time you gave to me and for the experience of that day. Please accept my thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

January 27, 1959

Mrs. Katharine Meroney
1709 E. 1st Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mrs.Meroney:

There are so many things for which I with to thank you. I am so deeply grateful that I find it difficult to really find the words I need to express it all. It was so kind of you to meet me at the bus just at your lunch hour and then to learn that you had made arrangements for a happy stay for me at Winston-Salem. I really felt like I was on a vacation but best of all was my stay in your home and the delightful time I had with Dr. Meroney and his mother. It was indeed a delightful experience.

The annual meeting of the sorority was well planned and I am so glad you gave me a part in it. I don't think I told you that Miss Volger gave me almost the whole day Monday, and I saw much of Salem and heard much of its story.

The YW secretary and her husband took me to Greensboro and I was in Washington for two days. I was so glad to go to the headquarters of the Deltas and see the best equipped office I think I have ever seen, most certainly the best utilized space. All in all my thanks to you for the delightful experience, for I never would have gone on to Washington if I had not had the invitation to Winston-Salem.

The check from the Deltas and the YW were welcome gifts. The amount over and above expenses was applied to the Fellowship of the Concerned, and I do hope you will find it possible to be with us at our next meeting. You may be sure that I will notify you.

With best wishes to Mr. Moreny and his mother and to you personally, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

115

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

Beta Sigma Chapter

Washington, D. C.

1206 Lamont Street, N.W
January 27, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sister Tilly:

Because of an incomplete local address, I have only today received your gracious reply to my letter. Yours of January 16 finally found its way to our headquarters from which it was forwarded to me.

Since the date we prefer is Sunday, May 17 (and not the 16, a Saturday), we will go forward with plans for an afternoon public meeting on that day. After our committee has done more work, we will write you further about the specific topic, the format of the program, and other details.

We are most happy that you can speak for us and I apologize for the error in date. However, since I specified a Sunday meeting,

you may have noted that I gave Saturday dates mistakenly. I suggested the following Sunday as an alternate date in the event you were not free on the third Sunday in the month, May 17.

In future correspondence, please use my home address, 1206 Lamont Street, N. W., so that delays may be avoided.

With all good wishes,

Theodora W. Daniel

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

Because of the deep concern of all of us about the education of Georgia's children, we feel it is well for "The Fellowship of the Concerned, Georgia Women Concerned about their State," to come together for prayer and study.

The date - February 19th - 1959

Place - The Library of the Y.W.C.A.
72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Sessions - 2 p.m. to 4:30 and
7 p.m. to 9:00

Dr. Claude Thompson of Emory will lead our two worship services as we seek guidance and strength "for the facing of these days."

We will have some legislators with us to interpret the action of this 1959 session. Mrs. Fred Patterson will lead the discussion.

All members of the Board of Directors of the United Church Women of Georgia are invited and urged to attend. They will be already for their workshop the next morning which will be held in the same place - the library of the Y.W.C.A.

To those who do not live in Atlanta, expenses for Hotel accommodations for the night of the 19th, travel and meals will be paid. We are, however, asking that two share a hotel room.

The challenges of the times are great! How God is calling us! How He is trusting us! Not in our might or power but in His spirit and His strength we will not fail.

Sincerely yours,

lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Refuse

March 5, 1959

Miss Thelma Cobb, Director
Southern Region
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
Southern University, Box 9984
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear ~~Miss~~ Soror Cobb:

I find my schedule is very heavy during the month of March, so it is impossible for me to take on another engagement. It really would be a pleasure to be at the Conference luncheon on the 28th.

Please give my good wishes to the sorors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC.

National Headquarters • 1814 M Street, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Grand Chapter

JEANNE L. NOBLE
National President
106 Morningside Drive
New York, New York

GERALDINE P. WOODS
National First Vice President
1838 Victoria Avenue
Los Angeles, California

GLORIA DEAN RANDLE
National Second Vice President
Indiana University, Oak Hall, Box 69
Bloomington, Indiana

ANNE L. CAMPBELL
National Secretary
Prairie View A. & M. College
Prairie View, Texas

VIVIAN E. WASHINGTON
National Treasurer
3507 Ellamont Road
Baltimore, Maryland

SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER
Legal Adviser
40 South 19th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BERNICE H. BELL
Director, Central Region
4332 Cottage Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

JENNIE DOUGLASS TAYLOR
Director, Eastern Region
527 East St. James Street
Tarboro, North Carolina

DOXIE HAWS MASON
Director, Farwest Region
705 South Serrano
Los Angeles, California

MARGARET PIPER
Director, Midwest Region
584 Chalmers Street
Detroit, Michigan

THELMA M. COBB
Director, Southern Region
Southern University, Box 9984
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

CORINNE DARLEE MAYBUCE
Director, Southwest Region
2145 Rosenwald Road
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

LEOLA K. WILLIAMS
Chairman, Finance Committee
2296 West 22nd Street
Los Angeles, California

FRANKIE M. FREEMAN
Chairman, Nominating Committee
1209 N. Grand
St. Louis, Missouri

M. ELIZABETH CARNEGIE
Chairman, Advisory Committee
112-64 Astoria Boulevard
East Elmhurst 69, New York

KARA V. JACKSON
Chairman, Projects Committee
Grambling College
Grambling, Louisiana

NELLIE G. ROULHAC
Chairman, Personnel Committee
7137 Lincoln Drive
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DOROTHY P. HARRISON
Past National President
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS
Executive Director

ANN W. SHEPHARD
Comptroller-Program Assistant

February 9, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Soror Tilley:

The Delta Sigma Theta Sorority meets biennially in conferences of its six regions. This year the Southern Regional Conference will be held in Columbus, Georgia March 26, 1959 to March 28, 1959, at the Carver Junior High School.

The sorors of the Southern Region would be pleased if you would join them in their deliberations during the conference. Particularly will we be pleased if you can be present at the conference luncheon which will be held on Saturday, March 28, 1959, at 1:00P.M.

We know how busy you are, but we hope you will find it possible to join us in fellowship. The sorors of the region and I look forward to your meeting with us during the conference.

Best wishes for your continued success.

Yours in Delta,

Thelma M. Cobb

Thelma M. Cobb
Director, Southern Region

An organization of 25,000 college trained women, in 38 states and the Republic of Haiti, dedicated to the promotion of education and community service through national and local service projects.

March 5, 1959

Miss Thelma Mills, General Chairman
Interfaith Workshop
Young Women's Christian Association
1118 Crawford Street
Houston 3, Texas

Dear Miss Mills:

When I think back over things I realize the trip to Houston was really a Christmas present. You remember you called me Christmas week at Clayton, Georgia. It was more than a worthy Christmas present, for seeing over four hundred women coming together in interest of building fellowship and good human relations was something to remember always.

I want you to know that I appreciated all the courtesies you and the others showed to me. In fact the whole thing was a delightful experience. I sincerely hope you will have no reverberations from that day together.

It was really a joy to me to know you and then to have the extra dinner with you and the little Jewish woman, whose husband was baby sitter that she might be with us. Please accept my thanks for all of this.

I am going to send you some things and I hope you will let me know from time to time what happens in Houston.

Enclosed is my expense account.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Y.W.C.A.

Affiliated with National and Worlds Y W C A

HOUSTON, TEXAS
March 13, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Conference
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your sweet letter, and I am sure you will be receiving the check in the next few days from our treasurer, Mrs. Vollus. It was indeed a fine experience for us all and we are now holding our evaluation sessions to see just how to begin on the next.

Today, Mrs. Rayzor and Mrs. Max Nathan are having a luncheon at the Houston Club, to which they have invited me, along with four members of each of the faiths in the "upper echelon." We will talk about the possibility of a women's luncheon club of the faiths, which will be ready to act, or provoke others to action, when crises arise in the community.

I thought you would enjoy the enclosed clippings.

Most sincerely,

Thelma Mills

Thelma Mills
Metropolitan Executive Director

TM:iw

Encl.

N.y. April 20

March 19, 1959

Miss Thelma Richman, President
Women's Division
American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Miss Richman:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 6, with your plans for a meeting of National women's organizations. I am glad that my schedule is such that I can be with you. I would appreciate it if you would give me further information.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WOMEN'S DIVISION :: AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 15 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK 28, N. Y. TELEPHONE: TRAFALGAR 9-4500

March 11, 1959

We have just discovered that in our letter sent to you this week, there was a typographical error which referred to our suggested meeting date as Tuesday, April 20th. This should, of course, read Monday, April 20th.

Thelma Richman
President
American Jewish Congress

WOMEN'S DIVISION
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N. Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

March 6, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Fellowship of the Concerned
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The National Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress has become increasingly concerned with the harmful effects on all American children of the efforts to resist peaceful integration of our nation's schools.

We have watched with dismay an attitude of permissive lawlessness in regard to this issue invade all areas of American life. The recent bombings of schools, houses of worship and homes are evidence that defiance of law in one area encourages a contagious contempt for authority per se. Our children -- white and Negro alike -- are learning by example a dangerous disregard of moral values and standards.

In addition, the total character of American education has been seriously affected. It is impossible for educators and parents to devote their energies to an improvement of education generally as long as this divisive and destructive issue remains unresolved.

We feel that this is by no means only a Southern problem, a Negro problem or an educator's problem. It is an American problem -- a national concern. As a National women's organization, we feel a special responsibility to the nation's children, our children. We feel certain that we are not alone in this attitude and that scores of other National women's groups have reacted similarly to this serious challenge which faces us all.

Therefore, we are eager to sit down with you and the leadership of other important National women's organizations to discuss how together we can dramatize our concern with this problem. For example, we have

NATIONAL OFFICERS AND CHAIRMEN

JUSTINE WISE POLIER, Honorary President
Chairman, Louise Waterman Wise Youth Center
THELMA RICHMAN, President
MRS. ABRAHAM SCHNEE, Vice-President
Chairman, Executive Committee
MRS. HARRY SELDIN, Fin. Sec.
MRS. MOE ROSENSTEIN, Corr. Sec.
MRS. SEYMOUR STOLZENBERG, Rec. Sec.
MRS. SIMON AMDUR, Treas.
MRS. JOSEPH ALLENTUCK, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Fund Raising Comm.

MRS. CHARLES FEINBERG, Vice-Pres.
MRS. SARAH FIELD, Vice-Pres.
MRS. LARRY FLESDRAGER, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Prog. Comm.
MRS. ALBERT FOREMAN, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Area Reconstruction Comm.
MRS. EDWARD GUREASKO, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Prog. Comm.
MRS. SIGWART KUSIEL, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Comm. on Community Interrelations
Comm. on Law and Social Action

MRS. HERMAN LAZARUS, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Jewish Education Comm.
MRS. JEAN LIGHT, Vice-Pres.
MRS. HERMAN MARS, Vice-Pres..
Chmn. United Jewish Appeal
MRS. LOUIS REDSTONE, Vice-Pres.
MRS. MARTIN STEINBERG, Chmn. Comm.
International Affairs and Israel
MRS. SAMUEL CAPLAN, Chmn. Israel Bonds
Vice-Chmn. Golden Guardians

MRS. DAVID KARP, Chmn. Membership Comm.
MRS. NATHANIEL FILFUS, Chmn. Louise Waterman Wise Workroom
MRS. SAMUEL ADELMAN, Co-Chmn. Louise Waterman Wise Workroom
MRS. JOSEPH THURSH, Chmn. Publicity Comm.

BETTY WEIR ALDERSON, Director

been thinking that there would be great value in a National Conference of Women's Organizations to deal with some of the crucial aspects of the problem -- the breakdown of moral values, the increasing disregard of law and order, the growing disrespect for education itself, and the inevitable psychological and social consequences to our children and to our society.

We have chosen Tuesday, April 20th, as a possible date for our initial exploratory meeting at which time we can consider the value of such a conference or other ways of achieving our common goal.

We have the facilities here at Congress House for such a meeting, and do hope that you will join us for lunch at 12:00 noon and a full afternoon of discussion. I would appreciate hearing from you as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

Thelma Richman

Thelma Richman

TR:sc

Presidents and Directors

Of The Following Organizations Have Been Invited

American Association of University Women

AFL-CIO Auxiliaries

Association of Universalist Women

B'nai B'rith Women

Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Catholic Daughters of America

Fellowship of the Concerned (a Southwide, Interracial, Interfaith, Association of Southern Women, sponsored by the Southern Regional Council)

The General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women

General Federation of Women's Clubs

Girl Scouts of America

Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America

League of Women Voters of the United States

Lutheran Daughters of the Reformation

Mizrachi Women's Organizations of America

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs

National Association of Ministers Wives, Inc.

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

National Association of Women Deans and Counselors

National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

National Council of Administrative Women in Education

National Council of Catholic Women

National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.

National Council of Negro Women

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods

National Woman's Forum, Inc.

National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union

National Women's League of the United Synagogue of America

Pioneer Women

United Church Women

United Presbyterian Women

United Society of Friends Women

Woman's Branch United Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America

Woman's National Baptist Convention of America
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
Women's National Press Club

Women's Society of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference

Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

ENC

April 27, 1959

Mrs. Laura B. McCray
P. O. Box 275
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McCray:

Your letter has been unanswered because I have been out of the city. I do not believe you want to have publicity, I am afraid you will just have a repetition of Montgomery and bring more trouble.

We are enclosing a biographical sketch and will write you later as to form of travel and time of arrival.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

April 27, 1959

Mrs. Burton W. Lewis
Box 847
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

I appreciate your letter and wish I could say that I thought it was safe to publicize my coming to the sorority to speak. I am afraid it would add another chapter to Montgomery and I believe it best not to give publicity. I believe it would hurt the sorority and bring some more trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

Box 847
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
April 23, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
c/o Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I had the pleasure of meeting you last Fall at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Montgomery and talking with you briefly at the home of Mrs. Euretta Adair. Since then I have appreciated the communications you have been so kind to send to several of us in this community.

I was very delighted over the decision of the Tuskegee Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority to invite you as an honored soror to speak on the program we are presenting at the May 5 meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

As journalist, I am writing to inquire whether you think it prudent to publicize your coming. I have in mind an announcement in the local newspaper and would also like to send a notice to Negro newspapers with national circulation. Would you let me have your advice concerning this at your earliest convenience?

As incoming president for the next year, I shall be looking very much forward to welcoming you when you visit next month.

Sincerely,
Charlotte Lewis
(Mrs. Burton W. Lewis)

April 27, 1959

The Honorable Richard Nixon
The Vice President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Vice President Nixon:

I have been out of the city hence the delay in answering your letter. I am glad to say that I find it possible to be with you at this important conference. I am also glad that you are bringing in religious groups to face the issues of the day.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

May 7, 1959

AIR MAIL

Mr. Paul Sifton
3150 Highland Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sifton:

I will be in Washington early Saturday and will be at the ADA Convention Saturday and Sunday, and at Vice-President Nixon's Conference on Government Contracts on Monday.

Sometime between this I certainly do need to have a conference with you. I have a pretty stiff assignment from the Methodist Church that will require my knowing more about the soil bank and its results, the ghost county seat towns which have come to be as a result of the soil bank program.

I suppose you will be at the ADA Convention. If not, I will call you hoping that I can have a conference with you. I also hope you can gather some material for me. I think you still have your connections with the Department of Agriculture. I will be more than appreciative if you can help me find the material I need.

With the best of wishes to you and Mrs. Sifton, and I am looking forward to seeing both of you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

Affiliated with:
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES
THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

1318 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
Telephone: COlumbia 5-4434—4435

Founder: MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

National President: DOROTHY I. HEIGHT

Executive Director:
MISS H. ELSIE AUSTIN

May 18, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Your address at the "May Week Program"of our affiliate, Delta Sigma Theta, was a stimulating and moving one.

You may recall that I mentioned the Leadership Conference to be held at Bethune-Cookman College, May 29 - 31, 1959, in Daytona Beach, Florida. The Conference is the key event of Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week. It will bring together women from our local councils all over the country and from other women's organizations.

We want this occasion to help us face our theme, "Women's Role in Community Leadership" with a depth of understanding. On Friday evening, as we open we will present for the first time in the South, "The Panel of Americans" which is a unique program in inter-educational development by a panel of college students of different racial, religious and cultural backgrounds.

On Saturday, we want to go to work on specific problems which require the dedication and skill of community leaders. During the morning a series of workshops on "Preparing Youth for Today's World" will be presented. We should like to have you present during this period the story of how community leadership worked with community education in Georgia. Other persons invited to participate in the series of case studies are - Mrs. William T. Mason who will discuss the Norfolk Story and Mrs. Charles White who will tell of her experiences on the Board of Education in Houston, Texas.

The Conference is sure to be a real learning experience and a pleasant stimulating consultation on leadership techniques and problems. Please let us know as soon as possible if you can be with us.

Sincerely yours,

H. Elsie Austin

H. Elsie Austin
Executive Director

HEA/ras

May 19, 1959

Mrs. Theodora W. Daniel
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
1206 Lamont Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Soror Daniel:

I wish I knew how to express my thanks to you for all that was done for me by you and the others Sunday. I came home with a real good impression of Howard as well as of our Sorority.

I am afraid I do not know Mrs. Brooks' street address. If you would send it to me I would appreciate it, for she was a most gracious hostess and did so much for me that I certainly do want to thank her for both myself and Mr. Tilly.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

May 19, 1959

Mrs. J. W. Robinson
Conference Secretary Missionary Education
202 W. Jackson Street
Dillon, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

I am looking forward to the School of Missions, June 22-26. I am again wondering just what will be the best way for me to come. At times I have taken a plane to Columbia and then buses to Camden, and I believe one time I was met. If you have any suggestions to give me, I would appreciate it.

I would like very much to have some discussion of the soil bank program. I am wondering if it would be possible to have someone from the South Carolina Department of Agriculture to speak to us on this, or one of your rural minsters who knows the problems. Please think through this.

My third question is will we be able to show film strips? There is one very fine one that I would like to use. I know all of these questions pose problems but if you can help me with any of them I would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

May 20, 1959

Miss H. Elsie Austin
Executive Director
National Council o f Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington5, D. C.

Dear Miss Austin:

I have just received your special delivery letter, and I regret to say that I can't make it to your Leadership Conference in Daytona Beach.

For some week I have been trying to get over the after effects of a virus infection. Now after a trip to Washington, I know I have to try to get well.

I want you to know that I appreciated very much being with the sorority. It was a delightful audience, making it easy for anyone trying to speak.

I wish for you a reproduction of the experience we had when Mrs. Bethune called together the organization she called "The Top Women of America." I have lived over the experience many times. It was certainly an enrichment in my life.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

1206 Lamont St., N.W.
Washington 10, D.C.
May 25, 1959

Dear Sam Tilly:

Thanks for your gracious note. It was a pleasure to have had you as our guest and we are very pleased with the message you brought

to [redacted] and our friends at the public meeting.

On Saturday we continued our May Week observance with a lovely luncheon at the Burlington Hotel. Our national treasurer, who lives in Baltimore, spoke on "Human Relations and the College Trained Woman". She showed us that we,

too, have prejudice[redacted] and indicated how we might free ourselves of them so as to function effectively on a "person to person" basis.

Yesterday we gave a beautiful reception for the member of our chapter who is the newly elected regional director for the Eastern Region.

You see that we have had busy days. This year's

program will close with our annual memorial service for deceased Sons of our Chapter on next Sunday.

I said Mrs. Brooks yesterday and told her of your kind words about her. Her address is 1204 Fairmont Street, N. W., Washington 10, D. C.

With many thanks for your message and warm personal regards,

Sheridan W. Daniel

202 W. Jackson St.
Dillon S.C.
June 9, 1958

Dear Mrs. Lilly

I received your letter of May 19 but because of the many obligation which usually press at the closing of school I was unable to give you an immediate reply. I hope however that even now it isn't too late.

Now with reference to the travel problem I am sure Mr. Marsh, the School Superintendent will meet you in Columbia if you come by plane. Please drop him a card with reference to the time of your arrival. I will be glad also to write him concerning the matter.

Presently I have not been able to contact a farm Agent but there is one in Camden and I am sure he will be glad to render such services.

There is in our possession a film strip machine which will be available for showing films.

I trust your summer has been a pleasant one and we are looking forward to a good school with every good wish, I am,

Respectfully yours
Mrs. J. W. Robinson

Refused

June 10, 1959

Mr. C. C. Cowsen, Dean
1735 Ensley 18th Street
Birmingham 8, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cowsen:

I have just received your letter of June 9th and am appreciative of your gracious invitation to teach in your Leadership Training School- July 13-17. I regret to tell you that these dates are already promised to another school.

I hope you will have a successful session- my best wishes are with you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bcc

I735 Ensley I8th. Street
Birmingham 8, Alabama
June 9, I959

Mrs. M.E.Tilley
Wesley Memorial Bldg;
Corner, Auburn & Ivy Sts.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

You have been invited by the Regional Committee to teach Course II5b.-" The Christian and Race", at the I959 Session of the Alabama Leadership Training School, to be held July I3-I7, I959, At Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama. This course is designed to present the facts and fancies about race; the reasons for prejudice and tensions; the place of the local churches in movements for better race relations.

There has been through the years an understanding relationship between the C.M.E.Church, and that element of the Methodist Church formerly known as the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which we all have a common heritage. It is our desire as members of the C.M.E. Church to retain that relationship we have shared and enjoyed through the years; therefore in this hour of tension and confusion we look aroun among our friends to find someone who understands and will without prejudice come and help us make safe this relationship that should obtain between Christians irrespective of race. And knowing of your work in the Department of "Human Relations" in your own Church; and of your work on "The Civil Rights Commission", appointed by Ex-President Harry S. Truman, the Regional Committee feels that you are the one person that can effectively render for us this service. The Text for this Course is: "The Kingdon Beyond Caste ", Pope, Liston, can be secure from C.M.E. Publishing House, Jackson, Tennessee.

If you find that you will not be able to serve us in this capacity will you please notify me at once? Thank you.

Yours truly,
C.C. Cowsen
C.C.Cowsen, Dean

June 15, 1959

Andrew Jackson Hotel
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

Please make reservation for me for the 29th of June. I will arrive in the morning and will leave on the 30th. Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 17, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. Marsh, Superintendent
Mather Academy
Camden, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Marsh:

Mrs. J. W. Robinson has advised me to give to you the time of my arrival at Columbia. I will leave here at 7:00 a.m. Sunday morning over Delta flight 470 and will arrive in Columbia at 8:22. This is an inconvenient hour for you, so I can get a taxi to Camden. Please know none of this extra expense will be on your school budget.

I am coming some hours ahead so that I may have some quietness (which it seems impossible to have while you are near your phone) to work on an article for the World Outlook. All I will need at the Academy until everybody arrives is my room which I suppose has been assigned to me. I will get meals outside.

Looking forward to seeing you and having a part in the school, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

June 17, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs. J. W. Robinson
202 W. Jackson Street
Dillon, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

Thank you so much for your letter of June 9. I am leaving Atlanta, Sunday morning at 7:00 a.m. over Delta flight 470, arriving in Columbia at 8:22. I know that I am hours ahead, but am working on something for the World Outlook and phone calls, etc., at home present a problem, so I need the quiet hours. All I need is to have my room at the academy -- meals I will get outside.

If the hour of my arrival is too inconvenient for Mr. March, and I am afraid it is for it will interfer with his church services, I can get a taxi to Camden. Please know, none of this extra expense will be on your school budget.

Looking forward to the school and working with you, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

(Dictated by Mrs. Tilly, signed in her absence)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

June 18, 1959

Miss Jimmie Dibble
808 LaFayette Street
Camden, South Carolina

Dear Miss Dibble:

I am to teach at your School of Missions at Mather Academy next week and I am hoping that you will be there. One of the great pleasures of the school is being with you.

I do need some help, I am teaching the course "The Churches Mission in Town and Country," and would like very much to have the farm agent of your county speak to my class one day and a county nurse or someone from your Health department. Could you secure these people for us? At this time, however, I do not know the class schedule, so you may have to wait until the school opens, before inviting the speakers. In the meantime, be thinking of who is available.

Hoping you will not be away on a vacation next week, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

June 19, 1959

Mrs. Laura B. McCray
P. O. Box 275
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McCray:

A series of illnesses of myself and a continued hang over from the virus have kept me from having the privilege of being with you, and a hospital experience of my precious secretary has left me with no choice except just to do the things that have to be done from day to day. I am telling you this by way of explanation, because I most certainly have not forgotten the Tuskegee sorors.

I am coming to you this fall at most any time you suggest, however, you better give me two or three dates. I am not quite sure you will need me for a meeting, but I want to visit together with my own sorors of Tuskegee.

I appreciated Mrs. Albright filling the engagement. She is a wonderful lady and I am sure you too saw how gracious she is.

Blessings on all of you.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly
Director of Women's Work

DT:lec

August 14, 1959

Mrs. Martha Morrison
Assistant Director
USNSA Southern Seminar
Clark Hall, University of Illinois
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Morrison:

I will leave Atlanta at 12:15 p.m. on Thursday the 20th for Chicago (by plane) and will change to the Ozark line and arrive at Champaign at 4:09 p.m. Coming back I have reservation to leave ~~Chicago~~ Champaign at 4:30 p.m. on Friday the 21st.

I am really looking forward to being with your student group. I have just been with forty-seven who are in training for Methodist work in the United States.

Looking forward to being with you, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE, INC. PO 5-0283
1431 BROWN STREET PHILA. 30, PENNA.

DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL

February 28, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Both Oscar Lee and Marjorie Penney have suggested that I contact you concerning the spring tour of Fellowship House Choir. It may be that you know of groups working for better human relations whom we might serve along our route -- particularly in Eastern Kentucky and across North Carolina.

The program is a concert-drama which makes a clear and appealing plea for brotherhood. (Please see enclosures.) The Choir's non-profit tour through nine states (mainly in the South) is made possible by a special grant so that the Singing City concert-drama of the "Unborn Child" might be shared with people of good will in other communities.

Such an event can serve groups inmseveral ways:

1) to provide its members with a stimulating and meaningful experience that will strengthen their interest and support for the group's work in human relations,

2) to provide an opportunity to involve the community-at-large and tell them, in this unique and entertaining way, the purpose of the local group,

3) it can be exploited for fund-raising for the group's own projects, or other worthy community projects,

4) it provides an opportunity for a community to meet and chat with 42 to 45 representatives of Philadelphia Fellowship House -- ordinary people who have learned how to make a difference in a town that not too many years ago was very Jim Crow -- who have found simple, effective ways to build # bridges of understanding".

Each local sponsor is asked to contribute whatever it can towards the transportation expense and arrange hospitality for the choir members in the form of dinner, overnight lodging and breakfast. This latter is usually done in homes of members and friends of the sponsor group so that it represents no cash expense. Otherwise dormitories are obtained or temporary quarters set up with cots in church rooms.

In some communities several organizations or churches join together to share responsibilities and profits.

The actual time of the tour in these areas is during the first week of May so that I must act quickly in establishing the itinerary. I will take the liberty of telephoning in the next day or two in the hope that you will have had the chance to study this information and give me some reaction and comment.

I should like to know whether you think of specific groups which may be interested in a choir visit, and whether you would be willing to help us make contacts with such groups.

Appreciatively,

Raymond Steinberg

Raymond Steinberg
Manager "Singing City"

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE CHOIR NEWSPAPER RELEASE

The famous Fellowship House Choir of Philadelphia will be presented for the first time in ___(city)_____ by the __(Organization)__ next _____ evening, February _____ at the __(location)___, according to an announcement of _____, president of the local civic group.

Demonstrating that "democracy and understanding can be a song in the heart as well as a word on the lips", this touring group from the 85 voice choir will present a varied program of song and drama under the direction of Elaine Brown, director of choral activities at Temple University, founder of Singing City, and winner of many awards for her contribution to brotherhood through music.

The program entitled "The Story of the Unborn Child" was prepared especially for Philadelphia's Singing City which involves hundreds of singers and dancers in its annual concert-dramas and which represents the cooperation of some 70 schools, civic agencies and religious groups across that city.

The musical numbers presented by Fellowship House Choir will range from early Gregorian and Hindu chant to works of contemporary American composers such as Aaron Copland and Randall Thompson -- texts will range from Isaiah to Carl Sandburg and James Weldon Johnson.

Within the choir is represented every race and religion, and such varied occupations as printing, sales, watch making, homemaking, teaching, chemistry, nursing, office work and art. This season's tour covering nine states in the South and Middle West is made possible by each member taking time off from work or from their family, and many are using their vacation time for this purpose.

Recognized as one of the foremost choral directors in the United States today, Mrs. Brown toured Europe recently with a Singing

City choir of university students at the invitation of UNESCO, the International Music Council, and the U.S. State Department. Her group received everywhere the highest acclaim, not only for their superb musicianship, but also for their outstanding contribution as real cultural delegates of the youth of this country for better understanding among people of all nations. A professor of Heidelberg University said to the group, "Your notes have meant more to us than all those from the ambassadors!"

Serving on the concert committee for (name of sponsor organization) are ----- ----------

The (organization) located at (address) attempts to (your slogan).

AVAILABLE FOR PUBLICITY (specify amounts you need)

Glossy photos of choir (formal group shot and informal composite)

Newspaper mats of Elaine Brown (one column and two column sizes)

Program covers (can be used as mailing announcement instead)

Posters (same as program cover but on glossy paper with space to fill in details - limited supply)

ELAINE BROWN

Founder and Director of Singing City

Recognized as one of the foremost choral directors in the United States today, Elaine Brown has dedicated her musical gifts to the world's Number One Problem -- "How can the people of the world get along together?"

Having served on the faculties of Westminster Choir College, Temple University, and the Juilliard School of Music, she returned to Philadelphia in 1948 to launch the Singing City program. She was awarded the French Government's "Prix d'Excellence", the B'nai B'rith Interfaith Award, and was chosen a Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania. But best reward of all is the knowledge that more and more "Fellowship Choirs" are being formed throughout the country.

Last summer, Mrs. Brown toured Europe with members of her Temple University Choirs at the invitation of UNESCO, the International Music Council, and the U.S. State Department. Her group received everywhere the highest acclaim, not only for their superb musicianship, but also for their outstanding contribution as real cultural delegates of the youth of this country for better understanding among peoples of all nations.

As Director of Singing City, she now heads the choral department of Temple University as well as direct the extensive concert and service activities of Fellowship House Choir. Her choirs make regular appearances with the Philadelphia Orchestra, make tours and telecasts, and serve as the core of the annual Singing City Concert-Drama at Philadelphia's Academy of Music in which 35 choirs from churches, synagogues, clubs, schools and foreign language groups come together for an inspiring pageant of brotherhood.

In the year-round intensive training of conductors, Mrs. Brown places as much emphasis on good human relations as she does on fine musicianship -- "I believe that the choral art stands in a unique position to be of service to man because it offers the most immediate and accessible avenue of active participation. The principles of good choral singing are synonymous with democratic ideals. In each, people work together, harmoniously, to understand each other and to respect each other."

SINGING CITY
1431 Brown St.
Philadelphia 30

SO YOU RE GOING TO

Sponsor and Promote A CONCERT BY FELLOWSHIP HOUSE CHOIR

Philadelphia Fellowshippers have found that people who would never listen to a speech, people who would not relate what they read in the newspapers to their own lives, and people who are of good will but lack the enthusiasm to act will respond to the timely (though age old) idea of brotherhood when it is expressed sincerely and beautifully in song.

Prejudice is not a matter of the mind -- it is a matter of the heart. That is why we say - "democracy and understanding must be a song in the heart as well as a word on the lips."

Here is your opportunity to bring to your community and friends choral music that is as enjoyable as it is meaningful.

Congratulations! and here's how!

I. KNOW THE ATTRACTION: FELLOWSHIP HOUSE CHOIR

Be sure that everyone promoting the concert is acquainted with the facts stated in the enclosed printed matter: - The Choir, The Conductor, Fellowship House itself and its spread to 15 American communities. Select 4 or 5 points to stress that best relate to your community.

If you are not too far away from Philadelphia, take advantage of the Tuesday night open rehearsals of Fellowship House Choir or one of the forthcoming Singing City events to introduce your members to the spirit and quality of the group they will present. They can work enthusiastically only if they know first-hand, and have themselves experienced the wonderful lift provided by the unique group.

II. BELIEVE IN SUCCESS AND MAKE SUCCESS

Nothing substitutes for WORK.

The response of the general public will be related to the enthusiasm of the concert sponsors.

Needless to say, the genuine friendliness used by your group in all its dealings will represent the spirit of Fellowship House Choir and the concert.

It is only fair to prepare your committee for the job at the outset -- if the concert is to fulfil its purpose and be a success, they must work, work, work.

III. GET THE INFORMATION AROUND

The source of failure is lack of information. People only know of the concert if they are told, and we humans have to be told several times before the facts sink in. One telephone call isn't enough. One letter isn't enough. One invitation isn't enough. One of anything isn't enough. Talk, Telephone, and Tip off your friends and acquaintances to a "good thing." They'll appreciate it if they feel you are interested in their enjoyment of something good.

A. Use posters wisely where the greatest number can see them.

B. Use the distribution circulars wisely.

C. Use Press releases liberally - get the local newspapers on your side; get the radio stations to do "Spot Announcements."

D. The church and synagogue can enthusiastically endorse the concert as better entertainment and as an incentive to their own choral programs. Place posters effectively in churches and synagogues.

E. Get to the Public Schools and ask music teachers to tell students of this Famous American Choir.

F. Develop stories with local color for the newspaper:

a. Musicians in your town and community who were members of Fellowship House, its choir, or who have studied or otherwise been associated with the conductor.

b. News of groups from nearby towns attending the concert.

c. Public spirited citizens or clubs take High School choirs to concert.

G. Have a member of your club visit all other clubs and speak about the concert. (This is a must)

a. Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Women's Clubs, Junior League, Music Clubs, Civitan, Eastern Star, Masonic Lodge, Art Clubs, etc.

b. Be sure your representative is equipped to "take orders" and sell tickets on the spot. This is service.

H. Get a Public Spirited Citizen or Club to provide tickets for the High School Choir and publicize it. Opportunity for excellent entertainment and encouragement for youth.

I. Get the Church Boards to provide tickets for their Youth and Adult Choirs as a "thank you" for volunteer services, and publicize it.

J. Get a Public Spirited merchant with good location to permit his window to be used for a display. Use posters, pictures, mannequins, or a family of mannequins (concert for the entire family) sitting around a radio or television set listening to the Fellowship House Choir. Be creative in ideas to get Public attention to windows where facts of concert are announced. Get the Art class of the high school to prepare the window.

K. Get every member of your club to telephone or speak to 50 friends, acquaintances and business associates, not once, but three times. Be friendly when calling and visiting. Don't ask for charity,

but be a friend, telling a friend about a rare opportunity. Offer to arrange for your friends' tickets with a convenient place where they can pick them up and pay for them.

IV. USE A POSITIVE SALES PSYCHOLOGY

A. Be proud of the attraction you are sponsoring. Congratulate your club for bringing it.

B. Recognize it as an organization you cannot get very often. Unavailability is a good sales feature. Tickets will be scarce.

C. Be of service. Offer to order tickets, deliver, put in convenient place for pick up and payment.

D. Don't seek charity.- or help - or aid; rather give people a break with information.

E. Talk about the concert everywhere and get a "whispering campaign" under way be getting others to talk about the concert.

V. ORGANIZE EFFECTIVELY

A. Appoint an enthusiastic chairman and give him an effective working committee.

B. The Central Committee should assign specific tasks to each individual member. Don't just ask a member to help - tell him how. He will cooperate better if he knows WHAT TO DO.

C. Watch time carefully. Plan specific steps of promotion in relation to publicity outlets. For example, the things which have newspaper value should be accomplished early enough so that the public reads and has time to absorb them. Follow through step by step. Keep organized and keep checking.

D. Put the tickets on sale publicly at a centrally located place (Department store, music store, etc.) which is easily accessible to all and put someone in charge who has personality. Announce this place often, in every kind of promotion and advertising.

E. Print mail order forms to send to your friends, enclose the distribution circular. Also send to the regular concert subscribers' list in the community. Be sure to designate price and locations and be certain to say "Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope" in which you promptly send tickets. Tell specifically to whom the check should be made payable.

F. Don't expect the posters, publicity and circulars to do the trick. They won't. WORK WORK and WORK will do it.

G. Regardless of your method of financing the concert, remember you are not a success unless the auditorium is filled. Then

you really have rendered a public service!

H. Consider those who ought to attend the concert but who may not have funds to pay (foreign students, ambulatory hospital patients, etc.) It may be wise to offer complimentary tickets to radio and newspaper personnel. Phone or write to them first saying that you are reserving tickets for them - if they say they'll come, then mail the tickets.

VI. PLAN WELL FOR THE CONCERT ITSELF

A. Organize a group of friendly hosts and hostesses as ushers. Consider using something that will distinguish them among audience (badges, ribbons, baskets for programs, etc.)

B. Make the printed program as complete as your resources allow. You may have the Fellowship House Choir program cover and make as many inside pages as you wish. These can be mimeographed and might include:

a. List of musical numbers and soloists
b. Participating local choirs (if any)
c. Patrons and sponsors
d. Description of sponsor group
e. Concert Committee Members
f. Acknowledgements of special help received
g. Future events of sponsor group

C. Make the location of the concert look like it welcomes the audience. Sometimes just a bowl of flowers or greens can be placed strategically. However, don't overdo decorations.

D. Be sure piano is in good tune for the concert and that the physical set-up has been discussed with the choir manager regarding placement of piano, chairs, risers, rehearsal facilities.

VII. YOU KNOW YOUR COMMUNITY - therefore you know best which of these hints are useful and which are not. This is intended only as a guide based upon past experience. If you've discovered better ways, PLEASE LET US KNOW. If, after the concert, you have audience reactions that would be helpful to us, PLEASE LET US HEAR.

Fellowship House Choir

". . . . democracy and understanding must be a song in the heart as well as a word on the lips . . ."

Inside Fellowship House, 1431 Brown Street, hundreds of Americans of many racial and religious backgrounds who come from every section of Philadelphia and its suburbs, are learning how to solve the world's Number One Problem—"how can the people of the world get along together?" Inside Fellowship House, wonderful things are happening, constantly! People are learning to understand themselves, are meeting and learning to understand others and are going out into churches, synagogues, clubs and schools to spread this understanding. Sixty-three projects designed to reach children, young folks and adults are carried on at Fellowship House.

One of the most appealing of these projects is the Fellowship House Choir — core of SINGING CITY. SINGING CITY brings together hundreds of Philadelphians to sing the songs of democracy; trains choral conductors to lead such groups and urges composers to write music that makes democracy a song in the heart as well as a word on the lips.

As varied as are the racial and religious groups within the Choir, even more varied are the positions and walks of life represented by its membership. Physicians, lawyers, domestics, teachers, laborers, writers, housewives, students, all are making the sacrifices to prove a cause in which they sincerely believe—making a kind of harmony which is even greater than the music itself, for they work together for a community where prejudice and discrimination give way to opportunity and equal rights for all.

ELAINE BROWN, *Conductor* — NETTIE-MAE MERRITT, *Assistant*

February 3, 1959

Mr. James Mackay
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jamie:

I hope by February 19th your "forty days in the wilderness" will be nearly over, so you can come to a combined workshop of the Board of United Church Women of Georgia and the Fellowship of the Concerned (which takes in Jewish and Catholic women) and help us think through what we can do in our school crisis.

Our hours are from 2 - 4:30 and 7 - 9:00 on February 19, and we will be meeting in the library of the Y.W.C.A. We would be happy to have you in the afternoon if possible, if not convenient to you, how about coming in the evening.

We really want you and Mr. Lokey both. He has helped in the organization of HOME - and as we will have people from over the State it is important to have both of you.

I hope sending this note to the Capitol it will not get lost in the pile of papers you have each day.

This group you will meet will be most receptive to what you have to tell and very appreciative to the stands you have taken through the years.

Sincerely hoping you will find a way to be with us, I remain

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

February 4, 1959

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
Gainesville Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Meyer:

On February 19, the Fellowship of the Concerned, Georgia Women Concerned About their State, of the Southern Regional Council, and the Board of Directors of the United Church Women of Georgia will meet from 2:00 - 4:30 and 7:00 to 9:00 in the library of the Y.W.C.A., 72 Edgewood Avenue, N. E. We would like so much to have you with us in the afternoon or evening, afternoon preferably, and explain to us just what the Civil Rights Commission of Georgia has been set up to do.

You will find an eager audience awaiting you and I certainly hope you will find the time to do this for us. Of course your expenses of travel, etc. will be cared for by the Southern Regional Council.

Please let me hear from you if you can do this great service for these two groups of women.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

February 4, 1959

Mr. Hamilton Lokey
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Lokey:

On February 19, the Fellowship of the Concerned and the Board of Directors of the United Church Women of Georgia are having a workshop facing the situation in our school crisis. We are meeting in the library of the Y.W.C.A. and will have two sessions, commencing at 2:00 - 4:30 and 7:00 - 9:00.

We really need you to be with us as we will have many people from other towns and cities in the state where as yet there has been no concerted effort to keep the schools open. You have done such a good job here in Atlanta, and we need you to be with us and give some direction as to how it came to be that the interest in Atlanta has been as great as it has. We feel you have a message for our group and I hope that the legislature will be so near over that you will be able to give us some time.

I would like for you to be with us in the afternoon if possible, but if not we will certainly be glad to have you speak to us at the evening session. We are asking Jamie Mackay to talk to us on what has happened in the legislature, but we want you especially on what can be done at the local level.

Deeply appreciative of all the work you have been doing to save our schools, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec

February 6, 1959

Mr. Hamilton Lokey
737 Woodward Way, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Lokey:

I realized that as soon as I had mailed a letter to you addressed to the State Capitol that my wishful thinking that you are with the Fulton County Representation, and my faith that you will be next time, made me inadvertently direct it that way. Enclosed you will find a copy of it, and I hope you will find it entirely possible to grant my request.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lec
Enclosure

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-5764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Dear Friend:

Because of the deep concern of all of us about the education of Georgia's children, we feel it is well for "The Fellowship of the Concerned, Georgia Women Concerned about their State," to come together for prayer and study.

The date - February 19th -1959

Place - The Library of the Y.W.C.A.
72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Sessions - 2 p.m. to 4:30 and
7 p.m. to 9:00

Dr. Claude Thompson of Emory will lead our two worship services as we seek guidance and strength "for the facing of these days."

We will have some legislators with us to interpret the action of this 1959 session. Mrs. Fred Patterson will lead the discussion.

All members of the Board of Directors of the United Church Women of Georgia are invited and urged to attend. They will be already for their workshop the next morning which will be held in the same place - the library of the Y.W.C.A.

To those who do not live in Atlanta, expenses for Hotel accommodations for the night of the 19th, travel and meals will be paid. We are, however, asking that two share a hotel room.

The challenges of the times are great! How God is calling us! How He is trusting us! Not in our might or power but in His spirit and His strength we will not fail.

Sincerely yours,

lec

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

ST. PETERSBURG TIMES
Monday, July 11, 1955.

I AM GLAD THAT I AM WHITE BUT ---

The Rev. Robbins Ralph, associate superintendent and minister of church extension of the Florida Congregational Christian Conference, delivered the sermon at his former pastorate at the Church-by-the-Sea, Madeira Beach, yesterday. The following is his sermon.

THE UNFINISHED AMERICAN REVOLUTION

"I'm glad I was born white, since this is a white man's world. There are lots of reasons. I can go into any kind of a store, for example, a clothing store and be fitted for a suit. My wife can try on a dress in any shop in any city in the country. We can board a bus or train or boat, if we can pay for the ticket, and we can opcupy any seat that is available, and no questions asked.

"I'm glad I am a white man. I can go to any theatre, and choose my own seat. If I were a Negro, I could not do that. I enjoy baseball, and when I go to Al Lang Field, all I have to have is one dollar and I can enter the main gate and go anywhere I choose in the great shaded grandstand. The Negroes have to sit on bleachers out in the sun. I'm glad I'm a white man.

"I'm glad my children have the privileges and advantages of freedom. The public schools that have been open to them are fine schools. They could attend any private school or college in the country to which I could afford to send them and for which they are intellectually qualified. They may choose their own careers. They may apply for any job in the country, and the only requirement is that they have the ability to perform the work. And that they be white. I'm glad my children are white, since this a white man's world.

"One of my sons turned out to have a good deal of musical ability. He specialized in the clarinet. He played with the High School orchestra, then the St. Petersburg Symphony orchestra and worked up to first clarinet. When the road show "South Pacific" came to St. Petersburg for a week, they needed a clarinetist and he played with their orchestra and earned a s much in a week as I earned in a week as minister. We were proud of him. And glad he was white. If he had been a Negro, he could have played in the Negro High School band - and that is good - but not in the city's symphony orchestra or in "South Pacific".

"I'm glad our family is white, since this is a white man's world.

NOT ALTOGETHER GLAD

"And yet I'm not altogether glad that I'm a white man. There is something on my mind. Since this is a white man's world, I rather naturally get the impression that I'm a better man than the Negro. More intelligent, more cultured.

"Take the matter of money, for example; I know how to use money fairly wisely. I don't spend it as fast as I get it, and then go on relief when it is gone. I don't own a television set because I can't afford it. I don't drive a

Cadillac because, for my money, there are other values in life more important. But the Negroes who live in tumble-down shacks have forests of TV towers over their quarters. They love to drive flashy and powerful cars. Their cultural scale is obviously lower than mine. Or so I am tempted to think.

"And yet, something bothers me. It just happens that I like to live in an adequate and modern house, set on a spacious, landscaped lot, in a pleasant neighborhood. How do I know what I would do if this privilege were denied me? How do I know what I would do if I had to live in the narrow confines of a crowded slum? If it were impossible for me to go out and buy, or build, or rent the kind of a house I like? If I could not go to the better churches, could not spend my money at the better theaters, could not play golf at the country club? I imagine I'd get a television set as soon as I could manage the down payment. Would I be able to keep up the payments? I don't know. If a white man and I work together in a certain place and the employer has to let one of go, I'll be the one laid off, I can't be sure of the future anyway. I might as will enjoy TV while I can. And if they have to take the set back to the store, so what?

SYMBOL OF SUCCESS

"And as for the Cadillac. This is a white man's world. And in the white man's world, a Cadillac is a symbol of success, achievement of power and prestige. Since I happen to be a white man, there are also other ways in which I can satisfy the urge to be somebody; other ways in which I can prove myself successful. I don't need a Cadillac. But if these other avenues were closed to me;if I could not have a good house to live in, if I could not hob-nob with the best people; if I could walk through the hotel dining room as a waiter but not as a diner; if I could go out on the Municipal pier with a broom to sweep the floor but not with a pole to catch the fish; if my wife could go into the homes of the rich and elegant to serve tea but not to take tea - you know, I think a Cadillac might be tempting.

"No, I'm not altogether happy about being a white man in a white man's world. This world gives me the impression that I'm a better man. But the horrible and disturbing thought is that I may be wrong ! The cards are stacked in my favor. The comparison is not fair. Maybe I'm an inferior person, and don't know it.

"And I'm not entirely happy about my children being white. I suppose, like any fond father, I thought my boy was the best clarinetist his age in town. But how do I know? There were hundreds of youngsters who never had a chance to show. Maybe I'm unconsciously afraid that I'm not a better man. Maybe I'm not really sure my boy is such a superior musician. Maybe I'm afraid a black boy might beat him out. Is that why I'm glad he's white? May God have mercy on me.

"We went to see "South Pacific", even though the price was steep. It was worth the price of admission just to hear one certain song in that play.

A song that goes like this:
You have got to be taught to hate and fear,
You've got to be taught from year to year,
It's got to be drummed in your dear little ear, -
You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught to be afraid
Of people whose eyes are queerly made,
Of people whose skin is a different shade,
You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught before it's too late,
Before you are six or seven or eight,
To hate the people your relatives hate;
You've got to be carefully taught.

(From "South Pacific", Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein II,
Copyright - Williamson Music, Inc.)

"We white people have been taught, carefully taught, by the culture in which we live, that we are the superior race. It has been drummed into our dear little ear until we believe it. The only trouble is, it justpossibly isn't so.

"No, I'm not entirely happy about being a white man in a white man's world. There is something gnawing on my conscience. It is on my conscience that I and my sort are depressing my brother and his children. His children can't go where mine can. His children can't do the things my children can do. There are doors that close. When we elevate ourselves by stepping on the colored race, by the same act we send the colored race down. When we deceive ourselves into notions of innate and God-given superiority, by the same token we sometimes force upon the Negro a sense of inferiority which dooms him to live way below his best. If he is sensitive (and he is human), something gets crushed. Why fight against a stone wall? Why push in where you obviously are not wanted? You can always go back to shanty-town, the television, the Cadillac. For excitement and adventure you can always turn to moonshine liquor and the bolita game.

I AM RESPONSIBLE

"And I am the white man who sends him there. I am not altogether happy about myself. My conscience is bothering me. May God have mercy on my soul.

"I love this church, and the people in it. I love them very greatly. Could I come to church some Sunday morning with a Negro friend and could we worship quietly together? I don't know. We had better be doing some thinking and some praying about these things.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

"Last Monday was Independence Day, the 179th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. We look with pride on the struggle carried on by out spiritual ancestors in the founding of a nation freed not only from foreign domination but freed from a caste-ridden nobility, freed from the over-lordship of an aristocracy born above the common man. We need to be reminded that less than two centuries ago, in most of the world, 90 percent of the people, regardless of race, were thought to be unworthy to be educated, unworthy to vote. People like you and me, children like yours and mine, were not good enough to go to school, at least with the silk-clad children of the aristocrats. It was folly to think of educating common people like us. What was the point of it? What did we know about the finer things of life? Your ancestors and mine were born for the heavy work,the dirty work, the servile work. We had no business aspiring to

greatness or achievement in art or science or music or business or politics. It would only spoil our usefulness to let such notions get into our heads.

"But we repudiated that kind of thinking in this country. This was to be not a rich man's country, not the aristocrats' country, but the common man's country. But it is still a white man's country. The revolution is not yet finished. The struggle for freedom, for justice, for equality of opportunity is not yet won.

At present, it is still a white man's country, the American Negro today being where all our ancestors were 200 years ago, where all women were 100 years ago. we do not well to boast of freedom until the last battle has been fought and won.

"I happen to be white, I want to be a Christian. The Christian part of me is restless and unhappy and guilty and ashamed. The Christian part of me will not be at peace until this is not a white man's country, nor a black man's country, but God's country. For all men are His children.

"I beg your pardon if I have spoken in such a way to disturb your thinking. I beg God's pardon if I have not."

'What Will It Profit Us...?'
by
Ralph McGill
The Atlanta Constitution, February 24, 1959

"If each of us can be helped
by science to live a hundred
years,
What will it profit us if our
hates and fears,
Our loneliness and our remorse
Will not permit us to enjoy
them.
What use is an extra year or
two
To the man who 'kills' what
time he has?"
--David Neiswanger, president
The Menninger Foundation.

Last year, while medical science was announcing progress in the fields of medical and scientific research which will extend the life span, some 16,000 persons destroyed their lives. More than a million others moved into the chronic stupor of alcoholic or drug addiction. They thereby learned, however, that their frustrations were not "drowned" but could swim in sherry, beer or booze.

The writer of the nation's largest syndicated advice column, noted for the sincerity of her efforts to advise, said in a recent conversation that one of every six alcoholics is a woman and most of them are solitary home drinkers. "They seem to think," she said, "that if the drink doesn't come out of a shot glass it isn't really drinking."

One would not expect to encounter the psychological effect of legends and traditions in such drinking. But most of the feminine, solitary sherry drinkers come from the South. Psychologists think probably it is because one of the old plantation traditions was that of the decanter of sherry.

Whatever the reason, many of the feminine alcoholics are sherry drinkers. They belt away as much as a fifth or a quart a day, retiring to their bedroom with a "sick headache" or a "gall bladder attack" in the late afternoon before the children come home. Save that they are protected and not likely to be arrested, they are close kin to the "wino" bum who drinks his in an alley and is picked up for being drunk on the street.

These mentally sick women rarely turn to Alcoholics Anonymous because they live with the fantasy that they really don't drink. They drift on to disgrace themselves and bring sorrow to all about them.

At least 10 million Americans are in some degree incapacitated by some kind of emotional disorder.

Juvenile delinquency, which is itself a mental disturbance reflecting some aspect of home life, including often that of the drunken father or mother, was up 17 per cent.

Science is making life longer. It can make life better. The sick and suffering mind can be cured.

It first must be understood that mental illness is a greater destroyer than any one of the great killer and crippling ailments such as cancer, polio and heart trouble.

Mental health associations in the various states must have the understanding help of the citizens who first must understand that the "warehouses" filled with mentally sick should be replaced by multiple hospitals served by adequate staffs of trained psychiatrists.

As it is important to detect cancer in its early stages, so it is with mental illness.

It is a revealing commentary on our time and the state of the nation's mental health that literally millions of disturbed persons have no place to turn for advice save to writers of newspaper columns on that subject.

A Phi Beta Kappa key cannot unlock the answer to many problems any more than an inarticulate person who cannot frame the words to ask.

There is much evidence of a vast immaturity in our national life. We have perhaps taken too many images from the movie screems and the picture tube of what some call the idiot box.

But whatever the explanation, this problem of mental health is the greatest one before us.

A MAN HAD TWO SONS

Sermon preached May 6, 1959, in Vanderbilt Chapel
Nashville, Tennessee

by

The Reverend Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive Director
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

A MAN HAD TWO SONS

> I am the Lord your God...You shall have no other gods before me.
>
> A man had two sons; and he went to the first and said, 'Son, go and work in the vineyard today.' And he answered, 'I will not.' But afterward he repented and went. And he went to the second and said the same; and he answered, 'I go, sir,' but did not go. Which of these two did the will of his father? They said, "The first." Jesus said to them, "Truly I say to you, the tax collectors and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you..."

"We believe it is sinful to have two congregations in the same community for persons of different races. That race prejudice would cause trouble in the churches we know. It did this in apostolic days. Yet not once did the apostles suggest that they should form separate congregations for the different races. Instead, they always admonished them to unity, forbearance, love and brotherhood in Christ Jesus."

The casual observer of the reams of resolutions and statements which have been issued on the subject of the church and race since 1954 might assume that those words came from the subversive presses of the various denominational houses, or from some communist dupe preacher who doesn't understand our problems down here and who is trying to take us too far, too fast, or from some left-wing easy bleeder of the north country trying to speak fifty years ahead of his time.

If any of these were your guess, you were wrong. They were spoken by a man representing a group far from notorious for its social liberalism. These are the words of a Church of Christ evangelist. The place was Nashville, Tennessee. The year was 1878. The preacher was David Lipscomb for whom the local Church of Christ college was named.

Ah, but haven't we come a long way since 1878? Day by day in every way we're getting better and better. And give us time, patience, understanding, don't pass repressive legislation against us or try to cram <u>any</u> thing down our throats and we'll work this thing out. You bet your life we will!

Now there are two rather remarkable things about this statement in the light of which we would do well to view the last remains of a lot of alleged religious institutions today.

One, he did not appeal to harmony. He did not try to avoid conflict but admitted its existence and walked right into the face of it with his eyes wide open. Apparently this spokesman of a group which is referred to by the sophisticates as "a fringe sect," had the idea that Christian behavior had nothing to do with what people <u>wanted</u> to do, or were <u>ready</u> to do, or what did

not violate the local mores. Apparently he had the strange notion that Christian behavior had only to do with the uncompromising demands of Almighty God as revealed through the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Contrast this to our day when cardinal virtues are harmony within the fellowship, peace, goodwill, program, every member canvass, building campaign, a million more in '54, standard of excellence and every Baptist a tither.

But then Mr. Lipscomb lived in an era when observers could say of the pulpit what Herman Melville said, commenting on the unusual pulpit of Whaleman's Chapel in Moby Dick, shaped like the prow of a ship with an open Bible resting upon a wooden scroll, fashioned like a ship's beak: "What could be more full of meaning," he said... "for the pulpit is ever this earth's foremost part; all the rest comes in the rear; the pulpit leads the world... Yes, the world's a ship on its passage out, and not a voyage complete; and the pulpit is its prow..."

Who says this of the pulpit anymore? Contrast those words with these of Mary and Robert Lynd: "Middletown is building its religion in its own image; there is a tendency to appraise the fruits of religion by the same tangible material measurements which it applies to its other activities."

So, in a system as far from central authority as Oral Roberts from the Mayo Clinic, a leader in 1878 could say from Tennessee to a local church in Texas, "We mean simply this, a church which cannot bring such prejudiced individuals to see their rebellion against God must withdraw from that individual as one who with a heart full of pride, bitterness and treason fights against God." But today in the name of harmony they are more apt to be given the chief seats.

Almost a hundred years after David Lipscomb, laymen organize in church houses to tell the world and the bishop what the church is and what their church will and will not do. In another communion, an archbishop submits to the demands of a band of racists who say, "Pope or no pope, we ain't going to integrate our parochial schools."

What we are talking about is far more basic than desegregated schools. The churches have failed in this matter of race partly, and perhaps primarily, because we have failed in the matter of authority and the meaning of the pulpit. While groups like Southern Baptist, to which I belong as all of you know, have moved more and more toward a system of centralized authority, those churches with established channels of authority have gone under in the wake of "creeping congregationalism."

The second remarkable thing about Mr. Lipscomb's statement, which seems now to have become a text, is that he made no appeal to law, to the courts, to democracy, to anything devised of man. His was a simple, yet powerful proclamation of "Thus saith the Lord." This despite the fact that the Emancipation Proclamation was as close to him and as controversial as the Supreme Court decision of 1954 is to us.

Now I am not suggesting that we are not making a witness in this crisis today. I think that we are. What I am suggesting is that the world is saying that we have failed and since we are all in the family - whether all of us are

legitimate or not - I think we should take a serious look at some possible reasons while we we are in the family circle.

Campbell and Pettigrew talked of the failure of the church in Little Rock with regard to race. But it occurs to me that our failure does not really have to do with race at all. If we have failed, I am inclined to believe that it has nothing to do with what we have or have not done about race. Rather, it seems to me, it has to do with the manner in which we have dealt with the nature of God, with the redemptive power of Jesus Christ and with the judgment of God. Further, it has to do with our failure to proclaim the essentials of the Christian gospel and with our reluctance to proclaim categorically and with power and authority, "Thus saith the Lord...'I am the Lord thy God;... thou shalt have no other gods before me.'"

In short, our failure has to do not with the fourteenth amendment but with the first commandment; it has not to do with constitution but with idolatry. And in this process race has become identified, not as an element of our culture, but as an element of our faith. Let me illustrate what I mean by race being a violation of the first commandment and becoming an element of our faith:

One of my earliest recollections is of sitting in a little rural church in south Mississippi with my father one night and seeing the Ku Klux Klan file solemnly into that little frame building and the ceremony that followed. Being low church and not accustomed to vestments in the service, the hoods and robes made a lasting impression on my young mind, though I had no reason to question their presence. In that ceremony a large pulpit Bible was presented to the congregation and accepted by the revival preacher. On the back was stamped in brazen letters, KKK.

Several years ago, I was preaching in that same pulpit and as I held the back cover reading the Scripture, my fingers moved across those large, embossed letters. Later in the afternoon in conversation with several members of the congregation, I inquired as to their attitude toward having a pulpit Bible given by the Klan and wearing its symbol. Although these were people who had lived their entire lives in that community and who were present at the ceremony, each one stated that he had quite forgotten the incident and never knew that the letters, KKK, were raised on the back cover of the Bible in their pulpit.

This, I submit to you, is the greatest danger facing the Christian Church in the South today. The real danger, it seems to me, is not racism per se, but that racism becomes a part of faith. The Klan no longer exists in my community but it has left its stamp, not only on the pulpit Bible but on the minds and hearts of generations yet unborn. Its modern counterpart will also pass away. But the seedlings they are planting will grow and thrive for a long, long time.

And these seedlings are essentially religious in character. Most of what is written and distributed by those groups subverting the laws of church and country has a religious theme. No subject has more religious relevance and arouses more religious support than the subject of race in the South today. And the segregationist man in the pew and pulpit who appeals to such support is not simply rationalizing. The stamp of racism has become a part of his

religious heritage and it is almost impossible to break through and reach him. If he would say, "Down with the church and Jesus Christ, I like segregation and I'm going to keep it forever," the task of the church would be simple. Instead he defends white supremacy in God's name. It is in the name of the church that he vows to keep segregation and it is with Bible in hand and chapter and verse upon his lips that he offers his argument. When he, in the name of God, denies the love and mercy and justice and judgment of God, he is deviating from the faith in such proportion as to become a serious threat to the life of the church as the church.

Like any heresy, there is always an element of truth in what he says. In several places now we have established schools in the churches and by the churches when public facilities have been closed. Ask us why we did it. Ask and we will tell you that we did it in the name of the faith...for the sake of good, for the advancement of knowledge, for the increase of wisdom, for the children...for Christ's sake. And you cannot question any of these motives and you cannot tell us that we have no responsibility to our youth. Don't tell us that the Christian thing for us to do is to let our children grow up in ignorance. And this is true. These reasons are basic to our faith. But it is always so...always in the name of good, righteousness, civic duty, parental responsibility.

Yet we cannot longer fail to point out to our people the perpetuation of a whole array of subordinate gods when the god of race is worshipped. These gods may be racial pride or prejudice, they may be states rights, or they may be our own children, or our own selves.

A young white Presbyterian mother said to some of us in Little Rock recently that she could never again send her child to one of the schools built to evade the law as long as they are open to her child but not to another mother's child because of degree of skin pigmentation. She could not do so, she said, and maintain her integrity as a member of a Christian church which stood for just the opposite of what it is doing. She reported with some emotion how it hurt her to sacrifice her son.

And what do we say to a person like that? Well, we can tell her that after all this is not her fault and that a part of her faith also is to do her best for her child and that her church also stands for education of its youth and we can remind her of many other values. I don't know what the right thing to tell her was, but I tried to converse with her in something of the following manner:

'Lady, you are in good company. You are in the tradition of one of our greatest fathers.

> 'Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.
>
> 'And Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering and laid it upon Isaac his son; and he took the fire in his hand, and a knife; and they went both of them together.

'...and Abraham stretched forth his hand, and took the knife... to --- slay--- his--- son.'"

And we talk about lowering our standards!! We talk about we can't obey what our country and our church tell us to do because it will hurt our little children! Maybe it will - I'm not prepared to argue the point. But this I do know and here say. This Little Rock mother was right! It was obedience to God that made the faith of Abraham a great religion and it was this same obedience to God, even to death on a gallows, that made Christianity a great religion.

"He that loveth ...son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me," said a man whom most White Council members call Lord. This is the issue before the church in the South: do we believe in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob or do we worship at the shrine of states sovereignty and color supremacy - today it is white, there is a real danger that tomorrow it will be colored.

The failure of the Protestant faith in the South is not a failure to ask and answer the anthropological question, "What is race?" This question has been answered effectively and efficiently. Our failure, it seems to me, is that we have not succeeded in answering the theological question, "What is the Church and what is the nature of the Christian faith?" And when the question is asked by such dark-skinned people as Elizabeth Eckford in a mob-possessed school yard when her only comforter and protector was a woman accused of being a communist by a congressional committee for surely no sane Christian lady would behave in such a strange manner. Or when it is asked by the spirit of Mack Parker as he is dragged from the waters of the muddy Pearl. Or when it is faced in the light of the words of still another dark-skinned man who told those who considered themselves the church in his day that those who sold their bodies for pay and those who cooperated with occupying forces for pay - truly, I say to you, scalawags and whores enter the kingdom of God before you! When it is asked by those voices it is more than an academic question to be considered in seminary halls and faith and order conferences. It is a question to be asked by anyone wearing the sign of the Cross.

But, they say, look at our amazing rate of growth. Look at the results of evangelistic crusades and the success of contemporary revivalists. Look at the souls we are bringing in. And it is so. Sometimes I wish it were not for I see others, with no claim to being Christian, fighting for their very lives every step of the way, branded as communist, involved in law suits for the right to exist while we are growing by leaps and bounds. I do not know about your denomination but in my Holy Mother Church, the Southern Baptist Convention, we do not have enough buildings to house those we are attracting in the midst of this crisis. We are forever building bigger and better barns..."Thou fool, this night thy soul!" This is a warning seldom heard. Nor is this one heard more often, "Beware when all men speak well of you."

And it is not enough to sit around and condemn the segregationist to the depths of hell. There are those who insist that a man cannot believe in segregation and be a Christian. I am not prepared to argue the point except to say that I am too much a part of the sin of the world arbitrarily to rule a man out of the Kingdom for any reason. I am convinced that this man is wrong and I believe that in this area someone else must be for him the church. But I cannot forget that tomorrow he may be for me the church. For tomorrow the

White Council president or even the Klan leader may be for me the church, pulling me back into the fellowship of Christ, bringing me back into the community of the redeemed.

But a more serious point is that he is even now playing what seems to me to be a significant role. For he is constantly forcing us to defend what we consider the Christian position against what he considers the Christian position. It is troubling that we who consider ourselves the children of light in regard to race in the South are being much better humanist than we are Christian. Examine our resolutions, our statements, our actions. They speak most often of law and order, of human dignity, of man's rights, of democracy, of constitution and at best of the principle of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

And we are finding that more and more this is our most vulnerable point. And I believe we have left the door open for the attack of the segregationist Christian. This is not to quarrel with the humanist for he has played his role more than well. But for the Christian Church to assume this same role is to bet on the wrong horse. For, as Dr. T. A. Kantonen has suggested, the Christian view of race does not rest on the principle that all of us are brothers and ought to act like it. The Christian view on race is not the universal principle of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, as important as that is. If the segregationist is told that the gospel is to obey the law, accept the Supreme Court, or open his lunch counters, he can see no gospel, no "good news" here. It must be elsewhere and he sets about to find it for this is only bad news.

But if he is told, as he must be told, that the Christian gospel was and is a message of redemption; that it was and is "God was in Christ, reconciling the world to himself...God was in Christ reconciling us to one another and thus to Himself...God was in Christ breaking down the walls of hostility that separate man from man and thus man from his God - God was in Christ loving man, accepting him, forgiving him - even if he cannot love and accept his brother yet"- tell him this and if he hears it, believes it, and accepts it, he is a lot closer to an integrated church in an integrated society than if he is told that he "ought" to be a good boy and obey the courts.

Some say there is no such thing as a Christian race relations - that we must take our cue from the social scientist. Indeed there is! And it might be that the racist will force us to see it anew. But it has to do with grace, not law, not order. And by this grace we are no longer Greek, African, Asian but we are, in the words of the Pentecost story, "all together, in one place (yes, integrated) hearing the wondrous works of God." And all our resolutions, petitions, strategies, all our human engineering will fail if we miss that simple point. We are the tertium genus - the third race. The Christian message on race is that race is irrelevant - that ours is a kingdom which asks no questions except one and that has nothing to do with color or caste but only with redemption.

It would be ironic if history should prove that the present racist contributed more to the total company of the redeemed of all times by forcing us to re-examine the gospel than all the present righteous ones. God does indeed work in mysterious ways.

And remember, too, that a man had two sons. The church, through her pronouncements, resolutions and statements, has said, "I go, Lord." But have we gone?

Well, all I have tried to say is that we have failed in our message on race insofar as we have failed in our message on redemption.

Now, of course, the obvious converse of what we are saying about the message of redemption is the often neglected message of the judgment of God. Redemption has meaning primarily in terms of judgment. A great deal of our social action has the wrong subject and object. The suffering of the minority does not stand between him and his God, though God is certainly concerned with his suffering. Amos never proclaimed that the judgment of God would come to the Northern Kingdom because people were suffering. Rather God's judgment was to come because others of his children were causing them to suffer. In any concern for social justice the soul of the dispossessor must concern us as much as the suffering of the dispossessed.

But our weakness is that we timidly proclaim the message of redemption and apologetically proclaim the judgment of God.

A preacher of the deep South had labored long and hard with his middle-class and lily-white congregation about their relationship with all men. For many years he had pounded the pulpit in his proclamation that God had created all men, loved them, and made no distinction between them. Finally there came what was inevitable from the beginning - a meeting of the governing body of his church which decided in the finest democratic tradition that it was clearly and unequivocally the will of God that the beloved pastor move on to richer fields of service. There came the last sermon for the preacher to this congregation to whom he had ministered for these many years. Obviously familiar with the homiletical techniques of Jonathan Edwards he meant to make this last shot count. His descriptive account of the wrath to come was vivid in every detail. "And you will be writhing and screaming in the bottomless pit of that eternal inferno and you will look next to you and see the seared and blistered skin of a black man, and on the other side you will hear the dreadful and eternal screams of a yellow man, and you will lift your eyes to paradise and there you will see, partaking of their everlasting joy, white men and black men and yellow men, and then it will occur to you that this ole preacher was right when he told you that God is no respecter of persons. And you will see God standing on the precipice of Glory with His hand on the big, forged door of eternity and you will cry out, 'Lord, we didn't know! We didn't know!' And then you will hear the clanging of the door, and the rattling of the chain and the snap of the lock and the last words of God to you: 'Wal, Ya' KNOW NOW!!'"

Perhaps few of us in this room would look with favor on the scorched flesh policy of Jonathan Edwards' evangelism, but whether we would or whether we wouldn't, few of would fail to hold some interpretation of the judgment of God.

And whatever our interpretation - whether we use the words to the hymn, "God, the All Merciful," or the more ancient ones, "God, the All Terrible," there has been a failure simply to point our people to the cemeteries.

Why, in God's name - any god - haven't we convinced our people by now of the simple truth with which the Bible is filled: that life is suffering and sorrow, that we all come forth like a flower and are cut down and are of a few days and full of trouble, and all flesh is like grass and we are all here dying together. This takes the wind out of our sails and even a racist god must see that.

So that no matter how high we rise, no matter the legislation we engineer, no matter the investigating committees we chair, no matter how loudly we shout, "Never!" and no matter how much we invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon the work of our hands - the final outcome will be that of the mighty kings of Judah recorded in the Books of the Chronicles and the Kings: each one died and slept with his fathers and another reigned in his stead, and so will each of us die and sleep with our fathers and another will reign in our stead and history will record us in one sentence if we are terribly good or terribly bad and we will all sleep in this giant sepulchre together and be judged by one God. The best text on race relations is not from Acts, "God hath made of one," but from II Samuel, "How are the mighty fallen!" There rose up a man in Europe who shouted, "Never in a thousand years," and in one decade it seemed that he was right as he burned eight million of our brothers in incinerators and made lampshades of their skin and soap of their flesh but ere that same decade ended he died like a rat in a bunker and sleeps with his fathers and others reign in his stead.

Our sin has not been in neglecting to tell our people that "red and yellow, black or white, they are precious in his sight;" we have told them that. Our sin is that we have not told them what Isaiah said: that man is as grasshoppers. We have told man of his worth and dignity and perhaps rightly so. But we have not told him often enough of his insignificance in the total scheme of things. "It is God that sitteth above the circle of the earth... that bringeth princes to nothing; that maketh the judges of the earth as vanity...he bloweth upon them and they wither, and the whirlwind taketh them away as stubble."

What, now, shall we say? Is there a demon? Is there someone we can blame? Yes, I think there is and in testimony thereof, I make this final witness.

There is some virtue in honesty. And if prejudice is acquired in the manner described by the social scientist then I am sure that within me lie the vestiges of as much racial pride and prejudice as there is within anyone. They tell us we do not rid ourselves of it simply by intellectual declaration and I have no reason to disagree. But this sends us racing back over the years to David Lipscomb who saw that there was a difference between feeling and behavior - between prejudice and discrimination.

And during the past few years as it has been my ministry to move about the crisis areas of the South, I have seen those vestiges of the savage fade and grow dim.

With a pastor into what is left of his church after a sack of dynamite has been thrown into it in the dark of winter's night. And there are all the little brown faces outside, not allowed now into what is referred to as "their church." And I wonder what they are thinking as they see a white face crawl

through the wreckage. And inside the debris the pastor picks up a small chalkboard which still bears, prophetically, part of last Sunday's lesson, written in what is obviously the handwriting of a child - "God loves all the little children of the world." And remembering the faces outside for a moment I wonder about this "they are precious in His sight" business and if He really does have "the whole wide world in His hand." Maybe He is the demon to let this happen - to the children - to the little children. But then there are the familiar words, "Let the little children - all children - come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom."

And somehow my Southern way of life seems like less than the Kingdom of God.

Or a mother is struck with a bottle as she takes her little girl to the school where the law of that city says that the child should go. And thinking for a moment as a Southern white man, I wonder why this is so important to her - to take her child and herself into the face of death. And I am sorry for a mother who is hit with a bottle but then I recall some other words - "that men will come from the East and from the West and from the North and from the South and sit down in the Kingdom and the least shall be greatest..." And I am no longer sorry for her for somehow I have the feeling that at that moment I am looking at one of the greatest.

And those vestiges of prejudice grow still a little dimmer.

Or a pastor with the little brown hand of a six year old parishioner thrust trustingly in his is spit upon as he walks with her into the face of a screaming mob, and he makes no answer but enters as the crowd opens up. And again I am sorry for the man who is spit upon. But then the words, "If a man say to his brother 'racca' he is in danger of the judgment." And some have suggested that the word originally came from the noise made in the throat of one preparing to spit. H-a-a-r-c! And my sorrow for a man spit upon turns to stark terror and fright. But not fright for him alone now but fright for all that has produced and now sustains him.

And I remember who I am and what I am. A white man, a Southerner, a Protestant. And I cry out:

Lord, have mercy upon us.
Christ, have mercy upon us.

WOMEN'S DIVISION
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N. Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

June 26, 1959

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director
Women's Work
Fellowship of the Concerned
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am delighted to be able to report to you that at our second meeting of the representatives of major national women's organizations in the United States we made considerable progress in implementing our plans for a national conference on "The Effects of the Integration Struggle on all our Children."

It was the unanimous feeling of the representatives present (see attached attendance list) that the present struggle for equality in education was of priority importance to all women's organizations today. At no time in American history has there been a greater need to re-evaluate the moral imperatives of our way of life. As women and as mothers we have a crucial and intimate concern with this issue which affects all of our children.

It was, therefore, unanimously agreed that we should hold this national conference of women at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. on February 17th and 18th -- some weeks prior to the White House Conference on Children and Youth. It was felt that such timing would give us the opportunity of submitting our thinking and resolutions on this subject to the appropriate committees of the White House Conference. A planning committee was set up to proceed with the organizational and program aspects of the conference. The committee consists of:

Mrs. David D. Baker, United Church Women
Mrs. Allen C. Edles, Women's Branch, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
Mrs. Thelma Richman, President, Women's Division, American Jewish Congress
Mrs. Ruthena W. Tudbury, General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Christian Women
Mrs. Beulah D. Carter, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs

NATIONAL OFFICERS AND CHAIRMEN

JUSTINE WISE POLIER, Honorary President
Chairman, Louise Waterman Wise Youth Center
THELMA RICHMAN, President
MRS. ABRAHAM SCHNEE, Vice-President
Chairman, Executive Committee
MRS. HARRY SELDIN, Fin. Sec.
MRS. MOE ROSENSTEIN, Corr. Sec.
MRS. SEYMOUR STOLZENBERG, Rec. Sec.
MRS. SIMON AMDUR, Treas.
MRS. JOSEPH ALLENTUCK, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Fund Raising Comm.

MRS. CHARLES FEINBERG, Vice-Pres.
MRS. SARAH FIELD, Vice-Pres.
MRS. LARRY FLESDRAGER, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Prog. Comm.
MRS. ALBERT FOREMAN, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Area Reconstruction Comm.
MRS. EDWARD GUREASKO, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Prog. Comm.
MRS. SIGWART KUSIEL, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Comm. on Community Interrelations
Comm. on Law and Social Action

MRS. HERMAN LAZARUS, Vice-Pres.
Chmn. Jewish Education Comm.
MRS. JEAN LIGHT, Vice-Pres.
MRS. HERMAN MARS, Vice-Pres..
Chmn. United Jewish Appeal
MRS. LOUIS REDSTONE, Vice-Pres.
MRS. MARTIN STEINBERG, Chmn. Comm.
International Affairs and Israel
MRS. SAMUEL CAPLAN, Chmn. Israel Bonds
Vice-Chmn. Golden Guardians

MRS. DAVID KARP, Chmn. Membership Comm.
MRS. NATHANIEL FILFUS, Chmn. Louise Waterman Wise Workroom
MRS. SAMUEL ADELMAN, Co-Chmn. Louise Waterman Wise Workroom
MRS. JOSEPH THURSH, Chmn. Publicity Comm.

BETTY WEIR ALDERSON, Director

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Mrs. Margaret Goodman, National Association of Ministers' Wives
Mrs. Solomon Abelow, Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations
Mrs. Emery L. Hamlin, Association of Universalist Women
Mrs. Harold Walker, National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union
Mrs. George F. Price, National Council of Catholic Women (unofficially)

In addition, Dr. Orlie Pell, Women's International League For Peace and Freedom
Mrs. M.E. Tilly, Fellowship of the Concerned

who were not present at this meeting had already volunteered to serve on any planning meeting that was set up. Mrs. Rose Matzkin, of Hadassah suggested that they, too, might assign a representative to the planning committee.

It was also unanimously agreed that each of the sponsoring organizations should contribute toward the financing of the conference. It was recommended that the enclosed card be returned to the planning committee at once indicating the amount of financial contribution your agency will make.

A provisional budget was approved which estimates the cost of such a conference at approximately $5,000. This would cover the cost of transportation of speakers, the renting of a large auditorium such as Constitution Hall, printing and distribution of materials, stationery and registration, etc. Mailing costs would be absorbed by the sponsoring organizations. It was recommended that each agency contribute no less than $100, and that those organizations with larger resources would assume a larger share of the responsibility. I am happy to be able to report to you that the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress has agreed to contribute $1,000 and there are indications that several other agencies are considering similar sums.

The choice of a name: National Organizations of Women (NOW) For Equality For Our Children, was approved.

The attached suggested program was approved as a preliminary working draft for the planning committee.

We have chosen July 2nd as the date for the planning committee's first meeting. I will keep you informed of the progress that we make.

In closing, let me remind you again to return the enclosed card as soon as possible so that the planning committee will know what resources to count on.

I am sure you share with me a deep joy that our joint deliberations have been so fruitful. I know I can count on your continued support to make this conference a reality and to insure the success of our pioneer effort at working together.

Cordially,

Thelma Richman
President

TR:sc
Enc.

'STUCK WITH CHRIST?'

by

Ralph McGill
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

June 28, 1959

A sermon published recently in "The Pulpit, a Journal of Contemporary Preaching," is being widely read and discussed. This is particularly so in the South where some ministers publicly have been dismissed for not being merely "the voice of the congregation" or for being "out of harmony" with it.

It is titled "Stuck With Christ." Despite its somewhat shocking title, and its hint of sensationalism, it utterly is lacking in this quality. It is a plain, simple sermon, going to the heart of the Christian church's dilemma when confronted with painful issues of our time. Ministers have been dismissed or coerced into silence merely by insisting that the 20th Century problem of race is one which the church cannot evade. Yet, more and more attempts are being made to avoid this and other controversial issues.

The sermon "Stuck With Christ" is an answer to such attitudes. It takes the text, "Is not this the carpenter...?" This was the question asked by a synagogue congregation when its members were made angry by the authoritative exposition of the scriptures by the young Nazarene. Disturbed and irritated, they said, in effect, "Why this is just Joseph's son from down the street.

And so it was. But he was saying, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim release to the captives...to set at liberty those who are oppressed...."

We read in Luke that they were "filled with wrath."

A number of congregations, but perhaps more accurately, boards of deacons, have been filled with wrath in our time, and for like reasons. But no matter how much they may squirm, or "baptize their prejudices," they cannot escape. They are, quite literally, "stuck with Christ."

Christianity was not, in its earliest centuries, in any sense a comfortable religion, though it comforted. It went directly into the most controversial issues of its time. It required in those days more courage than cash.

It is no secret that Christian ministers, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, today are concerned that so many Christians seek to avoid the responsibility of being a Christian.

The greatly discussed sermon is by Dr. Henry Kuizenga, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Ann Arbor, Mich.

In answer to today's question, "Is not this merely the carpenter?" the Rev. Kuizenga said from his pulpit:

"Yes, but no. For he is God's word of truth who cuts more sharply than a two-edged sword. He is present too in every church across the land and around the world to make God's business our business.

"This is a truth which we conventional members of conventional churches are likely to resist, if not to resent, as much as did Jesus' old neighbors in the synagogue at Nazareth that morning two thousand years ago. We all believe in God all right; that is, in a very aloof and dignified sort of god who knows his place and does not interfere in matters which we feel are none of His business, a god whom you can worship at the properly appointed times and without any loss of dignity to yourself.... We church people all like a god whom we can keep at a safe and respectable distance with a few prayers and a yearly pledge to the church. We all believe in God. But if God turns out to be your neighbor, this brings him too uncomfortably close...."

He concludes:

"The church would have no enemies: Christ would be in everybody's catalogue of heroes; even the Communists would dub Him 'comrade'; if only the church would stop talking about the Son of God and settle for the kindly Carpenter...but soon there would be no church...and all our fine talk about freedom and the dignity of the individual would dissolve like...mist before a red and storm-angering sun in the east."

"The church is stuck with Christ."

DOWNPOUR CANCELS RALLY AGAINST KHRUSHCHEV HERE

Atlanta Constitution
September 8, 1959

Lack of attendance and rain Monday foiled a planned protest rally at Atlanta's downtown Five Points.

The rally had been advertised in newspaper notices and printed handbills as a protest against the visit of Khrushchev, Supreme Court decisions and the Little Rock case.

It was called by the Georgia Citizens Committee, which was otherwise unidentified.

Police said they spotted several people who have been involved in Ku Klux Klan activities.

Only about 50 or 60 people, scattered in small clusters, were on hand at the advertised hour for the rally -- 1:30 p.m. One or two passed out a few pieces of literature, but no one attempted to speak.

Nearly a dozen policemen were in the area but they had little to do except watch the few people and keep traffic moving.

Then, shortly before 2 p.m., a downpour began which washed out any further ideas of a rally.

Many, if not a majority, of the crowd on hand appeared to be teen-agers looking for excitement, one of whom complained jokingly to his companions, "You can't riot in the rain."

It was in West Africa in 1927 that a blood specimen was taken from a black native named Asibi who was sick with yellow fever. This specimen was inoculated into a rhesus monkey which had just been received from India. Asibi recovered but the monkey died of the disease. All the vaccine manufactured since 1927 both by the Rockefeller Foundation and government and other agencies as well derives from the original strain of virus obtained from this humble native. Carried down to the present day from one laboratory to another, through repeated cultures and by enormous multiplication, it has offered immunity to yellow fever to millions of people in many countries. Wherever today in yellow fever areas the armed forces of the Allied nations are stationed, they are protected from the disease by vaccination from this same strain. Through the creative imagination of science, the blood of one man in West Africa has been made to serve the whole human race.

The Rockefeller Foundation Report for 1943

October 12, 1959

Rabbi Harry H. Epstein
600 Peachtree Battle Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Rabbi Epstein:

Following up our telephone conversation, this is to give you fuller information and to tell you how grateful we are to you for consenting to share in our Workshop to be held at Kresge Hall, Clark College, November 5 and 6.

This is a Workshop of "The Fellowship of the Concerned - Southern Women Concerned About Their South" - our own challenging problems we must solve and their impact on the world-wide church and their impact on World Peace.

The women have said themselves, We seek:
A Conviction that will not let us rest,
A Faith that will not shrink
A Courage that will not waver.

We are asking you to give us a message at 2:00 p.m. on the 5th, that will encourage and challenge the women in their seeking. This could be from 20 to 30 minutes.

This is an inter-faith and an inter-racial group and the women are the leaders in the field of social action for their various denominations in our Southeastern states. They have been named by their own boards.

We hope you may find it possible to be with us through the entire time, but if this is not possible, we are very grateful you are giving us your time to push us along in this work.

We are enclosing some information about "The Fellowship of The Concerned," which is a part of the program of the Southern Regional Council.

With the best of wishes to you, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METilec
Enclosure

"DRIVER HAD BEEN DRINKING"
These four words account for more of our tragic
automobile accidents than all other causes combined

Condensed from Traffic Safety Paul W. Kearney

Reader's Digest-October 1959

Last November a Detroit driver wiped out seven lives. Befuddled by liquor, he was driving the wrong way on a four-lane divided superhighway in Ohio when he plowed head-on at high speed into another car.

This killing was not unusual. Though the public is unaware of it, the "had-been-drinking" driver is involved in more than half of all our traffic deaths today!

Such statistics do not make a personal impact on most of us because we think they involve "drunken drivers"--and "we don't get drunk." But studies show that the greatest highway menace is not the reeling, babbling drunk, as most of us believe, but the typical social drinker of acceptable status who rarely, if ever, gets crocked. His name is legion and for this reason the police symbol HBD--Had Been Drinking--has a deadly pertinence.

"It can be stated unequivocally that alcohol is the single largest factor in our motorcar-accident situation," Dr. Horace E. Campbell, chairman of the Colorado State Medical Society's automotive-safety committee, told the conference of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators last year. "It is equal to all other causes conbined."

Grim confirmation comes from autopsies promptly performed on drivers killed in accidents. In Montana, 55 percent had sufficient alcohol in their blood to impair the driving of the average individual; in Nassau County, N. Y., 50 percent; in Grand Rapids, Mich., 60 percent; in Baltimore, 52 percent.

Of 69 drivers who were killed in New York City in 1957, medical analysis showed that 38 had been drinking.

One of the most convincing studies was made in Westchester County, N. Y. Doctors autopsied 83 victims of single-vehicle accidents--those involving neither other vehicles nor pedestrians. They reported to the American Medical Association that 58 had been drinking enough to impair their abilities. A similar test by the Delaware state police showed that 80 percent had been drinking.

The use of chemical tests of the breath or body fluids in diagnosing inebriation is now accepted by the American Medical Association, the American Bar Association, the National Safety Council, and the supreme courts in 41 states. Legally, any driver with .15 percent or more alcohol in his blood is considered intoxicated. Any driver with .05 to .15 percent is not considered intoxicated unless there is corroborating evidence.

When the American Medical Association endorsed these standards in 1944, it observed that "these limits are purposely made liberal so that no injustice will be done to the person with unusual tolerance." A

mounting volume of research and experience proves that the limits are much too liberal, that driving skill begins to deteriorate measurably after more than one drink, or at about one fifth of the blood alcohol level our courts consider intoxicating. Said seven world medical authorities on the subject at the Symposium on Alcohol and Road Traffic at the University of Indiana in 1958: "It is the opinion of this committee that a blood alcohol concentration of .05 percent will definitely impair the driving ability of some individuals. . .and at a concentration of .10 percent all individuals are definitely impaired."

Not only do individuals differ in tolerance to liquor; the same person varies form time to time. But generally Mr. A can handle more than Mr. B because his system oxidizes (burns up) the alcohol faster; hence he can drink more with less effect on his brain. The 150-pound adult can oxidize about two-thirds of an ounce of whiskey per hour. Thus one ounce of whiskey (or one bottle of beer) per hour is considered safe drinking for most people who are going to drive home later. Such an intake would hardly register in a chemical test an hour after the drink.

The typical drinker will approach a blood alcohol level of .05 percent on two ounces of whiskey or two bottles of beer, retaining this concentration for at least an hour. (Some experts insist that this is a definite zone of impairment.) If he takes a minimum of four more ounces of whiskey or bottles of beer over the duration of the usual social gathering of two or three hours, he will probably reach the .15 percent level of legal intoxication. Even if he now stops drinking, his driving may be impaired for another six to ten hours, because the average adult's blood alcohol level decreases by only .015 percent per hour after the final drink.

Widespread tests show what happens to drivers at even the low blood alcohol level of .05 percent. They have difficulty in deciding what to do in emergencies requiring judgment. Though their manual reaction time may be fairly good, they take much too long to decide what to do. And they show a "so what" attitude.

Most of this has been known in scientific and law-enforcement circles for a long time. But trying to do something about it has been about the most frustrating and discouraging of all police work. Convicting even the obviously intoxicated is a long and difficult process. Since a conviction is serious, and since the bulk of the offenders are socially acceptable, they spend heavily to get out of the jam. Tolerant juries are disposed to "give the guy a break" unless he is pretty unsavory. They are all too willing to believe the defense testimony that the suspicious odor of alcohol was only a medication applied by a dentist; that the accused was staggering because he had bumped his head in the collision; or that he was a diabetic who had taken too much insulin.

Early this year the son of a famous man was charged with drunken driving after police found him slumped on the wheel of his car beside the road. A chemical test showed a blood alcohol content of over .20 percent. But the defendant said a business associate had driven his car

there and left him; being very tired, he had moved over into the driver's seat and fallen asleep. The jury acquitted him.

The police long ago quit banging their heads against a stone wall and began booking all but the obvious drunks on such charges as "reckless driving," "excessive speed," "driving on the wrong side of the road," or some other relatively palatable offense. In the words of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, "public apathy and the frequent lack of support from courts tempt traffic police to make arrests only when a conviction is assured. In many sections of the country this assurance does not exist."

What can be done? The advent of chemical testing brought the first encouragement: the city of Detroit more than doubled its convictions the first year. In some cities, such as Milwaukee, Wis., Fresno, Calif., and Tucson, Ariz., authorities have fortified chemical tests with color movies which show the appearance and behavior of the accused at the time of his arrest. Tucson obtained 36 convictions in its first two months with this method, without a single not-guilty plea. After the defendant and his attorney see the film, they don't care to have it shown in court.

New York State enacted an "implied consent" law in 1953. This automatically revokes the license of any motorist who refuses to submit to a chemical test when arrested on a drunken-driving charge. As a direct result, New York City's HBD arrests skyrocketed from an average of 200 a year to about 2,000, while state police arrests on this charge more than doubled. Eight other states have adopted similar laws.

The problem is tricky, but some countries have faced it forthrightly. Canada defines the offense as "driving while impaired" as well as while "intoxicated"; in Norway the law flatly states that it is illegal to drive with a blood alcohol level above .05 percent--one third of our legal limit for intoxication. The law is made to stick by periodic spot checks around the larger cities, in which every driver is stopped and tested. Police may also test drivers who have visited cafés or social gatherings where it is likely that liquor has been consumed. Even if there has been no accident, any driver found with a blood alcohol level of .05 percent or more may be sentenced to a minimum of 27 days in jail.

After 20 years' rigid enforcement of such laws, no one feels apologetic about saying, "No, thanks, I'm driving." Making such sensible control fashionable here would save many lives. It offers far greater hope than intensified enforcement, or severe punishment after the tragedy.

In Finland, authorities crack down hard on drunken drivers. Conviction almost always brings a term in prison or a labor camp--40 to 90 days for the first offense if no one is injured, up to three or four years in more serious cases, or even eight years if the driver seriously injured or killed someone. Drunken drivers serving out their sentences of hard labor helped build the beautiful airport at Helsinki.

One simple key to accident prevention for the social drinker is the one-ounce-per-hour formula. (It goes without saying that any motorist should be a teetotaler while on the road; and the toll turnpikes deserve

credit for having banned the sale of beer and liquor in their restaurants.)

Dr. Horace E. Campbell, previously quoted in this article, has made an important and constructive suggestion: "The liquor industry itself can do more to foster and develop civilized drinking in this country than any other institution--more than churches, schools and the National Safety Council. The industry is one of the largest and richest. It devotes sizable sums to suggest the prestige and glamour of drinking its products. Let it lay the facts of alcohol and motorcar operation directly on the line, in full-page ads and on the billboards of the country. Noblesse oblige."

But, most of all, the solution lies with the individual--the decent, respectable individual who means no harm to anyone when he starts home after a few friendly drinks. Let him remember the architect who was on his way home one night from a cocktail party. Up ahead in the road was a group of 20 high-school kids having fun on a hay ride. He smashed blindly into the rear of the hay wagon, scattering youngsters all over the road. Eleven were seriously injured. One girl lost a leg. The architect did what he could. He paid $50,000 in cash into a trust fund for the injured youngsters. He deeded over his farm. (He also went to jail for six months.) It was a high price to pay for a few social drinks. But none of it wiped out the pain of those 11 kids, or restored that pretty young leg.

FROM — THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS GENERAL CONFERENCE 1960
METHODIST CHURCH

The Unceasing Battle

Methodism, everlastingly, has fought against the traffic in beverage alcohol, regarding it as a beast tearing at the vitals of society. The struggle goes on, not as a matter of expediency but of national survival. The bare facts are appalling and must not be minimized: more than five million alcoholics now, with the number increasing sharply every year; forty thousand annual traffic fatalities of which at least one-third are caused by drinking drivers; an unholy alliance between liquor and all forms of vice and crime; countless broken homes and children abused by drinking parents; some eleven billion dollars diverted each year from the channels of legitimate trade; an expenditure of more than four hundred million dollars annually in alluring and deceptive advertising by hired specialists in the art of hidden persuasion; militant opposition by an ever-active legislative lobby against every effort to curtail or control this rampant wickedness.

The liquor industry seeks to operate under the protection of civil law on the specious grounds that it is a legitimate business and that its tax revenues are necessary to support the government. Actually, it is nothing but an economic and moral parasite, consuming manpower, dissipating enormous quantities of good grains in a hungry world, and dispensing poison to the bodies and souls of men. Its billions produce nothing of positive value, its tax revenue is only a sop in return for waste, and for every tax dollar from liquor five must be spent in the futile effort to salvage the wreckage it causes, in law enforcement which it undermines and in caring for its victims.

Even among Protestants, with our traditional emphasis upon sobriety, social drinking appears to be on an upward trend. This insidious endeavor to cover the vice of drinking with a cloak of respectability demands an honest search for scientific truth and for the mind of Christ on this relentless problem. Believing that these two sources agree in this matter, Methodists have taken their stand for total abstinence. Nor do we stand alone. Indeed, there are other bodies of Christians that surpass us in their zeal for sobriety. It is time we matched them.

We record our gratitude for the vigilance and unceasing activity of the Board of Temperance. Let nothing inhibit its unceasing battle against alcohol and its unfaltering efforts to reclaim and rehabilitate the alcoholics. With so effective an agency as Alcoholics Anonymous reaching only one out of thirty-five of these victims in America, it is easy to see that the Church's mission in this field must be greatly expanded. This must include competent education about alcohol, based upon continuing scientific research and social studies, begun in the home and continued throughout the curriculum of church and school. A capably written book, "A Study of Alcohol and Christian Responsibility," will be the church-wide Mission Study book for 1961 and has been approved as a leadership training text by the Board of Education. This study has our hearty endorsement. The circle of dedicated resistance of those pledged to total abstinence should be enlarged through the regular

observance of Commitment Day and reinforced by constant encouragement and study.

But our responsibility is not discharged by these efforts at salvaging and prevention. They are necessary but not enough. To achieve a more realistic break through in our labors in this field we must discover legal means through political action to establish more effective social controls of the liquor industry.

Liquor control measures have been characterized by inadequate legislation, and often poor and corrupt administration of existing law. We urge that study and consideration should be given to a review of the functions of state liquor control boards. Such boards should become agencies to promote not only efficient tax and licensing procedures but also socially constructive attitudes toward alcoholic beverages.

We must recognize that we confront an enemy that knows no pity, an entrenched evil that in its lust for profit has never yielded an inch except it has been driven back by an outraged and determined citizenship. It is folly to trust the blandishments of the liquor industry about moderation or self-control. The time has come when the clamor of the minority insisting upon their assumed right to buy and consume beverage alcohol when and where they please must be vigorously resisted by a majority who demand their right to a degree of safety on the highways, to freedom from the hidden tax burden caused by liquor, and to protection from liquor-induced crime. It is unworthy of us to believe that the liquor traffic is so powerful that its death-hold cannot be broken. A return to a crusading spirit in Methodist pulpits and among Methodist laymen could be a decisive factor in the effective restraint of this unmitigated evil.

On another front, evidence continues to mount, from prolonged and precise research, that there is a direct relation between the use of tobacco and the incidence of certain deadly diseases. We would be recreant to our trust if we did not reiterate, with increasing concern, the warnings against the use of tobacco given in the last Episcopal Address and in the resolutions adopted by the last General Conference. It seems to us clearly inconsistent with the fullest degree of Christian freedom for one who regards the human body as a temple of the Holy Spirit to be in bondage to any enslaving habit, any conspicuous waste or any form of self-indulgence. This in our view is the reason for the pledge to refrain from the use of tobacco which is required before a license to preach can be granted in the Methodist Church and must be renewed by each probationer in an Annual Conference.

We are deeply convinced that Methodism with its doctrinal emphasis upon a constant aspiration toward the perfect life and with its traditional ideal of disciplined and joyous living has a distinctive contribution to make to the thought and practice of contemporary Christianity. May God give us grace and courage to fulfill this mission!

DRAMA: 1861 - 1961

Current events are always played against the backdrop of history, but seldom has history repeated itself so dramatically as it did in our own state of Georgia during this month. On January 16, 1861, a solemn convention assembled at the state capitol in Milledgeville. It was made up of the most distinguished leadership of the state called together to determine Georgia's course of action in the face of the election of a "Black Republican" president of the United States in the previous November, and the secession of her neighbor South Carolina in the previous December. By the time the Georgia convention had assembled, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi and joined South Carolina in secession. Georgia's size, population, and wealth, in addition to her strategic geographical location, placed her in a position to influence heavily the course of historic events. In 1850 an earlier Georgia convention had saved the Union by accepting the Compromise of 1850, thus delaying Civil Way by a decade.

At Georgia's convention there were moderate voices. Alexander Stephens, Ben Hill, and Herschel V. Johnson all urged that Georgia not secede until further attempts had been made to compromise differences. But, as usual in times of public strain, passions ran high, tempers flared, and the voices of extremists drowned the arguments for moderation. Governor Joseph E. Brown called for immediate secession and appropriations to arm the state. Robert Toombs of Wilkes thundered that Georgia could make better terms outside the union than in it. He also predicted that the Yankees would not fight, and promised to drink all the blood that might be shed. He lived to regret these words, but intemperate, angry voices prevailed, and Georgia was stampeded out of the Union on January 19th. An attempt to let the people vote on the issue was shouted down.

This momentous decision made a century ago was to cost the people dearly. Over 100,000 Georgians served in the army and over 1/4 of these died or were lost in action. Georgia lost potential poets, musicians, physicians, preachers, political leaders - the flower of her manhood. She has not yet recovered. Her land was invaded and was scourged by the scorched earth policy of the Northern armies. Suffering, privation, death, and destruction ended in total defeat of Southern arms. Worse even than defeat, however, was the terrible heritage of resentment and hatred - the persecution complex - the inferiority complex with which we are still plagued.

In the hundred years that have intervened, the race problem has continued to be the No. 1 problem of the South and of Georgia. We have made remarkable progress in reconstructing this state, particularly as far as the economy is concerned. Agriculture has been diversified and industry has been developed, but the progress in race relations has had to be fought every step of the way. I am proud that progress has also been made in this difficult area. Lynching has been practically abolished; peonage no longer exists; more Negroes are able to exercise the franchise; and education, while separate and supposedly equal, has certainly improved for the children of all Georgians. But the South has continued to be the home of state rights. We have wanted to preserve the right to work out relations between the races in our own way - in a pattern of total separation whether equal or not.

On January 9, 1961, the Governor of Georgia addressed a joint session of the legislature in what was to be another historic week a century after Secession.

He showed in his presentation the agony of a political leader who knew what those who elected him to office wanted, and a lawyer statesman who knew what the results of the Civil War has been and what 1961 was demanding. It was a demonstration of the frustration of a people who had resisted fiercely in the courts the admission of Negroes to Georgia schools, yet who were beginning to see that legal resistance was almost at an end. Beyond legal resistance there was only organized resistance to law and constituted authorities. Although there was talk from the extremists about massive resistance, none but the foolhardy could even speak of such. Any serious and responsible person knows the lesson of the futility of resistance to federal authority as learned in the Civil War. Confederate cemeteries throughout the land bear mute testimony to these futile suggestions from desperate and irresponsible extremists.

Yet within the week there came a quick and unexpected showdown when two citizens of the United States and citizens of Georgia - two Negro students - were ordered admitted to our state university by a federal judge, a native Georgian, who had no other course under the law and his oath of office. He had not gone out and hunted up two applicants to prove a point. He was confronted with the appeal of two citizens of Georgia and the United States who had a right to appeal in his court seeking to have their rights as citizens guaranteed by federal authority. Georgia had denied them equal opportunity in separate colleges and then had denied them admission to the University only on the basis of color. They were judged to be qualified. Such denial is no longer legal under the American constitutional system.

It was to this point that a hundred years of history had brought us. Then on Wednesday night another century of attitudes caught up with us as extremists poured onto the campus and led and organized the students into demonstrations that got out of hand. Again the voices of moderation were drowned as window glass was broken in dormitories housing women - white women - long sacred in the finest Southern tradition. Southern boys and men cursed, yelled obscenities, and threatened violence until University authorities sent the two Negro students home to protect their safety. Such a demonstration of resistance had been enough in Alabama to thwart federal authority, but with a swiftness that staggered Georgians, the Federal district court, the Federal circuit court, and the U. S. Supreme Court supported the Negro students and on Monday morning, January 16, they were back at the University protected by local authority. This restored Georgia's dignity and prevented Federal intervention - to enforce federal law.

Then in an historic and courageous address - courageous from the point of view of practical Georgia politics - the Governor of Georgia on January 18, told the Georgia legislature that the fight in the courts was at an end, that public schools and the University would be preserved and that law and order would be maintained. Georgia had been misled by South Carolina in 1861. She would not be misled by Arkansas and Louisiana in 1961. Even now there are extremists who are critical of the Governor because, they charge, he has surrendered too quickly. They call for further resistance. Where? On the battlefield?

Tremendous differences separate 1861 and 1961. When the Secession Convention met in Milledgeville the angry shouts were hardly audible beyond the borders of Georgia or the South. Certainly not beyond the United States. But in 1961 when the Governor of Georgia addressed the legislature the scene was played upon a world stage. Television carried pictures instantaneously so that the exact words, the expression of his face, the gestures were seen in Moscow, in Peiping, in the Congo, in Laos. The angry demonstrators in Athens were made to look like white

supremacists against all people of color the world over by the clever unscrupulous Communist propagandists. What difference does it make whether the Communists are deceitful and selfish? The fact is they are making America look like the land of racial discriminations, riots and race hatred because of what we do and say in remote Athens, Georgia. Is it any wonder that the people of the entire United States are concerned about how Negroes are treated in Mississippi or Georgia? World events have made race relations in the South an important aspect of national policy.

This is the time in world history when the colored peoples of the world are in a revolutionary new movement to assert their freedom. They want self determination, the end of colonialism. They resent the badge of inferiority which their color has meant to them. They feel their growing power on the African continent and in Communist China. They are a majority now in numbers. The whites are a minority. When the people of color have greater power, they expect to use it. Will they have learned brutality from the white man or will they have learned respect for his wise use of power? This is the new world stage on which we are playing out our little drama today. And just to add to the tenseness, what of atomic power and all its destructiveness if the battle must come now, with the whites divided?

As I see it, it has taken the South a century to come to the point of accepting the right of Negro citizens of the United States to equality before the law, in transportation, in education. Some of you will say that the South has not yet accepted it. Perhaps not, but we will and that fairly soon. For we must. I have great faith in my fellow Georgians. I believe that they will maintain public education and I believe they will preserve law and order. They may be sullen about it. They will grumble and protest, but there is too much at stake to resist. There is nothing to be gained by massive resistance but defeat.

But, my friends, this is merely another stage in the long struggle in the history of man for basic human rights. To accept a few Negroes on the basis of a court order is merely to acquiesce in the face of superior power - to accept the law. It does not mean love or respect or concern. Courts can protect rights but they cannot order a man to accept his fellow man as a man, to respect him, to give him his just due, to extend the hand of fellowship, to join common cause in building a great Georgia, a Great America, a great and strong world of freedom and dignity for all.

These things require time. They require the continuing steady beam of the great messages of our religion from altar and pulpit and classroom podium. The Kingdom of Heaven is not yet at hand, but in the steady progress of God's world toward enlightenment and justice and brotherhood a century is a short time. By 2061 I earnestly believe the race question in which we are embroiled today will appear to be insignificant beside man's search to find a way to keep from destroying himself or losing his freedom. It is my hope that another hundred years will carry us further along the road to bringing God's Kingdom on this earth. What progress we make will in the final analysis be determined primarily by making religion meaningful in our daily lives.

by: Dr. Judson C. Ward, Jr.
Vice-president and Dean of the Faculties, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
United Church Women of Georgia, Friday, Jan. 27, 1961.

(copied by N. H. Weston)

From Worship
by
Rabbi Gittelsohn

The cornerstone of the good life -- for Jew and Christian alike -- is the Decalogue. Tradition teaches that the Ten Commandments were given to all mankind by the hand of Moses. How easy it is to hear only the surface meaning of these Commandments, to attend only to that which can be easily obeyed and to overlook the many respects in which we violate the spirit of these words almost daily. Let us read the Ten Commandments together. Let us reflect on some of their deeper meanings for American life today. And let us -- each within the most sacred recesses of his own heart -- resolve to live by these great teachings in deed, even as we recite them in word.

I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

> At the very beginning God is identified as the Source of freedom. "Who brought thee... out of the house of bondage." God wants freedom for all His creatures; for Christian and Moslem and Jew... for believer and non-believer... for white man and Negro... for all!

Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.

> He who discriminates in any manner against another human being has placed lesser gods above the one true God. He has chosen to serve the graven image of his own racial vanity. He has violated the Second Commandment.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

> To say that God is One but to act as if mankind were not one; to proclaim that all men are created in God's image but to act as if some were not: -- this is to take the name of the Lord our God in vain. The Lord will not hold him guiltless who thus taketh His name in vain!

Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is a sabbath unto the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any manner of work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates.

> God commands equal work and equal rest for all men. The refreshment and inspiration of the Sabbath were meant not just for one small part of the human race but for all, for man-servant, for maid-servant and stranger no less than for master or employer... for him of black skin or yellow or brown no less than for those of us whose skin happens to be white.

Honour thy father and mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

According to Jewish tradition, God created parents as his deputies, knowing that He could not possibly attend to every child Himself. The most sacred responsibility of parents, then, is to teach their children what God would have them do. Parents have deserved the honor and respect of their children only if they have shown them how to serve God by loving all His children equally.

Thou shalt not murder.

There is more than one way to murder a human being. If we protect his comfort and safety with less zeal than our own, if we force upon him a life of constant fear, if we deny him the opportunity to develop his own God-given talent -- we have murdered a part of his soul even though we may have left his body untouched. The Sixth Commandment condemns all murder. It bids us respect the body and soul of all human beings with equal fervor and equal love.

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Any respect in which we fail to fulfill our highest potential is a form of adultery, for we thereby adulterate that purity which was placed within us by God. He who fails to treat his fellowmen of any color as he would himself want to be treated by men of every color, has adulterated the god within him.

Thou shalt not steal.

Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not steal any other man's dignity nor his right to equal freedom nor his claim on equal education nor the image of God which is his soul. Thou shalt not steal.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

To say that one race is inherently superior to any other is to bear false witness, for it is not so. To claim that Negroes are not equal to whites because they have not enjoyed as much education, and then to deny them the very education they want and need, is to bear false witness. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor or against any man!

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

To covet means to yearn for superiority over others. How often, when we justify our discrimination against our fellowmen, are we really acting out our need to feel superior. How much easier it is to achieve such superiority not by our own efforts to improve but by keeping other men down. Let us not resort to such cheap and spurious devices. Let us become truly superior. And let us freely grant to all men the same superiority we seek for ourselves. Then we shall not need to covet.

"FACADE OF BROTHERHOOD"

Questions that came from the Buzz groups

1. What can we as lay women do to increase inter-faith association in order to further the development of Brotherhood?

2. What steps can Church leaders take on the local level - that would be acceptable to their people - to further racial and religious tolerance?

* * *

3. By what method can we get parent and child together to accept Brotherhood when the teachings of the Church and school differ with the attitudes of the home?

4. How do we awaken the sense of responsibility in the "best" people of a community; i.e., where were the best people in New Orleans when 30 people kept white children from attending the schools?

* * *

5. How can the voice of the concerned people be heard over the voice of the rabble-rouser?

6. How can all the ministers strengthen their own lines of communication, and make a concerted effort, as an inter-faith, inter-racial group to help combat racial and religious intolerance?

* * *

7. Do you feel that religious observances regardless of whether it is Christian or Jewish, have any place in the public schools?

8. How can members of a congregation whose minister is opposed to integration and preaches against it - bring about a better attitude?

* * *

9. Is more harm done by a member of a minority group if she speaks up in defense of another minority group?

10. Inasmuch as we are all branded by action taken by leadership, what can small enlightened groups do to present their view points to political leaders with whom they disagree?

* * *

11. Isn't prudence being cowardly - The Protestant Church by virtue of your members is in a position to be great leaders?

12. Is there in Atlanta a functioning and constructive council of professional religious leadership which meets regularly to make this a more cohesive group to provide leadership and not "follow-ship" in the community?

* * *

13. How can we expose the extremist groups who function within the accepted Citizens groups?

14. How can you explain the publicity given all the negative groups -- and absence of coverage of positive groups?

* * *

15. How can we motivate this generation of University Age -- must we singly accept them as being without morality and without courage?

16. What are the churches specifically doing to prepare and inform their leadership to combat the "anti" groups?

* * *

17. What is the positive approach of the Protestant ministerial echelon of fighting religious and racial prejudice in their own congregation?

18. Is there a law greater than a man made law? For example, would you obey a law that degraded you as a human being in order to obey a law made by man?

* * *

19. How does Brotherhood start; on the community level or with the leaders who fear for their positions?

20. What is the value of the sit-in technique? Are they gaining or losing?

WORSHIP

Call to Worship - We would be building, temples still undone
O'er crumbling walls their crosses scarcely lift;
Waiting till love can raise the broken stone,
And hearts creative bridge the human rift;
We would be building, Master, let Thy plan
Reveal the life that God would give to man.
Youth Guide--Spanish Speaking Americans in USA

HYMN - Be strong! We are not here to play, to dream, to drift:
We have hard work to do and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle, face it, 'tis God's gift. Be strong, be strong!

Be strong! Say not the days are evil, who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce - O shame!
Stand us, speak out, and bravely in God's name, Be strong, be strong!

Be strong! It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day, how long;
Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song, Be strong, be strong!

SCRIPTURE LESSON - Luke 4:18, 19 - read by leader
He had sent me to proclaim release to the captives
and recovery of sight to the blind,
to set at liberty those who are oppressed,
to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord.

MEDITATION - leader: Many men and women feel as if they had lost their way. In a world which sometimes seems to be made up of greed and violence, they are filled with anxiety and a sense of insecurity. Because to them life seems empty and meaningless, because they feel inadequate and inferior, numbers of men and women are turning to the easiest way to escape from themselves. To avoid facing problems to which they see no solution, they dull their minds with alcohol.

These men and women who find no joy in life, and who, in panic or despondency, drug their higher facilities with the anesthetic alcohol, are the children of our Father. They are our brothers and sisters. We must help them to find God, their Father, so that he may guide them into happier ways of life. Each one of us has a measure of influence on friends and neighbors. We can help make life better and happier in our community. We can work with others to provide better opportunities for children and youth. We can make out church fellowship more cordial and attractive to outsiders. We can manifest a warm, friendly interest in every person of our acquaintance. As our fellow men feel the spirit of love manifest in our lives, they may begin to know the God of love.

"Be assured that if thou failest, none other--not nature, nor man, nor angel, nor Creator--will render the service or bestow the love due from thee. According to thy opportunity, thou must be strength of the weak, the refuge of the sorrowful. . . . .Thy deficiencies and imperfections offer no ground for exemption, for they will themselves be overcome and dissolved in the redemptive work that awaits thee."

Programs for Newly Organized Woman's Societies of Christian Service.

IN UNISON - Days when the Master walked the street,
It was no scene inanimate he saw
A broken man who trudged on weary feet,
A woman, shrinking from a cruel law,
The lame, the halt, the blind, the sorrowing;
One, reaching thin hands for His garment's hem,
Some little ones who came to gaze, and cling,
Because He had a happy word for them.

The baffled and the needy of the land
He saw with sympathy, And as He passed
He touched them each with mercy's tender hand,
Leaving a sense of love, divine and vast,
Father, we ask, across the shadows dim
When we go down the street, make me like Him! -- Amen

Charles Edwin Flynn

IN UNISON -- PRAYER

Master,
We thank Thee with a great gratitude
That Thou dost never desert, in his shame and sordid distress,
Even the feeblest and lowest of all Thy creatures;
But dost fight to the end Thy eternal conflict
In the soul of every man in all the world.

Give us grace today to share with Thee
In this Thine agony of conflict for humanity
Win Thou Thy victory
In these hearts that need Thy help so sorely
By humility and simple friendship
Make us Thy loyal soldiers, bearing timely aid
To those who are worsted and beaten down in the fight" - Amen

Programs for Newly Organized Woman's Societies of Christian Service.

W O R S H I P

Mrs. Seymour Haber

That We Be Ever Grateful for God's Goodness

READER - We give thanks unto Thee, who art the Lord our God and God of our fathers, for the privilege of life which is ours, for the wonders of earth and sea and sky about us, for all that is good and true in us and in our society, and for that promise of a greater goodness and clearer truth which, because of our faith in Thee, we know shall yet be fulfilled.

Do Thou open our eyes and illumine our souls, so that, despite frustration and pain, despite confusion and anguish, we may stedily discern the signs of Thy beneficent Presence; and, discerning them, may we face the present with confidence, and the future with hope.

God's Goodness - The Testament of Nature

READER - Thy goodness, O Lord, is written large and bold in the Testament of Nature, in the orderliness, the majesty and the beauty of the physical world. Wherefore, with the psalmist of old, we on this Day speak Thy praise.

Bless the Lord, O my soul.
O lord my God, Thou art very great;
Thou art clothed with glory and majesty.

CONG. - Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment,
And stretchest out the heavens like a curtain.

READER - Thou makest the clouds Thy chariot;
Thou ridest on the wings of the wind.
Thou makest winds Thy messengers,
The flaming fire Thy ministers.

CONG. - Thou didst establish the earth upon its foundations,
That it should not ever be moved.
Thou makest springs flow in the valleys;
They find their way among the hills.

READER - They give drink to every beast of the field;
The wild asses quench their thirst.

CONG. - Beside them dwell the birds of the air;
From among the branches they sing.

READER - Thou waterest the mountains from Thine upper chambers,
That the earth may be satisfied by the fruit of Thy handiwork.

CONG. - Thou makest grass grow for the cattle,
And herbage for the service of man,
To bring forth bread out of the earth

READER - And wine that cheers the heart of man,
And bread that sustains man's strength.

CONG. - The trees of the Lord drink their fill,
The cedars of Lebanon, which He has planted.

READER - Thou has appointed the moon for festival seasons,
The sun which knows its time for setting.

CONG. - How manifold are Thy works, O Lord!
In Wisdom hast Thou made them all.

READER - Praise ye the Lord from the heavens!
Praise Him in the heights!

CONG. - Let all praise the name of the Lord,
For His name alone is exalted;
His majesty is over earth and heaven.

READER - May the glory of the Lord endure forever;
Let the Lord rejoice in His works.

God's Goodness - The Testament of Man

READER - Thy goodness is inscribed in the Testament of Man, in the powers of his body, the skill of his hand, in his capacity to think, to feel, to aspire, in his ability to communicate with his fellows, in his will to labor cooperatively at their side. Aye it is written large and bold in the nobility of man's spirit.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that there are men ready to surrender their comfort and their happiness out of love for their fellows, pity for the suffering and devotion to high ideals.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that, hungering insatiably after the truth, they will sacrifice themselves to attain it, and possessing it, defend it with their lives.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that they will be free, and, being free, will not rest until freedom be the lot of all men.

This is a sign of the goodness of God, that, though they might be at ease in the world as it is, they labor steadfastly to convert it into what it ought be.

Wherefore with the psalmist we speak our grateful praise to Thee.

CONG. - O Lord, our Lord,
How glorious is Thy name in all the earth,
Whose majesty is sung above the heavens!
When I behold Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers,
The moon and the stars, which Thou hast established;

READER - What is man, that Thou shouldst be mindful of him
Mortal man, that Thou shouldst think of him?

CONG. - Yet Thou hast made him but little less than divine,
And hast crowned him with glory and honor.

READER - Thou hast given him dominion over the works of Thy hands;
Thou hast put all things under his feet;

CONG. - Sheep and oxen, all of them,
Yea, and the beasts of the field,

READER - Birds of the air, and the fish of the sea,
Whatsoever passes through the paths of the seas.

CONG. - O Lord, our Lord,
How glorious is Thy name in all the earth!

God's Goodness - The Testament of Israel

READER - O God, Thy goodness is manifest in the Testament of Israel. From Egypt didst Thou redeem us, O Lord our God, and from the house of bondage didst Thou deliver us. In famine hast Thou fed us, and in plenty sustained us. From the sword hast Thou rescued us, from pestilence hast Thou saved us, and from sore and grievous ills hast Thou delivered us.

With everlasting love Thou hast loved the House of Israel, Thy people; Torah and commandments, laws and judgments hast Thou taught us. Eternal life didst Thou implant in our midst. By Thy Torah we lived, by Thy Torah we live now, and by Thy Torah we shall continue to live and labor for the coming of Thy Kingdom.

Shall we not think Thee, O God, on this Day, for having kept Israel alive, for having bestowed on us the gracious gift of Thy Torah, and for having brought us near to Thy service? Even as it is written by the prophet:

But you, Israel My servant,
Jacob whom I have chosen
The seed of Abraham My Friend,

CONG. - You whom I have taken hold of from the ends of the earth,
And called from its uttermost parts,
Saying: You are My servant,
I have chosen you, not rejected you;

READER - Fear not, for I am with you,
Be not dismayed, for I am your God;
I will strengthen you, yea, I will help you;
Yea, I will uphold you with My victorious right hand.

CONG. - I, the Lord, have called you in righteousness,
I have taken you by the hand;
I have kept you and made you a covenanted people,
A light to the nations;
To open eyes that are blind,
To bring captives out of the dungeon,
Those who sit in darkness out of prison.

God's Goodness - The Testament of America

READER - Thy goodness is revealed in the Testament of America. Into this land there have assembled the outcast and the weary of the older nations of the world. Here they dreamed a new dream of a nation founded on the truth, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And because Thou hast been with us and Thy goodness has kept us strong, the freedom which they won is still ours. May we ever be worthy of our American heritage; may we ever treasure our liberties, not for ourselves alone but for all our fellowmen; and may our country become a guiding light to all mankind. In the words of Abraham Lincoln:

CONG. - With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

READER - To do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

CONG. - Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world.

READER - In founding the United States, our fathere brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

CONG. - It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remainign before us. We here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that this government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

READER & CONG. - For all these, O Lord our God, we thank Thee: for Thy goodness as maintained in Nature, in the human spirit, in Israel's Torah, and in America's promise. Embolden our hearts so that, surmounting discouragement and despair, we may learn to see clearly Thy bounties, and seeing them, make them manifest to all the world. Amen.

FOOLISH NOTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL

ALCOHOL AND CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE -- C. Aubrey Hearn

1. That Alcohol is A Stimulant

   Havens Emerson, MD, "Alcohol, Its Effect on Man"

   "Alcohol was formerly regarded as a stimulant by the medical profession and is still commonly so considered by the laity. We know this conception to be wrong. Modern methods of study of man and the lower animals prove unquestionably that the effects formerly thought to be evidences of a stimulant action of alcohol are in fact evidences of exactly the opposite effect.

   Alcohol acts not as a stimulant but as a depressant. Alcohol, in all strengths and under practically all experimental and so-called natural conditions can be shown to exert a depressant effect on the tissues of the nervous system."

2. That Alcohol Is A Food

   A booklet on the benefits of beer widely distributed by an association of beer manufacturers, contains statements as the following: "Beer possesses considerable food value; "Beer is highly nourishing and relieves fatigue, quiets the nerves and induces sound and refreshing sleep; "Beer is a delightful, healthful food beverage," etc. The same claims are made for other alcoholic beverages. These claims are all false.

   Havens Emerson, MD - in a radio address on "Alcohol, Man's Dearest Health Hazard," said "Since alcohol cannot be disposed of by storage in the body, as foods may be, and by physical growth, it has no nutritive properties in the honest sense of the term." In one of his books, Dr. Emerson elaborates on this. "Alcohol is not included in the list of some 37 foods essentials known to be desirable to ensure healthy growth and activity of the human body from prenatal life in the mother's body to advanced old age. This is because alcohol, although in a strictly limited sense it can be spoken of as a fuel food-stuff , is in no sense, under conditions of health, necessary or desirable as a food. It is never, except from ignorance, included among the foods of children's diet. It is almost universally excluded from the diet of persons devoted to athletic excellence or to skill requiring a high degree of rapidity, accuracy, or endurance of muscular response to the brain. It is not advised by physicians as an article of diet for healthy persons of any age, and when it is used under medical directions it is added to the diet for its drug or medicinal properties more often than as a food.

3. That Alcohol Aids Digestion

   From the chapter of Dr. Emerson's book - "Alcohol, Its Effect on Man," "Alcohol in whatever amount or strength cannot properly be described as a digestant, a gastric tonic, or a stimulant to indigestion. Beers in small amount have no definite effect on the digestive ferments, but have in the main the same effect as red wines and sherry in retarding digestion."

4. That Alcohol Relieves Fatigue

Dr. Emil Bogen, M.D. & Lehmann Hisey - "What About Alcohol."
"Alcohol interferes with the control and smooth action of every muscle in the body. The winking of the eye becomes slower, the pointing of the finger less steady, the kicking of the foot less quick and direct, and the movements of the hand clumsy and unsteady. These effects, even when slight, cause the person who drinks alcohol to use many more muscles than are needed to do anything, so it takes more effort to make any movement. Because of this he becomes more quickly tired if he were not affected by alcohol. Alcohol does not relieve fatigue, but makes one unconscious of fatigue."

GOD VERSUS SEGREGATION

I was born in the South and I know segregation for all its scorning hate and sin. I was a child of poor parents who used their day of rest going to Sunday School and church services to thank God for what He had given them. I never heard my parents discuss segregation - to them it didn't seem to have any meaning one way or the other, for they adopted the habit of thinking that some white people just didn't like them and they were friendly with the ones who did.

Our neighbors, white and colored alike, were poor and among the children there was no segregation. We played together until we were segregated, and when that happened, all the children were hurt and sometimes the hurt was so deep that it never healed. Children who believe in segregation are taught segregation, and to teach them you must plant a seed of hate in their little hearts. This is dangerous, because that seed will produce roots and branches - roots that grow so deep and branches that reach out so far that seeds of love and kindness and humbleness and understanding - our inheritance from God - cannot grow.

And now, as a mother, I know why my parents never discussed segregation. They had no words to tell their children; no words that would take away the hurt, and the scorning sting they had to endure from it. But I knew that I would have to discuss segregation because my children would ask it of me. I had to have something to tell them. Words? Yes, it would have to be words, but words that would win a victory over segregation, words so great that segregation would be spoken of with shame.

I knew that there was only one place to find these words - in the Bible, where God's words were found. And so I prayed and read, chapter after chapter, verse after verse, seeking the words of God, fearful of the day when my children would be hit with the full meaning of the word segregation, when they would begin to choose their own friends, and to meet all the things that come between good men and women and the things they want to do.

My prayers and my reading gave me faith; a faith greater than I had ever known, a faith that taught me patience and love, so deep in my heart that every mother's child is a son or daughter to me. I found that, like God, death disease and worry are not respectors of persons, for I have shed tears with white mothers who lost their children in war and I have helped them pray for their sick. And yet I could not find the words I wanted so much.

I have watched kindness and disregard for race or color in times of disaster when I have seen God's love shine in the eyes of one human being for another. And I have asked myself, "Must that love shine only when there is disaster, can it not be with us always?"

And I have answered, with the many others who may have asked themselves that same question, "Yes, when we live together in that Heaven that God has prepared for us." And yet I always had the hope that God would bring us together here on earth and that segregation would be abolished, and with this hope burning deep within me I watched my children and their playmates closely and told them the things God wanted them to know.

. . . . . .

This inspiring story was written by Mrs. William Cottles, Sr. of New Orleans, Louisiana, who sent it to the Southern Regional Council and who has given us permission to make copies available for you.

So the time passed, too full to drag or to be dull, and as days went on, that day I knew would come was upon me. It came with the showing of a movie, one of the children's favorite fairy tales. The picture was being shown at a downtown theater where the colored sat upstairs and the white downstairs.

The picture was the topic of the neighborhood. Every child wanted to see it and it was all they talked about for a whole week. I tried to suggest that they wait until the picture came to a neighborhood movie but they drowned my voice so that I couldn't tell them anything. They just had to see it now! So, on that beautiful afternoon the children all went - some with their parents, some in groups. My children went with their close friends.

My home is a straight-back house with one room going into the other and there was a long alley which needed cleaning. This kept me busy for the greater part of the time they were gone. I tried to make every minute count, and was so intense in my work that I didn't realize how late it was until I heard the children coming up the alley. I stopped still, for the usual noisy chatter was missing. I stood in the door of the house, waiting.

I heard one of them say, "Aw man, what d'you care, we seen the picture, didn't we?"

I heard no answer and when they entered the house the look on their faces told me why there was no noise. Something was wrong. I didn't move, waiting until they walked up to me. From the look on their faces I knew they were puzzled but I knew also that they were hurt. I tried to think what could have robbed them of that happy, God-given, carefree look with which they had left but now had lost.

It was one of my sons who broke through my wondering thoughts by asking, "Mama, why are we treated so bad?"

I found my voice to say, "In what way, son?"

"All ways, Mama," he replied, giving way to his pent-up emotions, "First on the street car, we had to sit in the back of a piece of wood. You see, we didn't know, Mama, and we sat any place and the motorman hollored at us."

He stopped. Now I was shocked. I felt every pain of the humiliation he must have felt and I couldn't say a word.

One little fellow said, "Oh, we could have beat up that motorman. He was a little old man."

Paying no attention to his friend, my son continued, "Then, when we got to the show we couldn't sit downstairs; we had to climb a lot of steps and the picture was so small it looked like it was a mile away. Why, Mama, does God let people do things like that?"

I looked at him and I knew that this was not simply a child's question. It would be asked by my children until they were eighty-three years old or until segregation ceases to exist. I had to find the words now and they had to be the right ones.

As I stood there the words came, those words that I had searched for for years, only to remember that they were planted into my heart at the age of eight. And thought it seemed that I prayed for hours, it all came to me in a minute.

Seating myself, I called the children to me and said,

"Children, you wanted to see a fairy story in the movies, so you won't mind if I tell you one, one I learned as a little girl."

"Do you," I asked, and they nodded their heads in assent.

"You see, I continued, "I know just how you feel, for once upon a time I was a little girl of eight and I was hurt as you were today, only it wasn't a piece of wood in a streetcar or climbing stairs in a theater. It was a playground - a playground I watched men build with a happy heart and never did I think that I wouldn't be allowed to play in it. Oh, I heard my Papa and Mama say something about a "white" park, but it didn't mean anything to me. Because, like you children, in our neighborhood all the children played together. When that playground was finished it was the most beautiful thing I had ever seen. It had beautiful green grass, cut close to the ground, that felt like cotton under my bare feet, and swings, hanging on newly painted posts, and see-saws! I had never seen anything like it. The see-saw we had before was a wide plank across a tree stump and these new ones and the sliding boards were things that my child's heart longed to enjoy.

"One day I stood outside, looking in, denied the opportunity to use the park. And as I looked with longing, I gazed upward and, blowing in all its glory was my flag, our flag, the one I had been taught to love, that stood for my country, my America. The tears, salty as brine, streamed down my cheeks, and I sucked in my bottom lip and the salt taste made my whole trembling mouth wince and I wondered why I was ever born or the world was ever made.

"Something made me look higher and above the flag my eyes fell on a large, white cloud, that looked like the side of a house, with small patches of blue that were like small windowpanes in a large window.

"Then I remembered the story I had been told. And like the child in that story, in my imagination I saw the hands of God. In one hand He held a box full of paint - all colors, and in the other He held a brush. And on an easel, tilted back, lay three babies. One of them He had not painted at all, the second He had painted brown, and the third a lighter brown.

"With the brown paint left on His brush, He painted the eyes of all the babies. Then, dipping the brush in black paint, He painted the hair, eye-brows and lashes of all the babies. And with what was left on the brush He put a black dot in the center of each baby's eyes.

"When He had finished, I saw Him gently place each baby in a three-cornered piece of cloth and hook them on the bills of storks that stood waiting to do God's delivering. My heart gave a thump of gladness for I knew that God had colored all of us with the same colors. God Almighty had placed the colors where he wanted them and no one could hate my color and not want to touch it, for they had the same dark color closer to them than I could ever get.

"I also knew that others were no better than I, for their were no white, black, brown, or yellow people, when all were colored by the hand of God.

"My heart was filled with gladness, and as I raised my hand to touch my wet cheek I realized that there were no more salt tears and my lips broadened into a big smile for I knew that God loved me.

"I was just about to turn and go home when the policeman who watched the playground (and the same one who had told us to keep out) touched me on the shoulder saying,

"Little girl, don't cry, because I am going to walk to the other side of the playground and you can swing and slide as much as you want to and I am going to stay there until you are finished.'

"I looked up at the big policeman and gave him a bigger smile. And looking up at my big, white cloud with its big open window, I clasped my hands together as I was taught to do when saying my prayers and said, 'Thank you, God' to let Him know that I understood. Then I turned to the big, kind policeman, who loved me also, and said,

'No thank you. We have a big swing on a big acorn tree in our yard and a good slide down the hill at the corner.'

Then I saw tears well up in his eyes and I knew in my child's heart that I was the one who was happy. I felt sorry for the policeman because he wanted to be good and see God at work and he could not.

"I threw a kiss at Old Glory, my flag, saying, 'You are wonderful', and I left the policeman, scratching his head and looking from me to the flag.

"And, I concluded, "never since has the sign "White Only" hurt me because I know it is only an insult to God, the first and greatest creator of art and the only artist who gave his creation life. Children, when you are men and women and stop to admire the colors in the rainbow across the heavens, or to look at a beautiful sunset, or to admire flowers in all their radiant colors, or when you see the trees stretching forth their beautiful branches in thanks, remember that God in His heaven is admiring your color too."

"You see, children, colors are beautiful and they form a picture of everything God has made."

One little fellow who was nicknamed Turk, stepped out from among the others and with his large, brown eyes shining happily, said slowly,

"An' they tan' tall me black, huh?" I knelt down beside him hugging him closely, and thanking God, for I knew that they understood.

And as I looked at the others I saw the same happy look on their faces and I heard one of my own children say,

"And Mama, if all the people saw God at work like we did, they would be God's people and everybody would be happy."

And smiling, I replied, "Yes son, if they truly believed in God, for only a believing soul can see God's works and I want you to know that there are plenty of believing souls in America."

America is a nation of people serving God, each in his own fashion. And having one God among them, the American people are the real judges in this case of God Versus Segregation, and for true Americans with the Godly spirit, there is but one decision.

THE LONG TRAILS AND TRIALS TO THE SUPREME
COURT DECISION ON SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

States	Years of the Cases in District and State Courts
Massachusetts	1849
Indiana	1850 - 1874 - 1882 - 1883 - 1926 - 1931
Ohio	1850 - 1871 - 1876 - 1882 - 1887 - 1926 - 1933
Iowa	1868 - 1886 - 1875 - 1876
Michigan	1869
New York	1869 - 1872 - 1883 - 1900 - 1905
Nevada	1872
California	1874 - 1885 - 1890 - 1902 - 1924 - 1947
Illinois	1874 - 1882 - 1889 - 1899
Kentucky	1874 - 1883 - 1885 - 1896 - 1909 - 1918 - 1919 - 1921 - 1924 1931 - 1949
Louisiana	1878 - 1950
Kansas	1881 - 1891 - 1903 - 1906 - 1907 - 1908 - 1916 - 1921 - 1930 1941
Pennsylvania	1882
New Jersey	1884 - 1927 - 1933 - 1944
Arkansas	1885 - 1945 - 1949 - 1950
North Carolina	1886 - 1886 - 1902 - 1911 - 1951 - 1951 - 1952
Missouri	1891 - 1941 - 1950 - 1950 - 1952
Mississippi	1893 - 1909 - 1917 - 1920 - 1925 - 1927
West Virginia	1896 - 1898
Oklahoma	1898 - 1904 - 1925
Arizona	1912 - 1927 - 1934 - 1951
Oregon	1913
Tennessee	1921 - 1942 - 1942 - 1951 - 1952
Colorado	1927
Maryland	1936 - 1937 - 1939 - 1939 - 1950
Virginia	1940 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950
Florida	1941 - 1943 - 1945 - 1950 - 1952 - 1952
Georgia	1944 - 1949
South Carolina	1947
Texas	1949 - 1950 - 1953
Delaware	1950
District of Columbia	1950 - 1952

CASES REACHING THE SUPREME COURT

1896	Louisiana
1899	Georgia
1908	Kentucky
1927	Mississippi
1938	Missouri
1948	Oklahoma
1950	Oklahoma
1950	Texas
1954	Kansas
1954	South Carolina
1954	Virginia
1954	Delaware
1954	District of Columbia

THE CHURCH - CALLED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT

The Congregation - Ex. 12:3, 6, 19; 47:16:1, 2, 9, 10, 22.
Lev. 4:13; 15:-10: 17; 24:14

Church--Matt. 16:18; 18:17; Acts 2:47; 1 Cor. 11:18, 14:19, 23, 28, 33,34. Gal. 1:13.

Assembly of Saints - Ps. 89:7

Assembly of the Upright,Ps. 111:1

Branch of God's Planting,Isa.60:21

Church of God, Acts 20:28

Church of the First Born,Heb.12:23

Congregation of Saints,Ps. 149:1

Dove - Song of Solomon,2:14-5:2

Flock of God, Ezek.34:15-1Pet.5:2

General Assembly of the First Born Heb. 12:23

God's Building, 1 Cor. 3:9

God's Inheritance, Joel 3:2-
1 Pet. 5:3

Heavenly Jerusalem, Gal. 4:26
Heb. 12:22

Holy Mountain, Zach. 8:3

House of God, 1 Tim. 3:15 -
Heb. 10:21

House of Christ, Heb. 3:6

Inheritance, Ps. 28:9; Isa.19:25

King's Daughter, Ps. 45:13

My Kingdom, John 18:36

Lamb's Bride, Eph.5:22-32,
Rev. 22:17

Lot of God's Inheritance,Deut.32:9

Mountain of the Lord's House,Isa.2:2

Pillar and Ground of Truth,1Tim.3:5

Sister of Christ, Song of Sol.4:12;
5:2

Spouse of Christ,Song of Sol. 4:12;
5:1

Sought Out, A City not Forsaken,
Isa. 62: 12

Temple of sGod, 1 Cor. 3:16-17

Vineyard, Jer. 12:20; Matt. 21:41

Body of Christ -Eph. 1:22,27;
Col. 1:24

Bride of Christ, Rev. 21:9

Church of the Living God,1Tim. 3:15

Congregation for the Lord's Poor
Ps. 74:19

Family in Heaven & Earth,Eph. 3:5

Fold of Christ, John 10:16

Golden Candlestick,Rev. 1:20

God's Husbandry, 1 Cor. 3.9

Habitation of God, Eph. 2:22

Holy City, Rev. 21:2

Holy Hill, Ps. 2:6

The God of Jacob, Isa. 2:3

Household of God, Eph. 2:19

Israel of God, Gal. 6:16

Kingdom of God,Matt. 6:33 - 12:28,
21:31

His Kingdom,Ps. 103:19; 145:12
Matt. 16:28; LUKE 1:33

Kingdom of Heaven,Matt. 3:2; 4:17;
5:2, 19, 10, 20 - 10:7

Lamb's Wife, Rev. 19:7, 9 - 21:9

Mount Zion, Heb. 12:22.

New Jerusalem, Rev. 21:2

Place of God's Throne,Ezek.43:7

Pleasant Portion,Jer. 12:10

Sanctuary of God, Ps. 114:2

Spiritual House, 1 Pet. 2:5

Strength and Glory of God,
Ps. 78:61

The Lord's Portion, Deut. 32:9

Temple of the Living God,
2 Cor. 6:16

LEST WE FORGET OUR DISSENTERS IN JAIL

Scores of American young people, Negro and white, have been imprisoned in the last year, and many are "doing time" in prison today. Others are being arrested and jailed for peacefully asserting their right to eat together with members of other races at public lunch counters. Many who make these protests are moved to do so by Christian conviction of the equal dignity of men of different races. Do the churches recognize with sufficient gravity what is being done in the name of Christ? We share the view which prevails among Christian students that in most cases the churches and their institutions have let them down. We are apprehensive concerning the effect of this opinion on relations between the churches and their most dedicated young people, who will be leaders in the near future. To these young people the first anniversary of the beginning of the sit-in movement was an important event.

On February 1, 1960, four Negro freshmen from the Negro college at Greensboro, North Carolina, sat down at a counter at a Woolworth store and asked to be served coffee. They did not get their coffee, but their action initiated a wave of racial protest which is shaking the social structure of the south. So numerous were the sit-ins which spontaneously erupted that the critics of the movement charged that a conspiracy was afoot. The accusation was not true, but the movement spread throughout North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Maryland, Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. Within two months every southern state except Mississippi had had lunch counter sit-ins. In many cases Negro students were joined by white students at lunch counters and in jail. When segregationists failed to find evidence of a conspiracy, they turned to ridicule and tried to dismiss these peaceful protests as seasonal collegiate pranks. But the sit-ins have continued. The arrests have continued and the jailings have continued and the barriers against serving Negroes at lunch counters have begun to fall. Many barriers still stand, but the students are determined. Increasingly their choice is "jail, not bail."

That kind of conscience has come to recognize that when appeals to conscience and fair play fail, jail can still make a sounding board for soundly based principles. Segregationists confess the bankruptcy of their cause every time they lock up a young American of any color who stands for equality. And the churches which turn their backs on their own young people who suffer for their faith are inviting a judgment much more devastating than anything the segregationists could bring upon them .

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March 15, 1961, p. 318.

Montgomery, Ala.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
September 27, 1958

WOMAN'S ROLE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD

"Many women have done excellently"
(Proverbs 31: 29)

****

9:30 Registration and Fellowship

10:00 Opening Prayer.....Dr. R. D. Crockett

Worship - "Woman's Role in the Old Testament".....
Mrs. Kalman Shwarts, Jr.

10:20 Woman's Role in -

South Africa.....Miss Violaine Junod
Japan.....Mrs. John L. Sanders
England.....Mrs. Frank Anderson, Jr.
Various Countries.....Mrs. J. L. Caple

12:00 Lunch

1:00 Worship - "Woman's Role in the New Testament"..Mrs. Lois L. Reeves

1:20 Woman's Role in the South Today - Inside Dust

Mrs. H. L. Foster
Mrs. Albert C. Winn
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

2:30 Group Discussions and Findings

3:30 Benediction.....Father Walter Mulroney

An Indian Prayer -

"Great Spirit, help me never to judge another until
I have walked for a while in his moccasins."

Fellowship of the Concerned September 27, 1958

Approximately 100 women met at St. Jude's Crippled Children's Clinic for an all-day meeting. The subject for the day was WOMAN'S ROLE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD. Dr. R.D. Crockett opened the meeting with a prayer.

Mrs. ~~Olive~~ Earl Andrews, chairman, introduced the speakers.

Mrs. Kalman Shwarts, Jr. spoke on Woman's Role in the Old Testament. She stated that throughout history women had served their people through a sense of duty and without expectation of reward. She spoke of the story of Ruth and Niomi as an example of the ethical role played by women in Bibical times. The story of Deborah, the prophetess and judge of Israel, was given as an illustration of leadership; Esther, as showing courage for others through tact and ingenuity; the story of Hannah and her seven sons as portraying martydom, scrrifice and faith.

Citing other passages in the Old Testament, Mrs. Shwarts showed how woman has evolved from being man's slave to serving him as companion. In conclusion Mrs. Shwarts said that respect, the quality necessary for growth and self development, was granted women in the famous and beautiful Song of Solomon.

Woman's Role in South Africa was presented by Miss Violaine Junod, a citizen of that country. The speaker identified herself with the country, showing great understanding and sympathy for the problems presented by the changes which are taking place.

"What makes woman a sustaining power in the world?" In answering this question the speaker said that feminine nature is physiologically different in that women carry another human being within themselves. Men never do this, nor can they know the confidence and trust which this responsibility inspires, she stated. The primary role of woman is always the same, that of bearing

children and raising the family. The role of the man changes constantly, Miss Junod stated. This may constitute a disturbing effect on men, giving him a sense of insecurity. Woman's role is to support the best interest of her family while guiding them through times of change to a realistic solution of the problem.

The speaker pointed out that most of Gandhi's supporters were women. They sustained the efforts and successes he made toward political and social reform. Women are brought together through common experience, Miss Junod said.

In speaking of the situation in South Africa the speakers said that the minority group of 20% white people are in full economic and political control. Many rigid prohibitions are placed on the colored people leaving them little freedom of speech, movement or economic progress.

Women play a strong part in the protest-groups in this country (So Africa), she said. They formed an organization knows as the Black-Sash movement, using this symbol as a silent sign of their disapproval of the discrimination in jobs, government positions in the country. She said that the women, also, maintain bridges of communication through their organizations, as their leaders are often invited to state their grievances before members of the legislature.

Women of South Africa are effectively breaking down the long standing taboos against their sex. The Indian women are emancipating themselves while maintaining the great asset of their kind, their femininity.

An example of the restrictions put upon the colored people of South Africa was given by Miss Junod. She said that all men had been compelled to carry identification passes to travel from one section of the country to another. These distances were often very short and the man caught without his pass was in trouble.

Recently this law has been extended to the women. Such a rule has disrupted the home life, as women must get supplies and are often required to go many miles to get their passes. The women resisted for obvious reasons and the government did not, at first, seek to enforce this rule. (However, since the speech by Miss Junod the press and TV has called attention to mass arrests of women who refused to comply with the identification-pass law.)

Mrs. John Sanders ~~talked on~~ Woman's Role in Japan. A native of this country, Mrs. Sanders contrasted the past status of women with the emancipation which has taken place in the last 15 years.

The speaker ~~said that~~ World War II was responsible for many of the changes in ~~her~~ the country. Women found work in positions which had not been open to their sex before the war. Education is now available to more people. The old feudal family system has changed, giving rights to women in the political system, co-education, property rights and marriage and divorce privileges, on a par with the men.

However, Mrs. ~~Sanders, said~~, social customs change more slowly than the economic development. Women in Japan have organizations through which they gain democratic rights. About 50% of the women in Japan belong to the YWCA.

Mrs. ~~Sanders stated that~~ emancipation, to be permanent must recogonize that higher standards of living are necessary. As in all progress, ~~she said~~, economic improvement is important if women are to sustain their social gains.

Woman's Role in England ~~was the topic of~~ Mrs. Frank Anderson's ~~talk~~. ~~She traced~~ the sufferage movement from the turn of the century to its most recent gain, ~~the~~ seating of women in

the House of Lords.

The strong sense of justice, inherent in the English woman prompted her to seek the right of the ballot, Mrs. Anderson said: "They aggitated and aggravated for the right to vote, from 1901 to 1928."

By American standards English life seems conservative, the speaker stated. Women do not marry as early in England as in this country, the reason being, she stated, that economic conditions are not favorable to early marriage.

Commenting on the intense belief in freedom of speech and the right to protest in England, Mrs. Anderson said that the women often encouraged the men to strike against injustice although they were the ones who suffered from the lack of money for family necessities.

An attribute which the speaker believed accounted for the strength shown by the women in gaining social and political rights was that "they do not lose, but use their femininity."

Women's Role in Various Countries was the subject of the talk by Mrs. J.L. Caple. She stated that woman's greatest influence was in conjunction with men, and in their influence over men.

She told the story of Margaret Sanger who was expelled from Japan for her ideas on birth control, but later invited to return and lecture on this subject. The wife of the president of Korea, Madame Rea, a native of Austria, helped the women of her adopted country to adjust to the great social changes brought about by the war. Education was one of the points stressed in her program.

The speaker noted specific contributions by women in the south in cleanup of Pheonix City and the Montgomery Bus Boycott. She stated that the voice of women is heard through their

organizations and their protests against injustice and discrimination is effective.

This concluded the morning portion of the program. After lunch the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Andrews.

Afternoon Session

The ~~session began with a program~~ of worship, ~~with~~ worship was led by Mrs. Lois L. Reeves giv~~ing an inspirational t~~alk on Woman's Role in the New Testament. "What shall I do with my life?" The speaker led off with this question which she answered by reading appropiate passages from the Gospel, poetry and song. Members present joined in singing the familiar gospel songs.

Women's Role in the South Today was the subject of the next three speakers; Mrs. H.L. Foster, Mrs. Albert C. Winn and Mrs. M.E. Tilly.

Mrs. Foster spoke ~~of the role which southern mothers can~~ fulfill. ~~She~~ compared ~~woman~~ the South to the Eye of the Hurricane, around which swirl the strong winds of controversy.

She stated that the priority which is given to the saving of the lives of women and children is not based on chivalry alone. Manking looks to the future and knows that without children, the conservitors of the future, there is no hope. The women are saved to serve and help the children.

Mrs. Foster stated that controversy is a kind of education our children will always be exposed to, and that ethical, moral and religious values must be taught in the home so that the children may meet these problems in the best possible way.

The speaker said that women are necessarily concerned with the child's security in respect to food, shelter, health and good community life. They must be given healthy love, so that fear and hatred cannot encase them, the speaker stated.

We give to the young, said Mrs. Foster, by the way we feel, by what we think, and by what we do. Judgements must be clear to us if we are to establish proper values in the lives of the young. In continuing the speaker mentioned guide lines which we hold in common regardless of race, creed or color. These are: Respect for the dignity of man, brotherhood of man and the golden rule.

The speaker said that we must not only state these rules to our children but provide them with opportunity to practise them. If we hold to the validity of our ideas we inspire our children to do the same, she said.

As with the Eye of the Hurricane, the events unfold and we will doubtless be caught in the strong winds, the speaker said. The most difficult problem is to be true to the guide lines and remember that we are all God's children.

Mrs. Albert C. Winn spoke on Woman's Role in Alabama. She spoke of organizations showing the strength of women and urged unity in thought and action.

Among the things she recommended not to do are: Do not become victims of fear and panic. Do not retreat or turn conventional for reasons not pertaining to our goals. Do not spread gossip. Do not become bitter nor contentious. Do not lose perspective.

On the affirmative side she recommended: Build attitudes of friendliness toward all people (name calling hurts other people) Provide actual experience with people of different background. Whenever and wherever possible present factual rather than emotional approach to race problem. Use religious approach through teaching and pratcise. Learn to rely on God for strength and power.

Mrs. Tilly gave a summation of the program. In her quiet but humorous way she told of an experience of her own while

FELLOWHIP OF THE CONCERNED

What is the Fellowship of the Concerned? It is what its name implies -- a fellowship of the Church women leaders of both races and the three faiths, concerned about their South. There are no officers and no membership dues. It is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. The initiative for action, however, is entirely in the hands of the women.

HISTORY

Whenever there has been a crisis in human relations in the South, Church women have come together to face the issues and work out a program of action. The first call was to a Cause and Cure of War Conference, just before World War II. This answered a national call, under the direction of an appointed Southern leader (Mrs. M. E. Tilly).

Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

When lynching was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was formed, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The story of their work is well known and saved the South from continued mob violence. (Mrs. Tilly was secretary of this group--since then she has directed all other of these Southwide meetings.)

Rural Health.

Rural health was the next disturbing situation faced. This began as a Methodist project, but, realizing it was the concern of all the South, the leaders of the groups of the three faiths came together. The U. S. Surgeon-General gave his blessing to the endeavor by his presence and address at the meeting. This health conference was followed by district meetings in States. In our files we have a letter from the Director of the State Health Department of Georgia, stating that it was entirely through these meetings that the Legislature passed the appropriation of one million dollars for rural hospitals a few months later. This same story could be said of each of the States.

Demobilization Conference.

Realizing that the women had spent a great deal of time in First Aid and Red Cross work, and now that the war was over this time should be mobilized for peacetime action, women were called together in a Demobilization Conference.

Workshop of Civil Rights.

With a member of the staff of the U. S. Department of Justice with us, this workshop was held to study civil rights and to become aware of current infringements of these rights in our South.

Conference on Injustice in the Courts.

At this conference was worked out a program "Know Your Courts as You Know Your Schools." Here the women named themselves The Fellowship of the Concerned, and began sitting in courts, giving courage to judges and juries alike. They presented the sheriffs of two-thirds of our counties with the pamphlet, "Race and Law Enforcement."

Supreme Court Decision on School Integration.

The first conference was held in 1953 just before the decision came and here the women planned what they would do in preparation for the decision. In February of 1955, the women again came together from the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. These have been followed up with State meetings. On October 30-31, 1956, one hundred nine women came from 10 southern states -- this was a gathering of the women of three faiths, of each denomination, and of both races. This meeting is being re-enacted in the states. Altogether about 2,000 women, each year, have been in the South-wide and State meetings on this question. These Workshops have been great by every measure. One is impressed by the deep spiritual nature of them. This is well, for spiritual power is needed. These women are finding the spiritual strength and power to be --

> Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak
> Persuasive in conversation,
> Patient and understanding with those who do not agree...
> "Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

1957 Workshop was held October 29-30.

The general subject was, "The Challenge of Controversy."

1958 Workshop was held October 16-17.

The subject was "Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

1959 Workshop was held November 5-6.

The general subject was, "Roots Of Freedom."

1960 Workshop was held November 15-16.

The general subject was, "Justice Weighed in the Balance."

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"

WORKSHOP OF SOUTHERN CHURCH WOMEN
Sept., 8-9, 1949
Wesley Mem., Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

ALABAMA

Mrs. J. I. Blount, 2768 Hanover Circle, Birmingham, Ala.
President . Alabama Council of Church Women

Mrs. L. S. Evins, 216 Princeton Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
President of Birmingham Council of Church Women.

Mrs. W. S. Welch, Lakewood Estates, Bessemer, Ala.
Sec. of Christian Social Relations, N. Ala. Conference.

Mrs. Arthur Huestess, 1905 Madison Ave., Montgomery, Ala.
Presidnt Ala. Conf. Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Mrs. C. S. McDowell, Eufaula, Ala.
Sec. Christian Social Relations, Alabama Conference.

ARKANSAS -

Mrs. Edwin Strauss, 608 E. Page Street, Malvern, Ark.
President - Arkansas Council of Church Women.

CUBA

(Miss Lorraine Buck, Mantanzas , Cuba. Missionary.) not

FLORIDA -

Mrs. J. M. Edenfield, 2908 Post St., Apt. X , Jacksonville, Fla.
President Florida Council of Church Women.

(Mrs. Henry Havens, Chm. Social Relations, Woman's Auxiliary - Province of Sewanee.
Field Worker, Southern Regional Council. out)

Mrs. Warren Zeuch, 850 Royal Palm Place, Vero Beach, Fla.
Diocesan President, South Florida. Representative Provincial Department.

Mrs. C. H. Schneider, 315 N. Florida Ave., Deland, Fla.
Sec. Christian Social Relations , Florida Woman's Society of Christian Service.

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Mrs. W. W. Ensminger, Harrodsburg, Ky. - President Harrodsburg Council of Church Women.

Mrs. H. C. Davis, Puritan Apartments, Louisville, Ky.
Sec. Missionary Education, Louisville Conference - Woman's Society of Christain Service.

Mrs. John Dupuy, 2521 Pikeville, Ky. - Secretary - Missionary Personnel, Louisville Conference - Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, 143 St. Mildred's Court, Danville, Ky. - President Kentucky Conference- Woman's Society of Christian Service.

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Mrs. Irving Cohn, 1122 Lowerline, New Orleans, La. - B'nai B'rith -
New Orleans - Interracial & Intercultural Committee

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Mrs. M. B. Rogers, Box 142, Sturgis, Miss. President - Mississippi Conf.(Central Juris-) Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Mrs. E. V. Perry, Rolling Fork, Miss. - Pres. Mississippi Conference WSCS - Vice-Pres. S. E. Jurisdiction Woman's Society C-S-

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Mrs. H. M. Bullock, 1417 Capitol St., Jackson, Miss. - Sec. Christian Social Relations N. Mississippi WSCS -

Mrs. A. M. Brown, Meridian, Miss - YWCA

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Mrs. W. E. Denning, Benson, N. C. - representing N. C. Conf. Woman's Society of Christian Service.

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Mrs. Fred Estes, 1411 Cartland Ave. Nashville, Tenn - Pres. Tennessee Conference Woman's
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Mrs. C. B. Smith, Dunelson, Tenn ., - Sec. Christian Social Relations Tennessee WSCS.

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Central Jurisdiction.

TEXAS

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Representing the president

Mrs. Carter Wesley, 3802 Westheimer Road, Houston, Texas - National Board of WYCA.

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Vice Pres. United Council of Church Women of America - Mrs. A. H. Sterne,
132 Westminster Drive, Atlanta

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Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, 250 Auburn Ave., N. E., Wife of Bishop, Methodist Church

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Mrs. Chas. Boland, Rumson Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. - Sec. of Promotion - N. Ga. WSCS

Mrs. V. H. McKee, 1037 Gordon St., S. W. - Sec. Christian Social Relation, WSCS Atlanta West District

Mrs. R. M. McCommons, Greensboro, Ga., Sec. Christian Social Relations, WSCS Augusta, District

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Mrs. Birdie V. Moore, 1317 N. Highland Ave., N. E., Atlanta - Wesleyan Service Guild.

Miss Florence Foster, 1714 Meadowdale Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Wesleyan Service Guild

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Miss Emma Gray, Paine College, Augusta, Ga. - Colored Methodist Church

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Atlanta Deanery President, National Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. O. H. Jentson, 1139 Chatham Avenue S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
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Ass't Secretary, Woman's Work.

Miss Frances Blackmon, Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Ass't in Dept., of Christian Social Relations.

Mrs. C. M. Lancaster, 992 Cumberland Rd.,N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
State Work.

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Mrs. Carter Wesley, 3802 Westheimer Rd., Houston 7, Tex.

From Southern Region Office, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

C. YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (continued)

From Southern Region Office, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

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Miss Florence C. Harris

Miss Kathaleen Carpenter

From Atlanta:

Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin, 37 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Elizabeth Bowles " " " " "

Mrs. Marion Taylor, 218 Boulevard N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

From Augusta Georgia:

Mrs. Mildred Ridgely, Y.W.C.A., Greene Street

D. LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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Mrs. J. C. Blalock, 734 Wesley Rd.,N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

(out Miss Josephine Wilkins, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.)

Mrs. W. C. Pauley, 418 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur, Ga.

Mrs. R. L. MacDougall, 4141 Club Drive N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. E. M. Vinson, 1428 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur, Ga.

Mrs. R. L. Turman, 37 Camden Rd.,N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. W. G. Paschall, 158 Albion Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. George W. Swaney, 131 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

Miss Dixie Drake, 1039 Springdale Rd.,N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

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Mrs. Henry Toombs, 2871 Normandy Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. D. M. Howard, Garden Spring Lane, Augusta, Ga.

Miss Gertrude Perkins, 220 Collier Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

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E. ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

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F. LABOR

Mrs. Olive Haskins, Georgia Workers' Education Service,
353 Courtland Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Public Relations,
Congress of Industrial Organizations,
738 Myrtle Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

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Copies of this report were enclosed in letters to Mrs. V. P. Henry, Columbia, Ky., Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, Danville, Ky., and Mrs. Marvin D. Eblin, Henderson, Ky. on May 31, 1950.

WGD

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED IN KENTUCKY May 30, 1950

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Broadway St.	Mrs. Maud Owens Soper
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603 Wallace Ave.	Mrs. J. O. Kouns
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Route 4	Mrs. Lottie V. Smith
309 N. Court St.	Mrs. Bert Cox

Number of Women	Number of Towns	Number of Counties
186	15	9

May 31, 1950

Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle
143 St. Mildred's Court
Danville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Van Winkle:

You are entirely familiar with the Fellowship of the Concerned - concerned about what is happening in our courts, and I am writing to get the status of the project known in your conference.

Attached you will see the towns, counties, and the total number of signatures of women who are willing to sit in the courts in your state. This is not moving quite as fast, I think, as any of us would wish. An extra boost from you would certainly help it along.

While this is progressing slowly, it certainly is progressing surely in our southern states. Women are finding out many things; and out of their observations have come convictions. Already many changes have taken place.

Visiting the courts gives a picture really of the social needs of the community as there is a definite tie-up of crime with health, housing, and education. Members of the Atlanta Council, visiting their courts and then going out to see from whence came the cases realized that definitely slum housing is one of the greatest breeding places of crime. There followed a housing study, and the study had much to do with the slum clearance projects of Atlanta.

Of course, often times the women have found instances of injustice, and their protests sometimes have been of avail. My eight years as Christian Social Relations Secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdiction have made me realize that the community knows little of what is happening in the courts. If we knew, there would be fewer instances in which the scorn of the nation and of the world could be pointed at our southern courts.

The Urban League has stated that if we carry through with this project, in three years we will change many of the social ills of the South. I wish I could lay on the heart of every southern woman the deep concern I feel about this project. I hope I have been a good salesman of it to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:wgd

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED IN VIRGINIA May 31, 1950

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY, Newport News, Virginia

	Mrs. W. H. Crawford

GRAYSON COUNTY, Galax, Virginia

207 Calhoun St.	Mrs. C. S. Alderman
108 Washington St.	Mrs. Lovie Cornett
132 N. Main St.	Mrs. Mildred Cosseltt
Box 545	Mrs. Beulah Cox
Terrace Lane	Mrs. Cecil Curtis
Box 659	Mrs. W. G. Dixon
Box 456	Mrs. R. C. Hampton
201 Washington St.	Mrs. Grace Jones
	Mrs. J. C. Kyle
Adams St.	Mrs. W. B. Lindawood
Oldtown St.	Mrs. R. E. McCann
	Mrs. G. E. Moore
412 Oldtown St.	Mrs. Anna Orr
301 Calhoun St.	Mrs. Clifton S. Rhudy
300 Washington St.	Mrs. Patty C. Robertson
E. Grayson St.	Mrs. Rex M. Sage
Webster St.	Mrs. C. R. Schrader
404 Centes St.	Mrs. Ollie Smith
Box 445	Mrs. M. A. Stevenson
104 Adams St.	Mrs. Jessie M. Williams

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Radford, Virginia

	Mrs. C. M. Fennell
	Mrs. Jack Fortune
	Mrs. Truman Furrow
	Mrs. Jonnie Gore
1500 Second St.	Mrs. H. R. Graham
	Mrs. H. C. Graybeal
1110 Ballere St.	Mrs. Alfred Hall
132 Denby St.	Mrs. J. E. Howell
1732 First St.	Mrs. Jenny Hust
	Mrs. Wendell Jones
	Mrs. Lacey Lawrence
	Mrs. Brainard Martin
	Mrs. C. G. Maston
	Mrs. D. S. Moore
	Mrs. C. B. Morgan
	Mrs. Jack Munsey
1228 First St.	Mrs. Virgil Anderson
	Mrs. Roy Arnold
	Mrs. Bane Atkinson
	Mrs. A. S. Austin
	Mrs. Margaret Bailey
Station A.	Mrs. John Baker
	Mrs. Norris Bishop
	Mrs. J. A. Carper
	Mrs. Oathes Covey
	Mrs. Sherman Crigger
	Mrs. Sam Damewood
	Mrs. Ruth DeVort
	Mrs. Mary A. D leyns
	Mrs. C. A. Eaton

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Radford, Virginia (continued)

	Mrs. John Endicott
	Mrs. Jesse B. Faley
4 Henry St.	Mrs. W. J. Vaughn
Box 156	Mrs. John Weaves
1301 Second St.	Mrs. Happy Weaver
104 Roberts St.	Mrs. A. W. Weeks
	Mrs. I. H. Winston
	Mrs. James L. Wright
	Mrs. Harmon Nofsinger
	Mrs. John O. Nye
Box 94	Mrs. Mark Phillips
108 Second	Mrs. E. M. Price
Station A	Mrs. G. N. Richardson
	Mrs. Frank Rouse
	Mrs. Nina H. Salmons
1307 Second St.	Mrs. Charlie Sands
1207 Third St. West	Mrs. Carl Saunders
1211 Second St.	Mrs. Jessie Sheppart
106 Tuley Ave.	Mrs. Fannie Simms
	Mrs. Marvin Smith
	Mrs. Thomas R. Trigg

No. of Women	No. of Towns	No. of Counties
73	3	3

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED IN ALABAMA

June 1, 1950

Barbour County	Mrs. C. S. McDowell, Eufaula, Ala.
Jefferson County	Mrs. Maggie Letson, 4640 Ter. S., Central Pk. Birmingham
	Mrs. S. S. Austin, 4621 Ter. S, Central Pk., "
	Mrs. C. N. Fuller, 4803 Avenue R, "
	Mrs. C. A Burgess, 3105 Avenue J., Ensley, Ala.
	Mrs. Homer Carder, 1225 Elizabeth Ave., Tarrant, Ala.
	Mrs. F. E. Erwin, 704 Bill Ave. "
	Mrs. E. E. Marques, 907-38th St., Wylam, Ala.
	Mrs. John Estock, 1011 Jerset St, "
Montgomery County	Mrs. Arthur Heustess, 1095 Madison Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED IN TENNESSEE June 1, 1950

Bedford County	Mrs. Thomas Cartwright, Rt. #3, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Coffee County	Mrs. J. B. Shapard, 500 N. Washington St., Tullahoma, Tenn.
Davidson County	Mrs. Fred B. Smith, 832 E. Clayton, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. H. D. Bollinger, 220 Lauderdale Rd., Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. C. B. Smith, Donelson, Tenn.
Fentress County	Mrs. J. P. Sloan, Jamestown, Tenn.
Greene County	Mrs. Moses Cantor, Piney Grove Park, Johnson City, Tenn.
Hickman County	Mrs. Myrtle S. Warren, Centerville, Tennessee
Lincoln County	Mrs. Ezella McCurdy, Rt. #5, Fayetteville, Tenn.
Shelby County	Mrs. Charles Henderson, 2020 Nelson Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Smith County	Mrs. James Nollur, Carthage, Tenn.
Warren County	Mrs. R. B. Miller, 206 Lind St., McMinnville, Tenn.

MAILING LIST OF KEY WOMEN IN THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED June 1, 1950

GEORGIA

Appling County	Mrs. Ruth Dyal, 101 Dyall St., Baxley, Ga.
Bacon County	Mrs. H. D. Overman, Alma, Ga.
Banks County	Mrs. G. T. Shellm Maysville, Ga.
Bartow County	Mrs. Fred Knight, Cartersville, Ga. Mrs. W. J. Ham, Cartersville, Ga. Mrs. Bob Shinall, White, Ga. Mrs. Emma Burger, McCaysville, Ga. Mrs. Carl Johnson, Pine Log, Ga.
Bibb County	Mrs. J. I. Smith, 1019 Clinton Rd., Macon, Ga. Mrs. Irving Purcell, 213 Albemarle Pl., Macon, Ga.
Brooks County	Mrs. J. B. Crane, Sr., Dixie, Ga.
Butts County	Mrs. J. T. Bray, Flovilla, Ga. Mrs. Avon Gaston, Jackson, Ga.
Carroll County	Mrs. M. E. Guffin, Carrollton, Ga.
Catoosa County	Mrs. G. C. Abney, Ringgold, Ga. Mrs. Barry W. Smith, Rossville, Ga., Route #2
Chattooga County	Mrs. Frank Prince, Trion, Ga.
Cherokee County	Mrs. Iris Dobbs, Woodstock, Ga. Mrs. Ernest Stone, Canton, Ga. Mrs. Carl Groover, Jr., Ball Ground, Ga.
Clarke County	Mrs. Claude Singleton, 1171 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, Ga.
Clayton County	Mrs. W. E. Adams, Ellenwood, Ga. Mrs. M. B. Porter, Forest Park, Ga. Mrs. Carl Crowell, Jonesboro, Ga. Mrs. Neta Belle Berry, Riverdale, Ga.
Cobb County	Mrs. O. D. Kemp, Acworth, Ga. Mrs. Julia Lacy, Route #3, Box 10, Austell, Ga. Mrs. A. F. Moor, 801 Church St., Marietta, Ga. Mrs. C. T. Osburn, Smyrna, Ga.
Coweta County	Mrs. Charles Arnold, Grantville, Ga. Mrs. W. J. Estes, Haralson, Ga. Mrs. Horace Goza, Newnan, Ga. Mrs. Hugh Camp, Moreland, Ga. Mrs. Will Christopher, Sharpsburg, Ga.
DeKalb County	Mrs. R. F. Brinsfield, 109 Feld Ave., Decatur, Ga. Mrs. M. B. Duggan, 155 Pinecrest Ave., Decatur, Ga. Mrs. Roscoe E. Snead, 211 Forkner Dr., Decatur, Ga. Miss Dorothy L. Crim, 1433 Emory Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. D. R. Abrams, 9 Sussex Rd., Avondale Estates, Ga.

Dorougherty County	Mrs. W. R. Bragg, Albany, Ga.
Gordon County	Mrs. J. E. Billings, Calhoun, Ga. Mrs. N. A. Hamrick, Fairmount, Ga. Mrs. C. M. Rogers, McCaysville, Ga.
Gwinnett County	Mrs. W. F. Moore, Buford, Ga. Mrs. Clyde Roberts, Lawrenceville, Ga.
Habersham County	Mrs. H. A. Brown, Cornelia, Ga. Mrs. Addie Thomas, Demorest, Ga. Mrs. E. D. Hale, Route #1, Clarkesville, Ga. Mrs. C. Hardman, Tullulah Falls, Ga. Mrs. C. G. Wilson, Hollywood, Ga.
Hall County	Mrs. J. M. Brown, Chicopee, Ga. Mrs. J. A. Cook, 411 N. Bradford St., Gainesville, Ga. Mrs. J. L. Hughes, 914 E. Spring St., Gainesville, Ga. Mrs. R. C. Jubin, Gainesville, Ga.
Harris County	Mrs. Joe O. Miller, Chipley, Ga. Mrs. R. E. Brown, Waverly Hall, Ga.
Heard County	Mrs. M. W. Lipford, Franklin, Ga.
Henry County	Mrs. A. B. Mitcham, Hampton, Ga. Mrs. J. R. Minter, Hampton, Ga. Mrs. W. L. Chandler, Hampton, Ga. Mrs. Hugh Hunt, McDonough, Ga. Mrs. L. E. Turner, McDonough, Ga. Mrs. J. M. Christian, Stockbridge, Ga.
Jackson County	Mrs. W. G. Sharp, Maysville, Ga.
Lamar County	Mrs. Alton Moye, Barnesville, Ga.
Madison County	Mrs. J. R. Findley, Comer, Ga.
Marion County	Mrs. Walker Williams, Buena Vista, Ga. Mrs. Lester Wooldridge, Buena Vista, Ga.
Meriwether County	Mrs. J. A. Evans, Gay, Ga. Mrs. B. J. Barnes, Warm Springs, Ga. Mrs. Ralph Parker, Manchester, Ga. Mrs. L. E. Turner, Woodbury, Ga.
Monroe County	Mrs. Paul Jossey, Forsyth, Ga. Mrs. J. D. Grubbs, Bolingbroke, Ga.
Morgan County	Mrs. Lowry Hunt, Madison, Ga.
Murray County	Mrs. Fred Brown, Eton, Ga.
Muscogee County	Mrs. R. L. Buxtrom, Daimond Ct. Apts., Columbus, Ga.

Pickens County	Mrs. Luke Stancil, Tate, Ga.
Pike County	Mrs. Joe Slade, Meansville, Ga. Mrs. Sam A. Dailey, Zebulon, Ga.
Polk County	Mrs. J. M. Cobb, Box 806, Cedartown, Ga. Miss Florence Vann, Cedartown, Ga.
Raburn County	Mrs. C. R. Hendrix, Clayton, Ga.
Richmond County	Miss Johnnie Hilbun, 929 S.F.C. Bldg., Augusta, Ga. Mrs. D. M. Howard, Garden Spring Lane, Augusta, Ga. Mrs. T. M. Verdey, 1515 Stowall St., Augusta, Ga. Mrs. F. L. Layton, 1219 Hickman, Augusta, Ga.
Sumter County	Mrs. Joe Heaton, RFD, Americus, Ga.
Troup County	Hogansville, Ga., Mrs. G. B. Head Mrs. C. B. Lambert, Gabbettville, Ga. Mrs. W. L. Holt, Glenn Rt. #1, LaGrange, Ga. Mrs. G. E. Cline, Route #3, LaGrange, Ga. Mrs. Marion Roberts, LaGrange, Ga. Mrs. Levia F. Johnson, West Point, Ga.
Union County	Mrs. T. E. Swartz, Blairsville, Ga.
Upson County	Mrs. J. J. Connally, Silvertown, Ga. Mrs. E. C. Swetnam, Thomaston, Ga. Mrs. Gilbert English, Thomaston, Ga.
Spalding County	Mrs. R. R. Maugham, Experiment, Ga. Mrs. J. B. Manley, Route A, Griffin, Ga. Mrs. W. Jack Lamb, 333 S. 9th St., Griffin, Ga. Mrs. P. J. Mitchell, Hampton, Ga. Mrs. R. H. Dorsey, Sunny Side, Ga.
Stephens County	Miss Eva Crenshaw, Martin, Ga. Mrs. R. Frank Garner, Sr., Toccoa, Ga.
Walker County	Mrs. C. Callaway, Jr., Chickamauga, Ga. Mrs. J. B. Ogle, LaFayette, Ga. Mrs. H. R. Andrews, Rock Springs, Ga. Mrs. W.L. Kling, Rt. #1, Trion, Ga.
Walton County	Mrs. W. H. Gardner, Monroe, Ga.
White County	Mrs. Arthur Cook, Cleveland, Ga.
Whitfield County	Mrs. W. T. Howell, Cohutta, Ga. Mrs. Peter Maning, Dalton, Ga. Mrs. G. C. Henderson, Varnell, Ga.

ALABAMA

Barbour County	Mrs. C. S. McDowell, Eufaula, Ala.
Jefferson County	Mrs. C. N. Fuller, 4803 Avenue R, Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. C. A. Burgess, 3105 Avenue J., Ensley, Ala. Mrs. Homer Carder, 1225 Elizabeth Ave., Tarrant, Ala. Mrs. John Estock, 1011 Jerset St., Wylam, Ala.
Montgomery County	Mrs. Arthur Heustess, 1905 Madison Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

FLORIDA

Duvall County	Mrs. J. M. Edenfield, 2908 Post St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Volusia County	Mrs. C. H. Schneider, 315 N. Florida Ave., Deland, Fla.

KENTUCKY

Boyle County	Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, 143 St. Mildred Ct., Danville, Ky.
Crittenden County	Miss Lora E. Yates, Marion, Ky.
Daviess County	Mrs. L.A.Washinton,Jr., 1405 Locust St., Owensboro, Ky.
Greene County	Mrs. J. C. Graham, Greensburg, Ky.
Henderson County	Mrs. Floyd Day, Jr., Reed, Ky.
Hopkins County	Miss Fern Stokes, Earlington, Ky. Mrs. Clara Rhodes, Nortonville, Ky. Mrs. R. H. Bow, White Plains, Ky.
Jefferson County	Mrs. E. H. Menart, Jeffersontown, Ky. Mrs. J. D. Rahm, Kosmosdale, Ky. Mrs. Ray Bush, 4621 S. 7th St., Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Murl Blair, Valley Station, Ky.
Robertson County	Mrs. G. C. Kitson, Mt. Olivet, Ky.
Taylor County	Mrs. A. E. Martin, Campbellsville, Ky.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chatham County	Mrs. Raymond L. Moore, Route #1, New Hill, N. C. Mrs. A. E. Fitchett, Moncure, N. C.
Granville County	Mrs. T. E. Burch, Stovall, N. C.
Harnett County	Mrs. J. L. Holland, Fuquay Springs, N. C. Mrs. Worth Senter, Kipling, N. C. Mrs. H. Schafran, Lillington, N. C.
Johnson County	Mrs. W. E. Denning, Benson, N. C. Mrs. E. J. Wellons, Smithfield, N. C.
Lenoir County	Mrs. M. H. Allen 510 W. Washington St., Kinston, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Wake County	Mrs. Haywood Jones, Route #1, Cary, N. C. Mrs. J. M. Davis, 1024 Boyles Dr., Raleigh, N. C. Mrs. A. D. Bridges, Wendell, N. C.
Wayne County	Mrs. W. J. Horton, 412 S. William, Goldsboro, N. C.

LOUISIANA

Caddo County	Mrs. T. W. Connell, Belcher, La.
Orleans County	Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait, 6101 Louisville St., New Orleans, La.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bamberg County	Mrs. Sarah Motier, Lodge, S. C. Mrs. Flossie Staley, Bamberg, S. C.
Berksley County	Mrs. A. M. Roberts Box 24, Rt. 2, Pineville, S. C.
Charleston County	Mrs. P. T. Bianchi, 30 Percy St., Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Wulbie Brown, Route 1, Box 265, John's Island, S.C.
Dorchester County	Miss Mary C. Corn, St. George, S. C.
Florence County	Mrs. K. D. Hugh, 603 Green St., Florence, S. C.
Greenville County	Mrs. C. C. Withington, 12 Claredon Rd., Greenville, S. C.
Kershaw County	Miss Addie Thomas, 705 DeKalb St., Camden, S. C.
Laurens County	Mrs. P. M. Robinson, Walterboro, S. C.
Newberry County	Mrs. Alice Spearman, Newberry, S. C.
Richland County	Mrs. A. B. Ferguson, 1021 Elmwood, Columbia, S. C. Mrs. B. Duvall Chambers, 3517 Devereaux Rd., Columbia, S.C. Mrs. J. Roy Jones, 5618 Colonial Dr., Columbia, S.C. Mrs. Nellie K. Sanders, Columbia, S. C., 3731 Moss Ave.
Sumter County	Miss Ruby Williams, 533 S. Sumter St., Sumter, S. C.

TENNESSEE

Bedford County	Mrs. Thomas Cartwright, Rt.#3, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Coffee County	Mrs. J. B. Shapart, 500 N. Washington St., Tullahoma, Tenn.
Davidson County	Mrs. Fred B. Smith, 832 E. Clayton, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. C. B. Smith, Donelson, Tenn.
Fentress County	Mrs. J. P. Sloan, Jamestown, Tenn.
Greene County	Mrs. Moses Cantor, Piney Grove Park, Johnson City, Tenn.
Hickman County	Mrs. Myrtle S. Warren, Centerville, Tenn.
Lincoln County	Mrs. Ezella McCurdy, Route #5, Fayetteville, Tenn.

TENNESSEE (continued)

Shelby County	Mrs. Charles Henderson, 2020 Nelson Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Smith County	Mrs. James Nollur, Carthage, Tenn.
Warren County	Mrs. R. B. Miller, 206 Lind St., McMinnville, Tenn.

VIRGINIA

Elizabeth City County	Mrs. W. H. Crawford, Newport News, Va.
Grayson County	Mrs. C. S. Alderman, 207 Calhoun St., Galax, Va.
Montgomery County	Mrs. C. M. Fennell, Radford, Va. Mrs. H. R. Graham, 1500 Second St., Radford, Va.

TEXAS

Harris County	Mrs. G. H. Caldwell, 912 28th St., Galveston, Texas

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
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HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
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CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. NORMA HUFF
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 1, 1950

Dear Co-Worker:

Sometime ago you became a member of the Fellowship of the Concerned - concerned about what is happening in the courts, and signed the pledge:

> "I, as a church woman, am concerned that our Constitutional freedoms are not shared by all our people; my religion convinces me they must be and gives me courage to study, work, and lead others to the fulfillment of equal justice under law.
>
> "I am willing to sit in the courts and to visit police and other law enforcement agencies to learn how law is administered in my community."

Now we are trying to get some report on the groups throughout the South who signed this same pledge. If you or any of your group have visited your courts, either town or county, please tell us how many of you attended a session and tell us something of what happened. Were you satisfied that justice was administered? Did you think the community was in any way responsible for the plight of the men, women, or young people tried? Did you find any tie-up of crime with health, housing, or education? Was there any follow-up work your society found to do?

We would deeply appreciate an answer from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:wgd

P.S. Who in your group should receive mail from us?

Mrs Grace Towns Hamiltown

Correspondence on October 9, 1950 the same as that of G. B. Hancock—copy filed under his name.

October 9, 1950

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Will you be very kindly considering who would strengthen the Executive Committee? I greatly hope you can be present for the meeting November 8 (and the Board meeting the 7th). You encourage us a lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

November 16, 1950

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We do appreciate your making the long trip to attend the annual meeting. It is always a great pleasure to see you, even though briefly.

I have checked into the matter of the sums paid on the Texas pledge. I do apologise for not having given you full credit. You are correct in thinking that Texas completed its pledge and I will most certainly correct my own reports and records. We continue to rejoice in your good work.

Thank you for your expense account. You will be reimbursed as soon as possible, but we ask your patience.

Our grateful thanks for your many kindnesses.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:bj

SRC-Bd. of Directors membership

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1950

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

December
Second
1 9 5 0

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of November 29.

I think you acted correctly in leaving me off the Board of Directors. I am interested, just as interested as ever, in work of the Council, but find I am in just too many things.

Please be assured that my interest will continue just as great as ever.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

P.S.:- Just received material re.: Repeal the McCarran Act. We be glad to do what we can - Mail the material also!

Mrs. Henry J. Broderson
1310 Cotton Street
Menlo Park, California

May 14 - 1952.

Dear Mr. Tielg,

It was so good to hear from you. Thank you so much for the material used by the Fellowship of the Concerned. We hope to make use of it. Devoe Mr. Ralph Prine, 4300 Caduceus St. Galveston Tx. about you and this fine organization. She asked that I send her any material I could get for her. She is a moving spirit in the Gal. W.S.C.S. - so I'll be glad if you will send her a packet.

I am much interested in your migrant hearing & petition. Do you recall the name of the man from Cal. who protested against any protective measure being taken? (He was probably a Farm Bureau Rep.) Mon. night on T.V. we saw and heard a discussion on "Does the importation of foreign labor help Cal. lower our

standard of living? Chas. Gibbs from Assoc. Farmers, & ~~Chas.~~ Geo. Wilson of Farm Bureau (Rep. of Employers!) John Henning of State Fed. of L. and Mr. Galarza who is trying to organize the migrant & farm labor for A. F. of L.

In a weak moment I was persuaded to take the job of Chm. of Chm. Sr. Rel - which is chairman of 1st V.P. of the Council of Ch. Women - beginning June 1. We have an excellent chm. for "Migrant Work" & I'm helping her send out notices to all the churches & women's groups re: the May 21st meeting. Mr. Galarza can't be here with his slide on migrant campaign Cal. but Dr. Stewart hopes to get a Prof from Col. of the Pacific to speak

Sorry you couldn't have come to Geib Camp - We met in 27 two days which were very rewarding! We had the

parents of a Missionary W.S. from Singapore with us for 10 days. One day we journeyed to the home of a lay delegate from that area, a Chinese W.S. & a Chinese Prin. of a School - both friends of Rev. Ted Runyan - took them & the Runyans Sr. to lunch at a nice Chinese Restaurant & had a most delightful visit.

Mrs. Henry J. Broderson
1310 Cotton Street
Menlo Park, California

Mr. Chester Smith, lay delegate from N.Y. proposed a fine measure re: total abstinence especially for members of official Board. In about 3 min he gave a dynamic speech for his motion - It was wonderfully impressive but some preachers committed that we mustn't become legalistic & the motion was lost - referred to the Com!

Yesterday I wrote half a dozen card to Representatives protesting the adv. of alcoholic beverages over T.V. & Radio. Shall try to get Church Women & as many men as possible to write on this!

Martha is working hard on the
The Prin. & one of our P.A. scholars
was recently arrested at 2 a.m.
for drunken driving. Nothing
will be done because most of
the school board drink - social
pattern!

You know our latch string
is always out for you and
Mr. Tilly. Do come to see us!

Much love,

Nellie Broderson.

We heard Bishop Moore preach
at Stanford one Sun. Our
church surely had the top men
both morning & eve. for over a
month. Dr. Southmayd - Dr Van
Bosch, Hays (China) Pickett ~~Lippett~~ (India) rather
Steel (Dallas)

Do send along any ~~migrant~~ information re Liquor
We get the letters from Nat'l Committee

Mrs. I. G. Stone
Wise, Virginia

May 17. 1952

Mrs M. E. Tilley
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs Tilley:

Rec'd your letter and information yesterday. I will just be too glad to present our sheriff with the booklet "Race and Law Enforcement."

We have a very fine sheriff and he is a Methodist and on the board of stewards at the Wotton church. He is not only a good man but good looking.

I will do my very best to get the picture you request within the next few days and send it on to you.

Sincerely, Gertrude Stone
(Mrs I. G.)

Dist Secy of C & R to L & A

(FILL IN AND RETURN TO - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

Date June 1 1952

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Trinity Methodist Church

have visited Mr. Howard L. Fleming (Sheriff) (~~Chief of Police~~)

of Wise (City) Wise (County) Va. (State)

We have given him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for able and impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Mrs. S. G. Stone

ADDRESS Wise, Va.

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

(Mr Harold L. Fleming)

Our wise ~~lea~~ sheriff is a very able, efficient law-officer. He is in my judgement a Christian Gentleman. Incidentally he is a Methodist and serves on the official board of the Norton church.

He is very cooperative in every way and ~~invited~~ invited the church women to serve in any capacity they saw fit to do so.

He is not the real type of sheriff who "shot first and then thought". This is his second term as sheriff and if he has "shot" anyone during the time I have not heard of it. He was chief of police of Norton, for before being elected sheriff. We are very proud of him.

OK-E.C.

Fill in and return to: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Date Aug 6 - 1952

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Bowman Memorial Church, have visited Mr. M.K. Eblen (~~Sheriff~~) (~~Chief of Police~~) Mayor of Hazard (City) Perry (County) Kentucky (State)

We have given him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for able and impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Mrs Drew Faulkner

ADDRESS Hazard Ky (Perry Co

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.) Hazard operates under City Mgr. form of Government composed of Mayor & two Commissioners they appoint a city mgr. who has direct supervision of our city Government - Police Dept. is composed of Chief of police & 8 policemen - all appointed by City Manager - their qualifications must be registered voter of good moral character & have some knowledge of Govt. and law in his community - The total budget is $21,000 the salary

scale is $190 - $220 - Salary is not large enough but we are fortunate in having very good men on Police dept - we have no merit or retirement system. There are no negro police. There is two weeks a year given by Fed + State Govt + city have joint training school for law inforcement officers. They are instructed in proper use of fire arms, general attitude of police officers in laws City ordinances and constitutional provisions relating to police powers + civil liberties and to be courteous + helpful to all regardless of race color or creed or personal prejudices - The police chief + other attended police training institute Louisville Ky. -

There were 2300 arrests made of whites last year 200 negro - 75% were caused by excessive use of liquor - There was 4 white + 2 col. homicides In the past 5 years there no persons killed by arrest - we are fortunate in not having any racial problems - the police dept - make provision for detecting + combating dangerous rumors - The attitude of the negro is good toward law inforcement. There is a set law governing sale use distribution + transportation of fire arms + explosives - we have no trouble housing areas. Our newspaper + local radio station cooperate with police to avert any tension, situations - all welfare + service clubs cooperate to make our city a better place - :

Sincerely
Mrs. Drew Faulkner

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N, E
ATLANTA, GA.

August 25, 1952

Dear Friend:-

Thank you so much for the list of women from your society who have pledge to sit in the courts. This is surely an evidence of the interest of your society in the welfare of your community.

I would like very much to have a story from you about your visits to the courts. We are planning to have regime of courts visits printed f distribution. The World Outlook will have a story in perhaps, the September number.

You may write your account as you will but if you wish, you may follow this outline -- (However, I would rather have a fuller story)

Name of church Duke Memorial District Durham Conf North Carolina

Date of visits 1-25-53 What court (city, county) Recorder's Court, Durham

Number of women attending court 8 accompanied by pastor.

Tell something of the cases heard "The majority of cases were the result of drinking. The judge was impartial in his sentences and said he was going to give the names of some of these families to pastors in their vicinity. One young man said he has never been to S.S. or Church nor known either parent to go."

What was the reaction of the women They plan to continue visits to court. Two deserted families of alcoholics have been helped to get apartments in a government housing project and furniture is being collected for them.

SIGNED Mrs. C. L. Read, ADDRESS 806 Third St. Durham, N.C.

We hope this will be a continuing program of your society and become so well established that it will become a matter of course to have members sitting in the courts. Some societies give this as circle duties - so at least once a month there is representation at the courts.

If one visit is made, the interest will be so great it will easily become a definite part of the program of your society.

Hoping to hear from you at any early date, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

PLEASE READ THE ATTACHED SHEET ON WHY VISIT THE COURTS.

(FILL IN AND RETURN TO - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

OK-EC

Date 8-26-52

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of 1st Meth Church

have visited Mr. J. C. Greer Sheriff / City Mgr. Idurst (~~Sheriff~~) (~~Chief of Police~~)

of Tifton (City) Tift (County) Ga. (State)

Sheriff read our copy - City Mgr ordered 2 -

~~We have given him a copy of~~ RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for able and impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Clare McKeelar Chm

ADDRESS 1020 N. Parks Ave

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

Mrs. G. W. Burton
421 W. 10th St.

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1952

Fill in and return to: SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Date Oct. 2, 1952

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of First Methodist Church, have visited Mr. H. V. Hillyer (Sheriff) & (Chief of Police) T.F. McClung

of LaGrange (City) Troup (County) Georgia (State)

We have given ~~him~~ them (Each) a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for able and impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Mrs. John Zate

ADDRESS 403 N. Greenwood
La Grange, Ga.

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

Mrs. Charles Dixon Ch. C.S.R.
Country Club Rd.
La Grange.

(over)

(FILL IN AND RETURN TO -- SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

O/K - E.C.

Date Oct 4, 1952

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of McKendree, Calvary, Belle Meade East End and Waverly Church Place

have visited Mr. Tom W. Cartwright (Sheriff) (Chief of Police)

of Nashville (City) Davidson (County) Tennessee (State)

We have given him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for able and impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Mrs. Geo. H. Jones

ADDRESS 1522 Compton Ave., Nashville 12, Tenn.

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

We had a fine visit with Mr. Cartwright. He has been in office only one month, but has a keen insight in what needs to be done for better law enforcement. He is handicapped by a lack of funds to have more patrolmen and cars to cover the county - He is cooperating with the chief of Police and his force. He estimated that 75% of the crimes in the

(over)

Dear Mrs. Dilly.

It was a thrilling experience to visit these men. They were so nice and cooperative. Each gave us a job. We believe we can help get Negro policemen (we are going to try). We hope to really interest our "women in our Courts".

May I have another copy of "Race & Law enforcement" for our new Sheriff who comes in office in Jan? We plan to visit him at that time. Would copies of "Know your Courts" from author be available for distribution? The names of some women who will visit Courts will be mailed by Mrs. Nixon Lord Nettie

(FILL IN AND RETURN TO - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

Date Oct. 5 - 195[illegible]

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of First Methodist Church

have visited Mr. Harold Williams (Sheriff) (Chief of Police)

of Galax (City) Grayson (County) Va. (State)

We have given him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for ableand impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Mrs Raymond Thomas

ADDRESS Galax, Va.

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

We were received very graciously, and were told how much they needed our interest & help.

county were caused by whiskey.

Mr. Cartwright estimated the negro crime rate at 40 %. We asked him about the performance of the negro policeman here in the county and he said they were fine in some respects like serving papers, for they could locate "their man" where it would be hard for a white policeman to do it. He confirmed a city judge's statement that most negroes resent being arrested by other negroes. He plans, however, to add six more to this force.

Mr. Cartwright said he was more interested in removing the cause for arrests than in making them, but as long as there were no laws where known evil existed there was little he could do.

A vice squad has been organized and they are attempting to rid the city and county of gambling.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(00)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

AA95

The filing time shown in the [illegible]elegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

A MGA207 PD=MEMPHIS TENN 6 152P= 1952 OCT 6 PM 3 04

MRS M E TILLEY=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA: TU ATLANTA

=GRATIFYING CONFERENCE WITH SHERIFF LETTER FOLLOWS=

GLADYS WARDEN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Mrs. I. G. Stone
Nottingham Avenue
Wise, Virginia

Oct. 6, 1952

My dear Mrs Tilley;

I am just happy to report to you that then a lot of last minute hard work that my sling at Gate City, Va had visited the sheriff and presented the booklet Race & Law Enforcement.

also at Jonesville, Va.

If my sling at Clintwood would just report, Big Stone Gap District would be 100% as the just name of county seat in the district.

If I do get a late report from them I'll send it to you airmail.

I can't hardly wait for the time of my trip to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Gertrude Stone

OK - cc

(FILL IN AND RETURN TO - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

Date Oct 8 1952

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Robertson Chapel Church

have visited Mr. W. G. Noles (Sheriff) (Chief of Police)

of Fort Payne (City) Dekalb (County) Ala (State)

We have given him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for ableand impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Mrs J. L. Thompson

ADDRESS Fort Payne R# 3

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1952
Southern Regional Council

He isnt in our District but we are 60 miles from Huntsville center. I'm givin Chief of Police copy also
They are very nice and Cooperative
My husband is Chairman Board of Revenue of DeKalb County and I'm always connected with courts & know lots about them. I've written other in my District.

Mrs J. L. Thompson
Fort Payne
Ala
R#3

Radford, Va.
Oct 10th 1952.

Dear Mrs Tilley.

This is a belated report from Grove Ave. Methodist Church in the Wytheville District, Southeastern Jurisdiction, of the W.S.C.S.

Since Radford is not the County seat and we do not have a sheriff, after repeated efforts, I arranged a visit to, and conference with, our City Sergeant, Fred M. Cox. I was received graciously, and enjoyed my visit very much. Mr. Cox explained his duties, and also freely discussed our police force activities, took me thru the Court house & jail and offered their full support and cooperation in any and all plans for future

advancement.

The housing, caring for and feeding of prisoners in our jail is commendable. There is no discrimination in race, all get equal protection, by the law, as well as by the caretakers.

We have a new, modern court house, jail and living quarters for the caretakers, all in the same building.

It was all new to me, the whole procedure, but I benefitted personally by the visit. Thank you for opportunity to serve in this capacity.

Most Sincerely
Mrs D. S. Moore
(Sec. O S R. of Grove Ave)

OCTOBER -- 12th, 1952

Mrs. B. P. Henry of Columbia, Kentucky wired -

The women have visitwd sheriffs in the following counties-

Jefferson, TaylOr, Adair, Harden

Meade, Henderson, Webster, Hopkins, Livingston

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(38)..

FY. OCT 11

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AC113 CTA 232

1952 OCT 11 AM 11 00

CT LE006 PD=COLUMBIA KY 11 915A=

MRS M E TILLY=

1013 HIGHLAND VIEW NORTH EAST ATLA=

COUNTIES REPORTING INTERVIEWS JEFFERSON TAYLOR ADAIR HARDIN MEADE HENDERSON WEBSTER HOPKINS LIVINGSTON AM CERTAIN THERE ARE OTHERS=

MRS V P HENRY=

VE 2951

mrs. T

AB 1121A

mailed

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S

E

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

(FILL IN AND RETURN TO - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1952
Southern Regional Council

Date Nov. 30, 1952.

We, of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Douglasville Church

have visited Mr. Joe Harding (Sheriff) (~~Chief of Police~~)

of Douglas Ga
(City) (County) (State)

We have given him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT and discussed with him our concern for ableand impartial enforcement of the law.

SIGNED Mrs. W. E. Hewitt

ADDRESS Douglasville Ga

COMMENTS: (Use other side of sheet if more space is needed.)

Mr. Harding told me he read the copy of "Race and Law Enforcement" and when

(over)

what he thought of it he said "It is good and ~~p~~ is exactly what I believe in" or words to that effect.

Please ask the W.S.C.S Women to sign this. 12-2-52

KNOW YOUR COURTS AS YOU KNOW YOUR SCHOOL

I, as a church woman, am concerned that our Constitutional Freedoms are not shared by all our people; my religion convinces me they must be and gives me courage to study, work, and lead others to the fulfillment of equal justice under law.

I am willing to sit in the courts and to visit police and other law enforcement agencies to learn how law is administered in my community. I will work with others in times of tension to see that the rights of all are protected.

NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY
Mrs Beulah Staples	Lewisport Ky	Hancock
Mrs Joe Clark	Lewisport Ky	"
Margaret Meyers	Lewisport, Ky	
Mrs Lillian Gettings	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs. Mary L Duncan	Lewisport, Ky	
Mrs. Roy Clark	Lewisport, Ky	"
Mrs Lula McCamish	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs. Walter Mason	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs Lydia Greathouse	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs. Sudie Johnson	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs Mattie Winkler	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs. Guy Asbury	Lewisport, Ky	
Mrs J. L. Atkinson	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs Harry Morris	Lewisport Ky	
Mrs Clayton Lambert		

Return to;- Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Sent in by Mrs Olive Staples

Address Lewisport Ky

RECEIVED NOV 7 1952 Southern Regional Council

March 4, 1953

Miss Christine Sadler
734 Fifteenth St., N.W.,
Washington, 5, D. C.

Dear Miss Sadler:

Your letter of February 18th has been unanswered, first because I am away from home a great deal of the time, and then because I was puzzled as to what I might give you.

There are many instances where women have changed a community pattern but they can never brag about the fact, therefore we can give no publicity.

However, I am sending you a story of Gallatin, Tennessee, and also a story of the City of Atlanta. From these two you might find something you can use. Also you might be interested to know that thirty-three organizations from Georgia last fall were successful in a campaign in which religious and racial bigotry was poured upon our state. Our Governor, seeking to extend the county unit system to the general election, and being alarmed at the amount of the opposition, at state expense had a copy of a sheet which preyed on racial and religious prejudice put in every mail box in the state. I am attaching a sheet upon which there is a list of these organizations.

With every good wish to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

McCall's

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON BUREAU

February 18, 1953

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
1013 Highland View
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Greetings and hopes that all has gone well with you since our last meeting--which was a long time ago now.

Reason for this letter is to ask your help, as usual. We are launching a new feature at McCall's on activities of women's groups and want to get as many leads on where to look for their "good works" as possible. In your field of civil rights and human relations, I imagine, many good projects are going forward. Many of them probably would be difficult to write about in the tiny space we will have to allot to each activity--but I feel that there are doubtlessly many good tangible and simple things going in the field, too.

So I was hoping you might be able to tell me where a women's group (church, club or "unorganized") has made a dent on community thinking and/or action in your area--or where some worthy project is being planned. I attach a brief resume of the type of things we have in mind. I will follow up with any names you have time to suggest and will be most appreciative.

With good wishes,

Christine Sadler

Christine Sadler
Director

SEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

re NEW FEATURE ABOUT WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS
(to start in McCall's Magazine in July issue.)

AIMS

1. To give recognition to groups in activities that help their communities, themselves, and/or the world generally.
2. To encourage others who might be moved to do likewise, and provide a forum for ideas which others might duplicate.
3. To give readers something new and worthwhile. (We are convinced that women's clubs are wide-awake and up-to-date, and that what they do has real reader interest.)

******

FORMULA

a. Treat the country as one big community and write of the clubs as if we are doing "club notes" for a local paper.
b. Get in brief items from as many groups and in as many parts of the country as possible.
c. Use local names when feasible.
d. Use brief quotes when such is possible, and to give variety.
e. Use some pictures of the women.
f. Make the whole thing as grass-roots as possible, yet keep standards high.
g. Along with the club notes column will go general articles....Not every month, but for the first several months and occasionally...At times, we hope, these will be blow-ups of special club projects that merit special attention...

******

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Work will be mostly with the large better-known groups, since their work already has recognition and standards--but this will not rule out a spontaneous or "unorganized" endeavor...We cannot become a calendar for upcoming events such as dates and places where meetings will be held, but conceivably will be able to tie-in in another manner, like reporting on a project of a group in the issue which comes out at time the group is meeting, etc. For instance, we conceivably could report on a project and say it is entered for recognition at the State Fair. (NY State Fair has a community improvement contest, for instance.)

****

DEADLINES: 3 or 4 months ahead, which makes the problem of "live" material difficult. There is no objection to writing about a past event, if it is of a continuing nature or has a lasting effect, or if there was any way to pitch it ahead...Good publicity tie-ins will develop.

******

ILLUSTRATION from first rough copy

Overall aim type: WHO'S AFRAID to study Communism? Not the huge General Federation of Women's Clubs, etc., (bringing in name of Mrs. Sara A. Whitehurst, who wrote the 17 Americanism pamphlets which all states are studying.)

Quote type:

DO YOU BELIEVE every state should have a law making American history a compulsory subject in high school and college? The General Federation of Women's Clubs does. Sally Butler, its legislative director says only a law can solve the problem.

"The voluntary way is spotty and chancey," she asserts. "It's shocking that anything so basic to an understanding as our own history gets crowded off the curriculum in so many schools.

Specific Activity: FOUR HUNDRED WOMEN in 16 home demonstration clubs raised $2,000, bought the Cochise County, Arizona, Hospital its first iron lung.

******

SMITHVILLE, ARKANSAS, club women found a part-time doctor for their community after....etc.

******

"OPERATION COOKIE JAR" sent members of 61 homemaking clubs in Shiawassee County, Michigan straight to the kitchen,...etc.

Pat on Back: ADD A STAR to the crown of....for her

Ideas, comments, and items to: McCall's Washington Bureau (Christine Sadler)
734 15th St., N. W.

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM (1915-1951)

EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.

CASSRELL GREENBERG
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
PLATT V. KETCHAM
MAURICE C. GREENBAUM
WIRTH H. KOENIG
HERBERT A. WOLFF, JR.
JOHN A. WIENER
GEORGE VICIAN, JR.
CHARLES E. HEMING
ARTHUR JOEL KATZ

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1582

July 9, 1953

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dorothy Tilly:

I am in town only for a day. I got your letter. My only hunch is that you keep in mind that all of the declarations filed with the Post Office Department in regard to ownership are public documents and someone in your behalf might in the first instance examine those documents to see if they are truthful and just what they do disclose.

As you know I am not much in favor of using the government to censor the mails or any other written material. My guess is that a libel action would lie, but this does not mean that I am advising Mr. Mitchell or anyone else to get mixed up in the law.

Best to you,

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE. N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

"KNOW YOUR COURT AS YOU KNOW YOUR SCHOOL"

TO THE CONFERENCE AND DISTRICT SECRETARIES OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS -

The study on "Alcohol"- our Christian Social Relations study- is most necessary and most timely. Of course, we know this, but I do much more so since the reports of visits to the courts have reached me. Over and over again, the cases reported are the direct or indirect results of drinking. It takes seeing and hearing to make us really be sensitive to this.

With all there is in me, I would say to you, if we could get our study groups to visit the city courts early Monday morning and look upon the human wrecks and the first offenders- boys and girls gathered-in over the week-end, I believe we would be stirred to action A mighty crusade would result from our study on "The Christian and Alcohol". I do hope in all of the classes, a required project will be a visit to the court. The women will see "Skid-Row" of their own community.

I have just wtitten to all those in your conference who have sent in lists of women, pledging to sit in the courts. Enclosed with these letters have been copies of your state map, showing the counties where women have given the sheriff a copy of "Race and Law Enforcement".

Please push all of this -- it is a part of our work. If you need more copies of "Race and Law Enforcement", let me know. You may have as many copies as you wish.

The South is waiting the Supreme Court decision on the segregated school question. Whatever way the decisions is rendered- non-segregation or equality on every respect ,- we will have ad difficult time. We as white church women must be the interpreters and shock absorbers. I am enclosing two copies of NEW SOUTH.

I hope that I may hear from you real soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Dorothy Tilly

July 31, 1953

Memorandum

January 21, 1955

YWCA
National Board
Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

To: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

W.G.C.a. List

From; Mary Jane Willett

RE: Fellowship of the Concerned

I am glad to know that you are planning for a group to come together February 24-25. I am sending a list of persons to you, as you requested, who might be invited. I understand that you wish to have people mainly from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

I made up the list at first thinking that you had asked for twenty or thirty people but understand now that it is really a much more selected list that you wish. I am therefore listing on this memo the people who, if you need to reduce the list appreciably, I am hoping could be invited since all of them with the exception of the persons listed for New Orleans and Atlanta carry area responsibility.

- Mrs. Paul Pfuetze, Athens, Georgia - Member of the National Board
- Mrs. John Welborn, Greenville, S. C. - President of Greenville Association, member of the National Board. 2801 Augusta Rd
- Mrs. Charles Rosenberg - Member of the Board of the New Orleans YWCA, member of the National Board and former Chairman of the Southern Region.
- Mrs. Carter Wesley, Member of the Board of the Houston YWCA, Member of the National Board.
- Miss Gertha Spearman - Chairman of the Employed Women's Council YWCA in the Southeastern states (east of the Mississippi)
- Miss Lois Gratz - Director of Defense Services of the Savannah River Area. She is put on this list because she will be going March 15 to take on the job of Director of our Publication Services at the National Board. This includes the YWCA Magazine, and therefore this experience would be helpful to her as she works with our publications. (Her new position has not yet been announced)
- Mrs. Rufus Middleton - Member of the Board of the Mississippi state-wide district.
- Miss Mary Haynes, Executive Director of the Mississippi District.

New Orleans

- Mrs. Alida Cory, Executive Director of the New Orleans YWCA
- Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Jr. - Chairman of Committee on Administration New Orleans Branch
- Mrs. Simpson D. Kidd - Newly elected President of the Atlanta YWCA
- Mrs. Mamie K. Taylor - Immediate past President of the Atlanta YWCA
- Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin - Executive Director of the Atlanta YWCA
- Mrs. Sujette Crank - Executive Director of the Atlanta Branch
- Mrs. Harry Gershon - Member of the Board of the Atlanta YWCA
- Mrs. George Towns - Member of the Board of the Atlanta YWCA

Because I believe that Mrs. Middleton and Miss Haynes are strategic to developments in Mississippi so far as our work is concerned and because I know of the number of other commitments that they have, I would like to suggest that if there is any money available to assure attendance that consideration be given to offering some financial assistance to these two people.

I will be back in the office after the New York meeting the week of February 21 and will plan to attend this meeting. If it is possible for two of the staff from our regional office to attend, I would like for Miss Mary Gay who is a new member of our staff this year to be included in our representation.

MJW:fd

memo letter 1/26/55

T81 4-54

SUGGESTED NAMES FOR MISS TILLY

GEORGIA

Atlanta

*Mrs. Eva B. Parks - 502 Rockwell Street, S. W.
Mrs. Edward A. Driscoll - 633 Burke Rd N. E
*Mrs. Harry Gershon - 1590 Harvard Rd. N.E.
Miss Emily Roberts - 1054 Austin Ave N.E.
Mrs. Doris Lockerman - Roswell, Ga
Mrs. Harrison McMains - 1678 N. Rock Spgs. Rd. N.E
*Mrs. William F. Palmer - 618 Jefferson Ave, College Park, Ga
Mrs. Simpson Kidd - 615 Winborn Drive, East Point, Georgia
Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin - 72 Edgewood Avenue, N. E.
*Miss Julia White - 72 Edgewood Avenue, N. E.
Miss Jewel Dean Jones - 72 Edgewood Avenue, N. E.
*Mrs. Mamie K. Taylor - c/o Georgia Power Co., P.O. Box 1719
*Mrs. Sujette Crank - 599 Tatnall Street, S. W.
Mrs. Edith Hambrick - 599 Tatnall Street, S. W.
Mrs. Phoebe Burney - 599 Tatnall Street, S. W.
~~*Mrs. George Towns~~
Mrs. Harry Richardson - 9 Mc Donough Blvd. S E.
Mrs. Chester Martin, 3590 Ivey Rd, N.E.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

*Mrs. Alida B. Corey, Ex. Dir. - 929 Gravier Street
*Mrs. William T. Griffith, - 360 Audubon
Miss Mabel Palmer - 1403 Pine Street
Miss Verneta E. Hill, 130 South Caliborne
*Mrs. Sadie Bell Barrow - 1328 LaSalle
Miss Lou Adriennne Dejoie - 5127 Coliseum Street (Member Employed Women's Council
Mrs. Charles Rosenberg - 8138 Cohn Street (National Board)

Baton Rouge

Mrs. A. J. Land, - 1391 Highland Road
Mrs. Mildred M. Anderson - 201-231 St. Charles St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston

Mrs. Harry Lindstedt - 110 Tradd Street

Columbia

Lillian Hunt - 1505 Blanding
Mrs. Theodore Ledeen (Libby) Send to Association - 1505 Blanding
Mrs. Clyde Helms - 921 Woodrow Street

Greenville

*Mrs. J. F. Welborn, Jr. - 2801 Augusta Road (National Board)
Miss Ethel Simpson - 118 West North Street
Miss Peggie Davis - 113 Penn Street
*Miss Gertha Spearman - 508 East North Street (Employed Women's Council)
* Mrs. Huggins - Send to Association - 118 West North Street

MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT

Mrs. Martin L. Riley, 305 Sewanee - Jackson, Mississippi
*Miss Mary Haynes, Ex. Dir. - 202 Millsaps Building, Jackson, Mississippi
*Mrs. R. E. Middleton - Wesson, Mississippi
Mrs. T. E. Middleton - Send to Association - 202 Millsaps Building - Jackson, Mississippi
Mrs. Katherine Rea - Send to Association - 202 Millsaps Building - Jackson, Mississippi
Mrs. Cato - Send to Association -202 Millsaps Building - Jackson, Mississippi
Mrs. Pearl Lester - Send to Association - 202 Millsaps Building - Jackson, Mississippi

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. L. Cowen Gooch, Jr., 1216 Linden Place
Miss Jamie Turnage, 226 North State Street
Miss Katherine Wilson, Young Adult Program Director, 226 North State Street

NATIONAL BOARD (Not included elsewhere)

*Mrs. Paul Pfuetze - 710 West Oglethorpe, Athens, Georgia

*Mrs. Carter Wesley - c/o The Informer, 2418 Leeland, Houston, Texas

*Miss Lois Gratz - 1922 Park Avenue, Aiken, South Carolina

ans- with note
come 24th by plane
or overnight train

Women of the Church

Synod of Alabama

Presbyterian Church in the United States

Montgomery, Alabama
January 24, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I deeply appreciate your invitation to attend the Conference to be held in Atlanta on February 24-25 and will look forward with keen anticipation to being with you.

As plans are now I will arrive on Wednesday afternoon, February 23, and I would appreciate your making reservations for me. If there are any changes in my plan I will let you know in plenty of time.

Looking forward to hearing from you with further information, I am,

Sincerely,

Olive Andrews

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews

Plane 9:11 A.M.
11:52 A.M.

Train 6:30
7:32

January 17, 1955

Mrs. Earl Andrews
3135 Audubon Road,
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us, if you are coming, whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

P.S. You will hear from Miss Annie Tait Jenkins as she is one of the advisors of the Conference.

Young Women's Christian Association
929 GRAVIER STREET
MAgnolia 5412
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

February 1, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FEB 3 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Y.W.C.A., as you know, is deeply concerned over what happens in race relations in the South.

I thank you very much for your invitation to be present and take part in this conference. At the moment it seems extremely difficult for me to plan to leave here because of the business of the YWCA and several minor emergencies which are facing us. If, later on in the month, I find that I can attend, I shall be delighted to do so but at the present moment it is impossible for me to say.

If you wish to send me further material, I shall be very glad to receive it.

Sincerely,

Alida Bassett Cory

Mrs. Alida Bassett Cory
Executive Director

ABC:mcn

YWCA

MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT

Young Women's Christian Association

YWCA

212 MILLSAPS BUILDING, JACKSON 1, MISSISSIPPI — PHONE 2-6016

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MRS. HERBERT H. LESTER
FINANCE DIRECTOR

February 2, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We have your letter concerning the Conference of women church leaders of the South set for February 24-25 and I regret that I cannot attend this meeting. I am sure it will be an inspiration to all those who attend. We will be interested in having any report that you may send out from this Conference.

Sincerely,

Mary Haynes

Mary Haynes
Executive Director

MH:b

Georgia
Christian Women's Fellowship
MRS. JAMES R. BEACH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
3852 DRURY DRIVE
MACON, GEORGIA

FEB 3 1955

February 2, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I have returned from a two weeks Training School in Indianapolis and find your invitation to be a representative of our women at the conference February 24-25. Thank you very much. I shall be most happy to accept. I am very much in accord with the purpose of your meeting and with that which you do in your work.

Please make a reservation for me in a hotel near the church. I will not have my car, but will come by train. I should like a confirmation of the reservation, also, please.

Waiting further information, I am

Most sincerely,

Ann (Mrs James R.) Beach

January 27, 1955

Mrs. J.D. Conwell
1649 Eighth Ave., W.
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Conwell:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25th, beginning at 1:00 pm on the 24th and ending at 3:00 pm on the 25th. There will be an evening session on the 24th at 7:30 pm.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us, if you are coming, whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rmf

January 27, 1955

Mrs. Ward I. Nicholas
10287 Atlantic Blvd.
Jacksonville 7, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Nicholas:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25th, beginning at 1:00 p.m. on the 24th and ending at 3:00 p.m. on the 25th. There will be an evening session on the 24th at 7:30 p.m.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us, if you are coming, whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 27, 1955

Mrs. H.H. Settle
702 West Fourth Street
Greenville, N.C.

Dear Mrs. Settle:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

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Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us, if you are coming, whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 17, 1955

Mrs. James R. Beach
3852 Drury Drive
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Beach:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

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We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We wish to have you advise us, if you are coming, whether you would like us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 11, 1955

Rev. Lewis Deer
Mission Building
220 Downey Street
Indianapolis, Inc.

Dear Mr. Deer:

You are familiar with the tensions in the South over the Supreme Court school decision and also with the activities of the Citizens Councils -- manicured KKK's -- who are bringing economic pressure on Negroes who seek the fulfillment of the decision. Because of the seriousness of all this, we are calling together the women church leaders of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina to face the issues and, if possible, to work out a program of action that will be included in all the programs of the various denominational women's organizations. We believe you might like to be in on this meeting. If so, you will more than find a welcome.

There are two requests that I want to make of you. Advise me of the name of the woman who more or less directs the social action of the Christian Women that we might invite her to come to this meeting. My second request is please send me a copy of the pronouncements on the Supreme Court decision made by your national convention in Miami.

With every good wish to you in your new job, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

Christian

(1)

Executive Secretaries of state Christian Women's Fellowships in the following states:

Louisiana and Mississippi — Miss Mary E. White
207 S. Barksdale, Apt. 1
Memphis 4, Tenn.

Alabama — Mrs. J. D. Conwell
1649 Eighth Ave.,W.
Birmingham, Alabama

Georgia — Mrs. James R. Beach yes
3852 Drury Drive
Macon, Georgia

Florida — Mrs. Ward I. Nicholas
10287 Atlantic Blvd.
Jacksonville, 7, Fla.

South Carolina — Mrs. H. H. Settle
702 West Fourth Street
Greenville, North Carolina

Ga - Mrs. Chester Martin
3590 Ivy Rd. N.E.
Atlanta

Mrs. James K. Dobbs,
1751 Flagler Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. L. L. Austin,
1174 Zimmer Drive N.E.
Atlanta, Ga

A.M.E.

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Leader Development
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Board of Women's Work

Janie W. McGaughey, Executive Secretary
Mary S. Quidor, Treasurer

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

February 3, 1955

Mrs.M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Methodist Church
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We know definitely that the following persons are coming for the conference and since one has written to you perhaps you do not need to write her again. We refer to Mrs. Cassels whose address is Columbia, S. C. You have her name. Then, we also have a substitute whose name is Mrs. Alton B. Tinney, 1051 Glenwood, Jackson, Mississippi. She has written that she will be coming. She substitutes for Mrs. Johnston to whom you wrote, I presume.

Now, we have one to whom we are writing in the place of Mrs. Henry Craig in Florida, and her address is Mrs. J. B. Henry, 923 Sorrento Road, Jacksonville, Florida. We have written to Mrs. Henry, today, and believe that she will be available to come to the conference. I think you will want to send her the letter of information, however.

So, to date we know people are coming from Louisiana, Mrs. Connell; Mississippi, Mrs. Tinney; Alabama, Mrs. Earl Andrews; Georgia, Mrs. D. Baker Smith; South Carolina, Mrs. Cassels, and we believe that we will have someone from Florida also. Now, did we overlook something in not including North Carolina? Or is North Carolina not in your area covered! Please let us know at once about that.

I think this is all the information we need to give you. We have offered to make hotel reservations for our friends, believing that would be something you would like to have us do, but in case we have missed understanding at that point just give us a call or let us have a note from you.

We will be attending to other matters which we have promised to do as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ:ms

P. S. I promised to give you the names of the other two women in Georgia who live so near Atlanta. They are: Mrs. Van P. Enloe, 2570 Coronet Way, N.W., Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. James O. Cobb, 241 Brown Avenue, Smyrna, Ga. Let me know if there is any other information we can give you.

A.T.J.

Presbyterians

Connell -

Feb

Invite to ~~January~~ 24-25 Conference Mrs. Tilly is setting up:

Louisiana — Mrs. B. N. McComb, 17 Inglesida Dr. Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. T. D. Connell Rt. 1 Box 636, Shreveport La.

Mississippi - Mrs. J. E. Johnston, 1506 Lyncrest, Jackson, Miss. (Intergroup Work)
Mrs. Alton B. Tinney, 1051 Glenwood, Jackson, Miss. (Director)

Alabama
Mrs. Earl Andrews, 3135 Audubon Road, Montgomery, Ala. - Director, ACCNW
Mrs. C. E. Allen, Newbern, Ala. - Chairman Church Extension and Intergroup Work
Mrs. S. B. Hay, Tuscaloosa....
Mrs. W. A. McCutchen, 7716 - 8th Ave. S. Birmingham, Ala (B. W. W.)

Georgia
Mrs. J. O. Cobb, 241 Brown Avenue, Smyrna, Ga. - Director, ACCNW
Mrs. Van P. Enloe, 2570 Coronet Way, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. - Chmn. Intergroup Work
Mrs. D. Baker Smith, Milledgeville, Ga., Chairman Church Extension

Florida
Mrs. Henry Craig, 1223 Lisbon St., Coral Gables, Fla., Chairman of Intergroup Work
Mrs. J. G. Kellum, 551 College Av.e, Tallahassee, Fla. Chmn of Church Extension

S. C.
Mrs. W. T. Cassells, 835 Kilbourne Rd., Columbia, S.C. - Director and Chairman of Intergroup Work
Mrs. Lindsay Odom, 811 Arbutus Dr., Columbia, S. C. - Chairman of Church Ext.

Fred. Region — Mrs. J. H. Hamilton,
429 E. Calhoun St.
Thomasville, Ga.

Rev. Lawrence W. Battins
Division of Negro Work
Board of Church Extension
341 - 14 Ponce de Leon N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Mrs. N. Rex Josey
Manning, S.C.

Mrs. Jane McCullion
Staff, O.C.W.

February 10,1955
322 S.24th Ave
Hattiesburg,Miss

Dear Mrs Tilly:

Thank you very kindly for your invitation to attend the workshop in Atlanta on February 24th and 25th.

In line with it, I have tried to re-arrange a previous schedule, but find it not possible to do justice to both.

I do hope to have the opportunity to meet with you and the women of the Southern Regional Council on another occasion. I am deeply interested in the work you are doing and always like to learn and share.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

May Deutsch

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R. F. D. 1
CLARKSBURG, MD.

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524 PATRICK STREET
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

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1642 WAVERLAND DRIVE
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7000 PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE
BALTIMORE 15, MD.

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MRS. I. HAROLD HAMMERMAN*

**Supreme Council Representative*

Service - Fidelity
Devotion

B'nai B'rith Women

District No. 5

Executive Secretary
MRS. SAMUEL KOREN
9703 LAWSON PLACE
SILVER SPRING, MD.

Feb. 8, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

In reply to your letter of January 26th, re: a conference of the leaders of the women's groups, I would deem it a privilege to attend.

My plans are to leave Savannah on the 24th on the Nancy Hanks, and will arrive in Atlanta 1:30 p.m. It is my intention to come immediately to the Church where you are meeting although I will be a little late. Regarding hotel reservations, I will handle that from this end.

With sincere thanks for the honor of representing my organization, I am

Sincerely yours,

Miriam Boblasky

cc: Mr. Levin

Mrs. Philip Boblasky
ADL Chairman - District 5

January 27, 1955

Mrs. H.H. Settle
702 West Fourth Street
Greenville, N.C.

Dear Mrs. Settle:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

The purpose of the meeting is for women, as mothers and church leaders, to face the social changes that will effect the children of our South; to seek a common program of action; to find courage and spiritual power for the action formulated.

Dates: February 24-25th, beginning at 1:00 p.m. on the 24th and ending at 3:00 p.m. on the 25th. There will be an evening session on the 24th at 7:30 p.m.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Expenses: There are funds to take care of your travel and hotel expenses.

We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us, if you are coming, whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 26, 1955

Mrs. Philip Boblasky
103 East 60th Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Boblasky:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

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We will give you further information when we have your acceptance. We would like also for you to advise us, if you are coming, whether you wish us to make your hotel reservation.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 26, 1955

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg
4 Montevallo Terrace
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Greenberg:

Realizing that the disturbed and perturbed South presents a challenge to the faith and courage of church women, we are calling a conference of the leaders of the women's groups on February 24th and 25th. There will be representation from the Jewish and Catholic groups and from the various Protestant denominations. The conference, of course, will be interracial.

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Awaiting your reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 26, 1955

Mrs. James Deutsch Regret
322 S. 24th Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. Albert Feldman Can't Come
Booneville, Mississippi

ADL SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 EXCHANGE PL., S. E. ATLANTA, GA.

For your information

1/10

Mrs. Tilly

the attached are the women whom I recommend in connection with our telephone conversations. I will send names from the other states in a few days Regards

Art Levin

Mailing Lists

Mrs. Meyer Marx
3846 Keowee Ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Philip Boblasky coming
103 E. 60th St.
Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Jules Bank regret
1009 Gervais St.
Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg coming
4 Montevallo Terrace
Birmingham, Ala.

Memorandum

Dictated in Dallas February 15
Typed in Atlanta February 19, 1955

National Board
Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

To: Mary Jane Willett

From: Florence C. Harris

Re: A suggestion for Mrs. Tilly's meeting in Atlanta the last of this month.

I met Mrs. Kenneth Snipes in El Dorado, Arkansas. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the YWCA, and the wife of the Presbyterian minister in El Dorado. She is quite interested in the church's position in desegregation and attended the meeting at Camp Aldersgate in January, where the United Church women's group for the State of Arkansas considered this. Floy Sparling and Mollie Heath Conn also attended this meeting which was interracial. Mrs. Snipes is a clear thinker and is giving good leadership in El Dorado.

At the moment I can't remember whether Mrs. Tilly's meeting is including Arkansas or not. If it is, and if there are funds available to bring Mrs. Snipes, I think she would be a good addition to the meeting as well as being able to stimulate interest in Arkansas.

FCH.gl

Memorandum

February 21, 1955

YWCA

National Board
Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

To: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

From: Mary Jane Willett

Miss Dorothy Height, who, as you know, is a member of the staff of our Leadership Services in New York will be here in Atlanta, February 25-26 for some training of discussion leaders for our National Convention which is to be held in April.

While I know it will be impossible for Miss Height to attend the full time, I would like to request that if she is able to come for a brief time that it might be possible for her to be admitted since she works so continuously with us in our public affairs program and training of leadership to move in areas of interracial matters.

Mary Gay and myself will be attending full time from the staff here in the regional office. We are looking forward to the conference.

MJW:fd

Signed in Miss Willett's absence.

T 7 9-51

February 22, 1955

Bishop Randolf Claiborne
St. Philip's Cathedral
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bishop Claiborne:

Beginning at one o'clock on Thursday afternoon of this week and ending on Friday at three o'clock, the church women leaders of the three faiths from several of our Southern states are meeting that they might work out ways of easing the tensions following the Supreme Court decision.

If it is at all possible, we would appreciate it if you would drop in on us at any time through the sessions, or be with us the full time if that is possible. It would be greatly appreciated by all of us.

We are meeting at All Saints Episcopal Church. Mrs. Sterne joins me in this invitation. You may know my son, Eben F. Tilly, who is a member of St. Philip's and is a past president of the Men's Work.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf
encl.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
Opening Session -- Feb. 24, 1955

what to do -3

The guess of "aloneness" 4 3

Communication -3

Hunt 7-8

Introduction of Dr. Calhoun by Mrs. Tilly.

Opening prayer and remarks by Dr. Calhoun. Reading of Letter of St. Paul. Dr. Calhoun spoke of desegregation as an urgent matter for which everyone must plan and work and pray; desegregation is an expression of brotherhood in the world because it is a way of love as opposed to a way of hate; in promoting a cause of brotherhood it should be remembered that all are equal before God; desegregation cannot be stopped because it is of God. Dr. Calhoun stressed the theme of "plan, work and pray" for the coming of integration.

Description of workbook and materials by Mrs. Tilly.

Mrs. Tilly introduced Mrs. Wilford of All Sts. Episcopal Church; Mrs. Millner, Vice President of United Church Women of Georgia; Dr. G. Mitchell, Ex. Dir. of SRC. Letters and telegrams of greeting were read from Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. David Jones and Mrs. E.U. Robinson, all of whom were unable to attend. Mrs. Tilly introduced the following resource persons: Mrs. M.J. Willet, Mrs. Curry, Miss Thelma Stevens, Mrs. Tillman, Mr. A. Levin (ADL), Mr. Harold Fleming (SRC), Mr. Lanier Hunt, Miss Stamats, Mr. Sisson.

Mrs. Tilly addressed her opening remarks to the gathering stressing her belief that "the child is the center" and that children must be allowed to grow and develop in an atmosphere of friendliness without barriers of race. Mrs. Tilly spoke of the challenge of the White Citizens Councils; the challenge of making democracy live and work pointing out that the South can be the proving ground of democracy in America. Mrs. Tilly emphasized that the women must work at closing the gaps between national and regional church bodies and the small local churches on the question of integration policies and practices. She stressed that each woman must work, must be true to herself, must not be afraid to speak openly. Mrs. Tilly then called upon those women who had been present at the conference in 1953 to give a report on the developments in their individual communities since that time as a result of the 1953 conference.

Mrs. Miller (North Georgia) reported that a small group of local persons was

called together after her return from the conference. The group consisted of church women and local Negro leaders. As a result of their meetings some surveys were made which brought out the facts on school conditions in the community, and the standing of the church leaders on the question of segregation. ~~Mrs.~~ Miller reported that they were able to do some effective work through various local organizations, although in general they have not met with too much success. A direct result is the fact that many faithful and loyal people have been brought together who are concerned with the question of desegregation, have been working hard and are ready to do all they can to bring about integration.

Mrs. James Ingle (Rock Hill, S.C., Catholic Committee of the South) reported on the integrated Catholic school in Rock Hill, a small school of only 30 pupils (5 Negro). Mrs. Ingle stated that in the Rock Hill experience it was found that the best place to start was in (1) the lower grades. It was as it was ~~found to be~~ less difficult (2) for Negro children to fit into classroom work in the lower grades due to the even lower standards of the Negro schools as compared to the white schools. It has also been the experience in Rock Hill that children from the (3) out-of-the-city areas where there was always contact between w. Children ~~mingled more easily~~ and Negro farm children, mingled more easily than children from the city where the housing pattern has kept children of the two races (4) out of contact. The Catholic church in Rock Hill is separate -- there is a white church and a Negro church -- but there is only the one integrated school. A few of the pupils are nonCatholics, there are two lay teachers.

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Nashville: The representative from Nashville reported that the Catholic school is integrated, as is the Protestant parochial school.

St. Marks Methodist Church, Atlanta: reported that United Church Women of Atlanta is interracial. When the ladies had first decided to hold interracial meetings their minister had felt it should not be done. The ladies met with the elder of the church and stated their position on interracial meetings. They held a luncheon meeting which was attended by 12 Negro women. Mrs. _____ felt it was simply a matter of being firm and insisting.

Miss Stamats remarked that this was a commendable way to work; that women should give up easily and not leave their organizations when they are met with opposition; they should retain their membership and keep plugging from within. (This was in response to a lady who related that she resigned from her church group because of opposition to the race question.

Delegate from Florida: When Bowles (Natl. Assoc. for A[illegible] of White People) appeared in _____ Florida, the president of United Church Women in Orlando, brought pressure on the Mayor of the city and Bowles made no further appearances there as a direct result.

Stevens: When the same situation arose in other small communities, where were the denominational groups? Why did they not combat it?

Schaefer (Florida): When Bowles spoke in the smaller communities in Marion County, the Methodist Women and other church women became active aginst him. But the school board people were not strong, the sheriff did not cooperate, and the governor was indifferent. However, the church women in Florida are very much aware of Bowles and have brought the entire situation to the attention of the new governor (Collins).

Stevens: The women's leadership must approach people of influence in each community (key people from all types of groups). This must be a main strategy of approach -- securing as allies other groups besides women's groups.

(Louisiana) Spoke on the constitutional amendment in La. which will enable the state to use police power to enforce segregation. A special session of the legisture is being planned to put this into effect. But is sure once the Supreme Court decision becomes an actual decree, such legislation will be void.

Fleming: In analyses of legal actions on constitutional amendments in the states regarding the Supreme Court decision, many lawyers who are recognized authorities on constitutional law all agree that these amendments are merely evasions and will not survive in court tests. None of these devices can survive, they are purely and simply delaying actions. Called to attention the March issue of New South in which there will be a round-up of articles on studies made on this question of the state amendments.

(Louisian) The women in La. worked hard to defeat Amendment 16 but it was a losing battle. School teachers (both White and Negro) received letters written on official state stationary saying teachers would lose their rights (tenure, retirement, etc.) if they took action against the amendment. A special committee was set up by the governor, headed by a senator who directly intimidated many Negroes who would definitely have voted against the amendment. But many integrated meetings do take place in La. particularly among youth groups, colleges are integrated, and church women groups are meeting on an integrated basis (luncheon meetings, etc.); and this is a strong step toward integrated schools and churches.

Mrs. J.A. Burt (N. Mi[redacted], Cohoma Cty.) The meeting in [redacted]53 helped in learning how to make contacts and get information. Held workshops in N. Miss. on the referendum in that state, working through the Methodist framework, and reached out to quite a number of people who were not Mehtodists. ~~her~~ our group is trying to round up men into their projects - they don't seem to know how the reach men's groups, but are able to draw them individually. They are keeping their eye on the White Citizens Councils. The Chamber of Commerce and the church leadership in Cohoma County are very friendly to those opposed to the WCC. Not many people in her area are believed to be involved in WCC.

Deen (S. Miss.) The problem right now is educating Methodist Women on the charter of racial policy, they do not seem to understand how to interpret it. (Policy of employment regardless of race, integration of the schools under the Women's Division, do away with all social barriers on the local level, etc.) The women's groups should show their ministers they are not afraid to take a stand and give them support.

Dr. Calhoun The women in the local churches should increase their own strength and get bigger groups behind the ministers.

Mrs. Levin: People feel very much alone as individuals and even in groups, and do not realize their strength because they have no communication with each other. If the lack of communication could be overcome, there would be solidarity and reinforcement in the knowledge that many, many people support desegregation.

Noreen Dunn (Birmingham) It is important to let the pastors know, when their is some small difference of opinion, that inspite of that difference he is still supported by the women church group in many ways.

Stamats In reference to Levin's point on communication -- has received many letters from women who feel they stand alone on the question of integration, "Do not be afraid to be among the first -- speak up and you will find that others feel the same way."

Schaefer (?) Fla. ~~Feels that more men should be brought to support the ministers.~~

Mrs. Stevens: Referred to ~~Rebecca White~~'s article in Sat. Eve. Post regarding integration on the University of Virginia campus. Each woman must take the courage to stand up and be counted and she will find she is not alone. There is a need to come together as little groups in the churches and organizations, talk on matters relating to desegregation and integration in small home gatherings, encourage others, until a little nucleus here and there

is developed, all building together into a larger group to show the ministers they have support. Bring together prayer groups with emphasis on desegregation.

Knox "We each think we are the white ~~star~~ in a black void of prejudice, but when we talk we find there are other stars."

Sisson (~~Druid Hills Methodist Church~~) Related how a group of ministers of various denominations came together in a council to state the standings on desegregation taken by their denominations. The reporter present at the council interpreted the pronouncements as the personal stands of the ministers. Mr. Sisson reported there hadbeen no unfavorable reactions following the newspaper story, that all reactions were commendable. His point is that "we are all afraid of shadows which we only imagine". Mr. Sisson suggests, regarding integration of the churches, that a start be made in an even smaller unit -- the home.

Stern (?) Told of two personal experiences (Negroes on the buses) illustrating the little ways in which we can have effect as individuals.

Dornell (?) Presby. Bd. in Atl. Related personal experience of entertaining Negro friends in her apartment in Atlanta without unpleasant results. Spoke of the Negro Work Divison on Home Board in her denomination being on the same level as other divisions. Feels this can be done in all churches in small groups. Suggests asking groups of other races from other churches to meet together. Stressed that there should not be the attitude of one group doing something for another but that the groups meet on equal levels.

Mrs. Caren, Rock Hill, CatholicCommittee The Catholic group in Rock Hill at one time held its meetings in homes because they had no church and all Catholic Negroes were welcome. There were a few objections at first which have since ceased.

_____ Greetings from the Southern Office of the National Council of Churches. Reading from the Feb. 9 issue of Christian Century.

Stevens Segregation is a national issue -- practices which exist in the south also exist in the rest of the nation, there is only a marked emphasis by law in the South. Housing segregation is evident throughout the nation and is just as important elsewhere as it is in the South. We must work toward desegregation of our schools as quickly as possible but at the same time we know integration will not take place overnight. Talked regarding housing practices, resort practices, etc., and stressed that it must be kept in mind that segregation is a national issue, this must be a basic part of our approach. The

South must feel that it is a part of the national scene - laws passed by Congress and rulings handed down by the Supreme Court are directed at the nation as a whole. Integration is taking place with greater speed in all parts of the country because of the Supreme Court ruling. Many phases of segregation are being studied not only in the South but all over the country; the South is a part of wide national movement which ties it in with the world scene.

McAbee - S.C. Charleston is now having interracial study courses. Started out very casually without any fanfare. On an interracial basis. Now having mixed sessions alternately in the white church and the Negro church.

Wilson (Methodist) Felt that having mixed prayer groups is a good beginning but praying is not enough, prayers must be followed by action.

Mary Henry, Jacksonville, Fla. Told about her prayer group in Fla. which started a great deal of effective work. It was originally an interracial prayer group from which grew an Interracial Committee which continued for several years. The Committee succeeded in having a municipal swimming pool built for negroes.

Mrs. Caren, Rock Hill Told very briefly, the development of the Rock Hill Community Council. An interracial group composed of clergymen of different faiths, businessmen, professional persons in the community, etc. The Council started before the Supreme Court decision. Used SRC's Home Survey Plan and working on the results of the survey.

Session adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

(7)

Fellowship of the Concerned
Evening Session - Feb. 24
Ev

Hymn -- Mrs. Tatum "Think on These Things"

Mrs. Tilley called on delegates to express any ideas which they developed as a result of the afternoon's discussions on what can be done in their communities.

(Montgomery, Ala.) Will try to organize a human relations council.

_____ Will try to draw men's groups into the work of the women's groups.

_____ Will start prayer groups and follow with some concrete actions.

L. Hunt: Made the suggestion that each woman's group might take a secret ballot on the official stand of their church body regarding integration. Felt that such a tabulation of opinion would show that there is sufficient backing for the church bodies' resolutions. Suggested that such polls could start with the women's groups and from there move on to fuller groups until the full local church had been polled. Work up to a conference, etc.

one of the groups.

Mrs. Tatum Agreed this would be a good idea. People would not be embarrassed or afraid if a secret ballot were used; an individual would have time to think clearly by himself and would find, when the results are shown, that many others feel the same way and would not be afraid to express himself in public. Agreed that such a sampling of opinion would show a substantial support for the positions which have been taken by the churches.

L. Hunt: Officials must make a pledge to uphold the Const. of the U.S. when they take public office. When such officials make statements not to follow the Supreme Court decision, this point can be used against them -- they are acting contrary to their pledge of allegiance.

GS ~~Mitchell~~ At a time when the law has been made clear, let it be heard in each community that any school which flies the flag of the U.S. cannot maintain segregation.

Mrs. Tilly introduced Dr. Clement, member of the Atlanta Public School Board.

Dr. Clement spoke on the conditions which led to his election on the school board, his personal experiences during his campaign and on the board, and some of the conditions in the public school system in Atlanta. There are still schools for Negroes within the city limits of Atlanta where the conditions are appalling -- one teacher handling four grades, double session schools, [redacted], no Negro boys in ROTC, [redacted] materials for vocational high schools not being used, etc. The Board has done nothing as yet about the Supreme Court decision of May 17. Specific decisions on what to do cannot be made until the actual decrees are handed down. The Board, if let alone, could

make some important decisions but it is under the eye of the Governor and could have its budget cut. The Board in Atlanta could work very well given certain conditions -- particularly the support of women's groups.

Stevens: School boards are not ready yet to take any action until after the Supreme Court has made its decrees -- this makes it all the more important for the women's groups to make their voices heard now and help create the climate which will help to integregate the schools.

Dr. L. Hunt: Suggested that during this time of "creating the Climate" for integration strong arguing points would be those used by Dr. C. in his campaign --- if the ~~private~~ public schools are abolished - what will happen to creditations, to property, to attendance laws, to teachers' tenure, etc.

Many of us here have wished we had a Dr. C. in our own cities. There are Dr. Clements in other places, it is up to the women's groups to reach out and find them.

"rock" between bigger issues?

Mitchell--Courtesy titles not petty issue--symbol of status in the community. NAACP is going ahead on things like that whether everybody likes it or not, so no use to waste your breath whistling in the wind.

Gives another example of how NAACP irritates people

Gratz--Describes recent rape case in Aiken area ("bona fide") in which 15½ year-old Negro boy was involved. Sheriff protected boy, saved him from lynching. While most of town was congratulating sheriff for saving boy, NAACP began demanding a fair trial, this irritated the white community.

Mitchell--It was their job (NAACP) to see that the boy got a fair trial. Only right that they should.

[redacted] (Gratz) from the discussion

Fellowship of the Concerned

Friday morning, Feb. 25

Mrs. Tilly -- Want to spend ~~morning~~ some moments on three areas not covered sufficiently Thursday: (1) NAACP; (2) private school amendments; and (3) just how hard the job of school integration will be (some delegates felt that it would be harder than Thursday's discussion indicated).

George Mitchell called upon to discuss NAACP.

( )—How can we best interpret and defend the NAACP?

Gratz—How can the church interpret the NAACP when it hasn't even cleaned its own house? In Aiken the ministerial association is still segregated, as are most church activities.

Art Levin—Concerned about trend of discussion. Doesn't think everybody understands the difference betweeen desegregation and integration. Desegregation is a legal procedure, while integration is a social process. Communities must and can do something about integration, apart from the legal job of desegregation. Integration can proceed desegregation and will prepare people for it. Must begin where we can, in our homes, in the groups with which we work. NAACP is working on desegregation, not integration. Doesn't like the notion that we must defend NAACP—this isn't necessary. Must go ahead and spend time and energy doing what we can to speed integration.

Mitchell—Must keep in mind that the only remedy for racial prejudice comes in a small bottle marked "People of similar cultural backgrounds working on a common problem." A few drops of this in each community will make race prejudice disappear. Must get people of similar background and interests together to talk over common problems such as the school situation. Small, informal discussion groups are what we need.

( )— The key is not to work on race relations, but to work on community problems. Bring people of both racial backgrounds together to work on a common community problem, such as the schools, recreation, health. Don't bring them together to discuss the "race problem" or "race relations."

Harold Fleming called upon to discuss the private school amendments and other legal devices initiated by some of the Southern states to circumvent the Supreme Court's school decision.

Harold Fleming--Two points to keep in mind: (1) There is unnecessary confusion over the question of the legal stauts of state devices to circumvent the court ruling; and (2) we have been through this before on the primaries -- have that experience to show us what will happen, that the devices are merely delaying measures and will ultimately go down.

There is no question about the legal status of the private school amendments and similar devices. Areas in which states have ultimate power are clearly defined in the constitution and there is no question that the Supreme Court has power to rule out school segregation. All the constitutional lawyers are agreed that the amendments and devices are unconstitutional and it is only a question of time before they will be knocked out by the Supreme Court. Saw this happen in the white primaries--SC repealed all laws relating to primary elections, but this didn't work. Alabama's Boswell amendment did not mention race, but federal courts found that the intent was to preserve the white primary and all those disqualified from voting were Negroes--so this was declared unconstitutional. Same thing will happen with school devices. Merely a matter of time. Implementation of the decision is a matter of civic morality, human relations, rightousness of our form of government.

Mrs. Tilly suggests that the gropp might want to begin thinking about suggestions for a program of action, followup on this meeting.

Malcom Calhoun--Suggests knowledge and understanding of our own religious teachings on God and man should be the beginning. Many do not know what the Scriptures say about our relationship to our fellow-man.

Mary Jane Willet, YWCA --Perhaps each person present could go back to her own community and have a meeting or meetings on the school question. She suggests asking people to have such meetings within a specified period of time, perhaps six months.

Lady from Louisiana (Shreveport)__ We could start working in our own denominations. Putting an item on school ~~segregation~~ integration in our programs would be a beginning. We have done that in my own conference and gotten many groups who never considered ~~this~~ racial problem before to begin thinking about it. Once you get started there is a great deal of interest and many want to go on from study to action.

Lady from Mississippi--It isn't necessary to set up discussion or study groups on denominational lines. We are planning to do a study in my area on this question and we hope to branch out and pull in as many different groups of people as possible. We want to bring in business men, representatives of all aspects of community life.

Discussion interrupted with Dr. Richardson's arrival. Rest of the morning session deveted to Dr. Richardson's devotional.

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GS Mitchell: A few words to explain SRC -- "fair-minded people who don't like what they've got and would like to make it a littel better."

Mrs. Tilly. Called on the delegates for a program of action.

_____ Brought out the idea that a few people be called together in every community to discuss the problems which are of common interest. Come together with some of the leading Negroes of the community, sit down together and analyze the situation, continuing to be practical and meeting the question of what is in the minds of so many parents -- who are the children going to school with -- study the community, get all the information on the schools and the school populations. Start to face the question in a small integrated group, work on it and find out what needs to be done.

Stevens Suggested framework for action program. Framework There are two things of importance-- knowledge of the facts, and interpretation of the facts.

Dissemination of knowledge

A. Small discussion groups - integrated. (local situation, study of community resources in terms of education.
B. Use of SRC materials as a basis (Use SRC Checklist as a guide, Changing Patterns for background information, Answers for Action)
C. Channels of UCW and denominations (Councils of Church Women in the states would serve as a spearhead or guide for the denominational ~~groups~~ study groups)
D. Recruitment of leaders -- tap leadership resources on the local level (school teachers, lawyers, doctors, etc.)

Observe - sit in on School Boards meeting - active in P.T.A.

In the process, keep in mind the local church and its groups as a focus for initiating study groups or neighborhood groups, and bring together groups of different religious and racial backgrounds. Use ready made channels to work with, teachers groups, etc. "Observe" as ~~Stevens~~ much as possible, sit in on school board meetings, be active inPTA's, create the "climate" for acceptance of theSupreme Court Decision. Each woman could contact woman leaders of other groups within the denomination on a statewide basis, and then move a step further into interfaith groups.

Tatum UCCW can supply the names of contacts for interdenominational work.

Stevens: As each little community group forms it must work in its own way and must study the educational resources in its area. Contact League of Women Voters for resource material, reach into the PTA's.

_____ It is of paramount importance that the key people whom we call in for our small

discussion groups be of both races.

Willet - YMCA Each group of church women should contact the YWCA in its community and work together.

Mrs. Tilly -- Restated the objective -- peacable integration and obedience tothe Supreme Court decision. Children must be brought up free from barriers of race and minority prejudice. "The child is in the midst."

Mrs. Mays The objective must be worked on together by both races in the local community, in the true nature of the Supreme Court decision, Not one group doing something for another group but all working together for everybody.

Aiken School principals should meet together interracially on matters related to the schools.

Mays The leadership of the church women is here in this conference and it is up to us to start the small community groups going.

Burt Give the teachers backing and let some of the discussion come from the children themselves. Be on the lookout for avenues through which we can work which are already established. In the public schools create a kind of climate that will let the teachers know they have some backing. Get people in the discussion groups to sit in on school boards.

Ashley Told how UCW in cooperation with the Atlanta Teachers Assoc. (?) invited teachers to a tea to let them know the Women are interested in their situation.

Stamats The climate of opinion can be created in every single contact of the individual, each must have a forthright attitude.

Stevens From Christopher Fry

"WE're in the path of change
And I must go to meet the change
Being unable to live unaltered."

Mrs. Tilly Closing remarks ("Let me love, let me love." Mrs. Bethune)

Annie Tate Jenkins: "Each Tell another" and gradually and slowly reach out to more and more people whose opinion can be changed.

GLEANINGS FROM THE CONFERENCE OF "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"
Southern Regional Council
All Saints' Church, Atlanta, Ga.
February 24-25, 1955

We're in the path of change
And I must go to meet the change
Being unable to live unaltered.
--- Christopher Fry

THE CHALLENGES FACED:

I. The Supreme Court decision on segregated schools -- acceptance or evasion.
Efforts to evade: (a) constitutional amendments, legislation.
(b) Citizens' Councils and like organizations.

II. The "Child in the Midst" -- the fate and destiny of eleven million school children today and those that follow after.

III. Interpretation of the official stand of church bodies to the local member in the local church.

IV. Framework for action.

V. Finding the spiritual strength and power to be
Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak,
Persuasive in conversation,
Patient and understanding with those who do not agree . . .
"Fervent in spirit serving the Lord"

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Dr. Malcolm Calhoun, Division of Christian Relations, Board of Church Extension, Presbyterian Church U.S., 341 B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.
Dr. Rufus Clement, Member of Atlanta School Board, Atlanta University, Atl., Ga.
Dr. Lanier Hunt, National Council of Churches, 79 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Arthur Levin, Anti-Defamation League, Kemper Building, Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia.
Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Womens Work, Presbyterian Church U.S., 341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.
Dr. Harry Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.
Miss Esther Stamats, United Church Women, National Council of Churches. 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.
Miss Thelma Stevens, Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York.
Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, Lewisburg, Tennessee.
Miss Mary Jane Willett, National Board YWCA, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director, Southern Regional Council
Mr. Harold Fleming, Assistant Director for Information, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

TWO THINGS IMPORTANT -- I. Knowledge of the Facts
II. Interpretation of the Facts

I. KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS

A. Know what the Scriptures say about our relationship to our fellow man.
Knowledge and understanding of our own religious teachings on God and Man.
Know the stand taken by our own regional or national church body on the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools.
Knowledge of amendments to state constitutions (Ga., S.C., La., Miss.) and of bills passed and those introduced but not passed by State Legislatures.

B. Resource Materials --
From own denomination
From United Church Women
From Southern Regional Council -- "Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision" as a guide to conscience, "Checklist" as a guide to community study, "Changing Patterns" for background information, "Answers for Action."
"Southern School News" (monthly paper, free), from Southern Education Reporting Service, P.O. Box 6156 Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee.
"Now is the Time" by Lillian Smith.

II. INTERPRETATION OF THE FACTS

From the discussion:

"It must be kept in mind that segregation is a national issue; this must be a basic part of our approach.

"Practices which exist in the South also exist in the rest of the nation, there is only a marked emphasis by law in the South. Housing segregation -- directly related to segregated schools -- is evident throughout the nation and is just as important elsewhere as it is in the South. . . . The South must feel that it is a part of the national scene and laws passed by Congress and rulings handed down by the Supreme Court are directed at the nation as a whole.

"Integration is taking place with greater speed in all parts of the country because of the ruling of the Supreme Court. Many phases of segregation are being studied not only in the South but all over the country; the South is a part of a wide national movement which ties in with the world scene."

"School boards are not yet ready to take any action until after the Supreme Court makes its final decrees. This makes it all the more important for the women's groups to make their voices heard now and help create the climate which will help to integrate the schools."

Suggestion from Dr. Hunt:

During this time of "creating the climate" for integration, strong arguing points would be -- "If public schools are abolished, what will happen to creditations...?, to property...?, to attendance laws...?, to teachers tenure...?, etc.

II. INTERPRETATION OF FACTS (continued)

A. Channels

a) Small neighborhood discussion groups might be a beginning.
b) People of both racial backgrounds working together on common community problems, such as schools, recreation, health, etc.
c) The local church and its groups might be a focus for initiating study groups or neighborhood groups bringing together people of different religious and racial backgrounds.
d) Use "READY-MADE" channels -- teachers' groups, PTA's, YWCA, United Church Women, League of Women Voters (resource materials could be obtained from each).

B. Sit in on meetings of school boards.

C. Work to get qualified Negroes elected to school boards.

D. Help the church face its own sins of discrimination and segregation.

E. Concerning the reaction against the official stand of church bodies, Dr. Hunt suggested that each woman's group might take a secret ballot on the official stand of their church body regarding integration. He felt that such a tabulation of opinion would show that there is sufficient backing for the church bodies' resolutions. He said that such polls could start with the women's groups and from there move on to fuller groups until the full local church had been polled. Then a conference might follow.

One of the group agreed this would be a good idea. People would not be embarrassed or afraid if a secret ballot were used; an individual would have time to think clearly by himself and would find, when the results are shown, that many others feel the same way and would not be afraid to express himself in public. The delegate agreed that such a sampling of opinion would show a substantial support for the positions which have been taken by the churches.

F. Other suggestions:

Officials must make a pledge to uphold the Constitution of the United States when they take public office. When such officials make statements not to follow the Supreme Court decision, this point can be used against them -- they are acting contrary to their pledge of allegiance

At a time when the law has been made clear, let it be heard in each community that any school which flies the flag of the United States cannot in good conscience maintain segregation.

G. Concerning "Loneliness":

Mr. Art Levin, Anti-Defamation League: "People feel very much alone as individuals and even in groups, and do not realize their strength because they have no communication with each other. If the lack of communication could be overcome, there would be solidarity and reinforcement in the knowledge that many, many people support desegregation."

G. Concerning "Loneliness" (continued)

Miss Stamats: "In reference to Mr. Levin's point on communication, I have received many letters from women who feel they stand alone on the question of integration. Do not be afraid to be among the first -- speak up and you will find that others feel the same way."

Miss Stevens: Referred to article in Saturday Evening Post regarding integration on the University of Virginia campus (Feb. 19, 1955). "Each woman must take the courage to stand up and be counted and she will find she is not alone. There is a need to come together as little groups in the churches and organizations, talk on matters relating to desegregation and integration in small home gatherings, encourage others, until a little nucleus is developed here and there, all building together into a larger group to show the ministers they have support. Bring together prayer groups with emphasis on desegregation."

Dr. Rembert Sisson, President of the Atlanta Christian Council: "We are all afraid of shadows which we only imagine."

H. THESE THINGS WE SAID WE WOULD DO AT ONCE -- From the slips signed by the delegates of the group as they left the conference:

(1) Set a Christian example of brotherliness. Be courteously vocal in making my stand known.
(2) Visit new Negro housing development in interest of furthering establishment of new church.
(3) As circle chairman, through literature and prayer will strive to change the prejudices of members.
(4) Will keep eyes and ears open for every expression on the part of others of like feeling.

A letter will go next week to approximately 50 women suggesting sources of information to use and a few specific things to do. These are the 16 states of our General Assembly. This will be an official responsibility.

Will send out letters to all District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations which will carry the program we wish started, asking them to begin in local societies to put program into action.

Will attend the inclusive groups already operating in my county. Will take at least one "new" person to each. Will pray for guidance for next steps.

Church women can sit in on the school boards with the same effect as was had on the courts. And if boards have nothing to hide, they will welcome it.

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Delegate: I suggest that church women carry on a campaign to educate the community about the work of N.A.A.C.P. There is a great deal of misunderstanding among otherwise intelligent and educated white people as to what N.A.A.C.P. is doing and how it works. We must learn the facts about it if we don't already know them; make people realize that N.A.A.C.P. has a just cause and that the legal problems it is concerned with are real. We must do a job of interpretation.

Miss Stevens: We must not only do a job of interpretation, but churches must rethink their whole philosophy toward social change. Our generation was brought up to think that the churches could educate toward change, but must not touch the law or get involved with litigation. Churches must now recognize the fact that lawsuits and court action are an effective way of instituting social change. Passing laws is another, but this is slower. The churches must not only re-interpret the legal approach to social change, but must also undergird the processes set in motion by N.A.A.C.P. and others who initiate social change through legal action.

Dr. Calhoun --

Church groups for the most part have spoken against the evil of enforced segregation of the races. The teaching of the Bible makes it clear that God, the Creator of mankind, is no respecter of persons. His good purpose for all people is demonstrated in His work of Creation, in his Providence, in His Redemption, and in His Judgment. Our nation under God has been founded upon principles inherited from our forefathers in the Judeo-Christian faith. In the Declaration of Independence it is declared that man is endowed with certain "unalienable rights," including "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No doubt there are times when some of us feel that we are too few and too frail to cope with the difficult problems involved. We must not forget, however, that our strength is in God and "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Centuries ago an effort was made to destroy Christianity because of the new way of life which interfered with custom and tradition. When members of the Council thought to pronounce sentence against certain Christians, Gamaliel, a teacher of the law, made the following statement which should be remembered by Christian believers as they confront difficulties and hardships: "Keep away from these men and let them alone for if this plan or this undertaking is of men it will fail; but if it is of God, you will not be able to overthrow them. You might even be found opposing God!" (Acts 5:38,39) Let us be grateful for the privilege of sharing in an undertaking which we believe has been initiated by the Spirit of Almighty God working within our hearts and minds.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

toward the South of the

future

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. • ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

An organization of Southerners of both races working together in the interest of all the people of the South.

how it began

As the successor of the Southwide Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Southern Regional Council goes back, in friendship and reputation, to 1919. A group of leading Southerners representing both races, many occupations, all faiths and denominations, met in 1943 to discuss the problems and promise of the region. They decided that a strong new regional organization was needed, in which Southerners themselves could join together in a cooperative effort to solve their common problems. The result was the Southern Regional Council.

how it works

- *Through a regional office* in Atlanta, which services state organizations and carries on Southwide activities under the direction of its membership and executive committe. Its officers and members are drawn from church leaders of many denominations, businessmen, educators, labor leaders, outstanding men and women in the professions.

- *Through affiliated organizations* in 12 Southern States, each of which has its own membership, governing board, officers, and staff. Within the coming months, these state organizations will provide each Southern State with a full-time human relations service, available to both public officials and private citizens, maintained and directed by local leadership. The states included are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The Southern Regional Council and affiliated state organizations are non-profit, non-political and non-denominational.

what it does

- Through careful study, collects the facts about our region's health, housing, education, law enforcement, and other public services. Makes the facts and their significance widely available through pamphlets, newspapers, radio, television, and speakers.

- Publishes a monthly bulletin—*New South*—which provides editors, students, and public-minded citizens with timely, authentic information on developments in the region.

- Assists state organizations in planning and carrying out programs suited to local need.

- Advises private and official agencies through both the regional office and state organizations.

- Through state staff, works in the community with civic clubs, church groups, labor organizations, and others to find democratic solutions to local problems.

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what you can do

The Southern Regional Council is based firmly on the belief that the problems of the Southern Region may best be attacked by Southerners who are willing to admit the South's shortcomings and join together in a constructive effort to overcome them.

There is no room for narrow sectionalism in such a program. The Council welcomes support and understanding from all sincere individuals and organizations, wherever they may be found. However, general membership—which is available in the state organizations—is limited to persons living in the South.

Here is how you can play your part in this forward-looking effort:

- If you live in the South, join your state affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. This entitles you to receive NEW SOUTH and other publications of the regional office.

- If you live elsewhere, enroll as an Associate of the Southern Regional Council. This entitles you to receive all regular and special publications of the Council.

- If you prefer, you may become a non-member subscriber to NEW SOUTH.

Fill out and mail the application blank on the back of this page.

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the South of the **future**

toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

—From "A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council"

Officers

President

Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, N. C.

Vice Presidents

Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va.

Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas

A. W. Dent, New Orleans, La.

Chairman, Executive Committee

Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, Ga.

Counsel

Leonard Haas, Atlanta, Ga.

Executive Director

George S. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GA.

Believing in the principles and aims of the Southern Regional Council, I want to be enrolled as (check one):

☐ A Member of SRC's Affiliate in my State. (You will be billed.)

☐ An Associate of SRC, as a person living outside the South. ($5.00 enclosed.)

☐ A Contributor to SRC. (Contributions are tax-exempt.)

I should like to receive NEW SOUTH as a non-member subscriber.

☐ $2.00 enclosed for one year's subscription.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____STATE_____

what they say

about the Southern Regional Council

"A spokesman for the area's best traditions of tolerance, humanity, dignity and freedom."

—ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

"An able and worthwhile organization working in the field of racial relations. It has no radical tinge, but is, nevertheless, an aggressively energetic coordinating agency."

—RALPH MCGILL

"The sanest and best-informed Southwide organization dealing with race relations."

—VIRGINUS DABNEY

"The SRC is unique in a number of heartening directions. It is bi-racial, non-denominational and non-political. It does not engage in tom-tom beating, parades, or lengthy *pronunciamentos* slanted for non-Southern consumption and approval. But it is not an isolationist effort to separate the South's problems from the nation's—or from the nation's concern."

—HODDING CARTER

"Progress can surely be made if liberals, North and South, will sit down and reason together along the lines this group suggests."

—NEW YORK TIMES

"A voice from the informed and moderate South."

—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Southerners directly interested in the welfare of their own section."

—CHATTANOOGA TIMES

"The Council has put out a notable series of studies in Southern life and needs."

—CHRISTIAN CENTURY

"One of the best sources for materials on the South today."

—CURRENT EVENTS

Page 1

G L E A N I N G S

FROM

THE CONFERENCE OF "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED" --

CHURCH-WOMEN--CONCERNED ABOUT THE SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH

1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, In Charge of Women's Work

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

GLEANINGS FROM THE CONFERENCE OF "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED"
Southern Regional Council
All Saints' Church, Atlanta, Ga.
February 24-25, 1955

We're in the path of change
And I must go to meet the change
Being unable to live unaltered,
--- Christopher Fry

THE CHALLENGES FACED:

I. The Supreme Court decision on segregated schools -- acceptance or evasion.
Efforts to evade: (a) constitutional amendments, legislation.
(b) Citizens' Councils and like organizations.

II. The "Child in the Midst" -- the fate and destiny of eleven million school children today and those that follow after.

III. Interpretation of the official stand of church bodies to the local member in the local church.

IV. Framework for action.

V. Finding the spiritual strength and power to be
Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak,
Persuasive in conversation,
Patient and understanding with those who do not agree . . .
"Fervent in spirit serving the Lord"

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Dr. Malcolm Calhoun, Division of Christian Relations, Board of Church Extension, Presbyterian Church U.S., 341 B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.
Dr. Rufus Clement, Member of Atlanta School Board, Atlanta University, Atl., Ga.
Dr. Lanier Hunt, National Council of Churches, 79 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Arthur Levin, Anti-Defamation League, Kemper Building, Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia.
Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Womens Work, Presbyterian Church U.S., 341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.
Dr. Harry Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.
Miss Esther Stamats, United Church Women, National Council of Churches. 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.
Miss Thelma Stevens, Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York.
Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, Lewisburg, Tennessee.
Miss Mary Jane Willett, National Board YWCA, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director, Southern Regional Council
Mr. Harold Fleming, Assistant Director for Information, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

TWO THINGS IMPORTANT -- I. Knowledge of the Facts
II. Interpretation of the Facts

I. KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS

A. Know what the Scriptures say about our relationship to our fellow man.
Knowledge and understanding of our own religious teachings on God and Man.
Know the stand taken by our own regional or national church body on the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools.
Knowledge of amendments to state constitutions (Ga., S.C., La., Miss.) and of bills passed and those introduced but not passed by State Legislatures.

B. Resource Materials --
From own denomination
From United Church Women
From Southern Regional Council -- "Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision" as a guide to conscience, "Check-list" as a guide to community study, "Changing Patterns" for background information, "Answers for Action."
"Southern School News" (monthly paper, free), from Southern Education Reporting Service, P.O. Box 6156 Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee.
"Now is the Time" by Lillian Smith.

II. INTERPRETATION OF THE FACTS

From the discussion:

"It must be kept in mind that segregation is a national issue; this must be a basic part of our approach.

"Practices which exist in the South also exist in the rest of the nation, there is only a marked emphasis by law in the South. Housing segregation -- directly related to segregated schools -- is evident throughout the nation and is just as important elsewhere as it is in the South. . . . The South must feel that it is a part of the national scene and laws passed by Congress and rulings handed down by the Supreme Court are directed at the nation as a whole.

"Integration is taking place with greater speed in all parts of the country because of the ruling of the Supreme Court. Many phases of segregation are being studied not only in the South but all over the country; the South is a part of a wide national movement which ties in with the world scene."

"School boards are not yet ready to take any action until after the Supreme Court makes its final decrees. This makes it all the more important for the women's groups to make their voices heard now and help create the climate which will help to integrate the schools."

Suggestion from Dr. Hunt:

During this time of "creating the climate" for integration, strong arguing points would be -- "If public schools are abolished, what will happen to creditations...?, to property...?, to attendance laws...?, to teachers tenure...?, etc.

II. INTERPRETATION OF FACTS (continued)

A. Channels

a) Small neighborhood discussion groups might be a beginning.
b) People of both racial backgrounds working together on common community problems, such as schools, recreation, health, etc.
c) The local church and its groups might be a focus for initiating study groups or neighborhood groups bringing together people of different religious and racial backgrounds.
d) Use "READY-MADE" channels -- teachers' groups, PTA's, YWCA, United Church Women, League of Women Voters (resource materials could be obtained from each).

B. Sit in on meetings of school boards.

C. Work to get qualified Negroes elected to school boards.

D. Help the church face its own sins of discrimination and segregation.

E. Concerning the reaction against the official stand of church bodies, Dr. Hunt suggested that each woman's group might take a secret ballot on the official stand of their church body regarding integration. He felt that such a tabulation of opinion would show that there is sufficient backing for the church bodies' resolutions. He said that such polls could start with the women's groups and from there move on to fuller groups until the full local church had been polled. Then a conference might follow.

One of the group agreed this would be a good idea. People would not be embarrassed or afraid if a secret ballot were used; an individual would have time to think clearly by himself and would find, when the results are shown, that many others feel the same way and would not be afraid to express himself in public. The delegate agreed that such a sampling of opinion would show a substantial support for the positions which have been taken by the churches.

F. Other suggestions:

Officials must make a pledge to uphold the Constitution of the United States when they take public office. When such officials make statements not to follow the Supreme Court decision, this point can be used against them -- they are acting contrary to their pledge of allegiance

At a time when the law has been made clear, let it be heard in each community that any school which flies the flag of the United States cannot in good conscience maintain segregation.

G. Concerning "Loneliness":

Mr. Art Levin, Anti-Defamation League: "People feel very much alone as individuals and even in groups, and do not realize their strength because they have no communication with each other. If the lack of communication could be overcome, there would be solidarity and reinforcement in the knowledge that many, many people support desegregation."

G. Concerning "Loneliness" (continued)

Miss Stamats: "In reference to Mr. Levin's point on communication, I have received many letters from women who feel they stand alone on the question of integration. Do not be afraid to be among the first -- speak up and you will find that others feel the same way."

Miss Stevens: Referred to article in Saturday Evening Post regarding integration on the University of Virginia campus (Feb. 19, 1955). "Each woman must take the courage to stand up and be counted and she will find she is not alone. There is a need to come together as little groups in the churches and organizations, talk on matters relating to desegregation and integration in small home gatherings, encourage others, until a little nucleus is developed here and there, all building together into a larger group to show the ministers they have support. Bring together prayer groups with emphasis on desegregation."

Dr. Rembert Sisson, President of the Atlanta Christian Council: "We are all afraid of shadows which we only imagine."

H. THESE THINGS WE SAID WE WOULD DO AT ONCE -- From the slips signed by the delegates of the group as they left the conference:

(1) Set a Christian example of brotherliness. Be courteously vocal in making my stand known.
(2) Visit new Negro housing development in interest of furthering establishment of new church.
(3) As circle chairman, through literature and prayer will strive to change the prejudices of members.
(4) Will keep eyes and ears open for every expression on the part of others of like feeling.

A letter will go next week to approximately 50 women suggesting sources of information to use and a few specific things to do. These are the 16 states of our General Assembly. This will be an official responsibility.

Will send out letters to all District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations which will carry the program we wish started, asking them to begin in local societies to put program into action.

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3. We need to know something about the N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council: The N.A.A.C.P. is legal, orderly, American, working dutifully for the enforcement of the constitution. It never has been attacked by any Congressional committee, by the United States or any state attorney general, not even by the attorney general of California or Georgia. All N.A.A.C.P.'s officers are impeccable, loyal, hard-working. America is lucky to have its most oppressed minority working through established, legal, democratic processes -- contrast this to the violence and revolutionary character of the demands of oppressed peoples in other countries. Law was originally the white man's game -- Negroes learned how to play it and have scored a point on the basis of established law -- now the white man in the South wants to change it and play by new rules. We should welcome vigorous, aggressive N.A.A.C.P. leadership at the community level -- this type of leadership is beneficial; the vigorous leaders truly represent their people and can be trusted, whereas the less progressive leaders may be making bargains that are both unwelcome and untenable in view of the demands of most of the Negro community.

Delegate: I suggest that church women carry on a campaign to educate the community about the work of N.A.A.C.P. There is a great deal of misunderstanding among otherwise intelligent and educated white people as to what N.A.A.C.P. is doing and how it works. We must learn the facts about it if we don't already know them; make people realize that N.A.A.C.P. has a just cause and that the legal problems it is concerned with are real. We must do a job of interpretation.

Miss Stevens: We must not only do a job of interpretation, but churches must rethink their whole philosophy toward social change. Our generation was brought up to think that the churches could educate toward change, but must not touch the law or get involved with litigation. Churches must now recognize the fact that lawsuits and court action are an effective way of instituting social change. Passing laws is another, but this is slower. The churches must not only re-interpret the legal approach to social change, but must also undergird the processes set in motion by N.A.A.C.P. and others who initiate social change through legal action.

Dr. Calhoun --

Church groups for the most part have spoken against the evil of enforced segregation of the races. The teaching of the Bible makes it clear that God, the Creator of mankind, is no respecter of persons. His good purpose for all people is demonstrated in His work of Creation, in his Providence, in His Redemption, and in His Judgment. Our nation under God has been founded upon principles inherited from our forefathers in the Judeo-Christian faith. In the Declaration of Independence it is declared that man is endowed with certain "unalienable rights," including "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No doubt there are times when some of us feel that we are too few and too frail to cope with the difficult problems involved. We must not forget, however, that our strength is in God and "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Centuries ago an effort was made to destroy Christianity because of the new way of life which interfered with custom and tradition. When members of the Council thought to pronounce sentence against certain Christians, Gamaliel, a teacher of the law, made the following statement which should be remembered by Christian believers as they confront difficulties and hardships: "Keep away from these men and let them alone for if this plan or this undertaking is of men it will fail; but if it is of God, you will not be able to overthrow them. You might even be found opposing God!" (Acts 5:38,39) Let us be grateful for the privilege of sharing in an undertaking which we believe has been initiated by the Spirit of Almighty God working within our hearts and minds.

Mrs. Tilly

March 2, 1955

Dr. Charles Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Some account for you and for Mrs. Whitney, and for others in the Fund office, of a meeting which Mrs. Tilly held on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta. She selected with great care church women leaders from over the South, mostly the lower South. Many of them were people who came in two capacities, as officials of women's groups in their own denominations, and as leading personnel of the state councils of church women.

They included fourteen Southern Presbyterians, nineteen Methodists, seven Baptists (including one or two from the National Baptist Convention), four Episcopalians, and scattered representatives of the Disciples of Christ, Jewish organizations, Congregationalists, Catholics, and other Church bodies. And nine came as from the State Councils of Church Women, or from the United Church Women. One or two also came from the National Council of Churches and from the YWCA.

Of purpose, the Negro church women were only eight or ten among the group, but they were widely representative in their leadership positions.

Another seventeen women who had proposed to come to the Conference for one reason or another did not get there, mostly bad weather and no planes, but they will receive the materials arising from the Conference. The states covered were South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida pretty well, with scattered persons from Tennessee or other states in the upper South. Outside leadership was limited; it was a conference of Southern Church women working to bring religious principles to bear on the problem of integration in the schools.

Most of the meeting went to discussion of the actual situations confronted by the women in their own communities and states. The rest went to making plans to bring their views to bear.

One of the comfortable features of the meeting was the absence of any purpose to perfect additional organization. The women simply came together to discuss their common problems, and went away after two days to put into effect what they had learned, doing so within their own religious groupings. While they had been summoned on behalf of the Fellowship of the Concerned and by Mrs. Tilly, no contributions resulted to the treasury of the Fellowship, no officials were elected, and no by-laws adopted. They simply met as religious Southern women with a problem to talk over together.

There is no way of estimating how much good such a meeting does. Maybe a little, but maybe a very great deal.

In any case, Mrs. Tilly and the Southern Regional Council are deeply grateful to Mrs. Whitney for the $1,000 which made the meeting possible. I think the $1,000 was very well used.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mrs. Tilly

March 23, 1955

Mrs. Melvin E. Cornilland
104 Vine Street
Paducah, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Cornilland:

I regretted very much that you were not able to attend our conference of church women on February 24th and 25th. But I greatly appreciated your telegram and your letter showing your interest and desire to cooperate.

It was a most worthwhile conference, attended by women from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina. It was interracial and interfaith.

Under separate cover I am sending you the gleanings of the conference. Follow-up reports are coming in and when a goodly number of them have reached me, I will send you a summary.

With every good wish to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

Mrs. Melvin Henry Cornillaud
104 Vine Street
Paducah, Kentucky

Feb, 26, 1955

Dear Mrs Tilley -

I was distressed to be compelled to turn down your invitation to attend "The Fellowship of the Concerned Conference". It was one of the hardest decisions I've had to make in a long time - But I had no choice - my husband has been in Florida for a month for his health and was arriving home the eft. of the 24th - Of course I had to be here. another reason but maybe not as imperative. I was Chairman of the World Day of Prayer in Paducah on the 25th. altho a big job and one I am vitally interested in.

I cannot tell you how flattered I was, and did appreciate you asking me so very much. I do not know what help I could have been - but I am sure that it would have been a great benefit to me.

Mrs. Melvin Henry Cornillaud
104 Vine Street
Paducah, Kentucky

I am so anxious to know what actions were taken at this meeting. could you possibly let me have a report of it.

again many thanks for your invitation and please know how deeply sorry I was that I was not able to accept -

Sincerely
Geneva Cornillaud

We try to see to it that every message has its reply in the *shortest* possible time.

YOUR COOPERATION by sending your answer promptly will be very helpful.

4383

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

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MRS M E TILLY=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET THAT I CANNOT COME APPRECIATE YOU ASKING ME MY PRAYERS AND BEST WISHES WILL BE WITH YOU IN THIS MEETING=

GENEVA CORNILLAUD••

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

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RC ATLANTA GA

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February 16, 1955

Mrs. Melvin E. Cornilland
104 Vine Street
Paducah, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Cornilland:

This is an SOS to you -- and a most urgent SOS! On February 24th and 25th, here in Atlanta, will come together the women leadership of the Protestant denominations, and the Jewish and Catholic faiths, of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, to face the seriousness of the tensions in the wake of the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools.

You may be aware of these tensions but you really have to live in these states to know the seriousness of the situation. Your president, Mrs. Duvall Chambers, finds it impossible to be with us. We are very much in need of your presence. The meeting is to be an informal one as we search to find the wisdom and the strength for the facing of these days and work out a common program of action. All of your expenses of travel and hotel will be paid by us. Please wire me if you find you can serve us in this Conference. Enclosed you will find further information.

I truly hope you will find it possible to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf
encl.

March 23, 1955

Mrs. John B. Moose
Box 457
Leesville, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Moose:

We regretted deeply that you did not find it possible to be with us at our meeting of church women here on February 24th and 25th.

Under spparate cover we are sending you gleanings from this conference.

From reports that are now coming in the women are going much further in action and program than they dared to believe they could.

With every good wish.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

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OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

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1228 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

FEB 3 1955

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MRS. JOHN B. MOOSE
BOX 457, LEESVILLE, S. C.

Jan 31 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

I am sorry that it will be impossible for me to attend the Leadership conference in Atlanta the end of February. Previous engagements make it necessary for me to be in the north most of the month of February.

Thank you for the invitation and I'm sorry I cannot participate.

Sincerely
Bernice H. Moose
(Mrs. John B.)

January 29, 1955

Mrs. John B. Moose
Leesville, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Moose:

We wrote to you on January 11, inviting you to a leadership Conference here in Atlanta of church women. You must not have received letter, hence this note with the enclosures.

We hope you will come. We have funds for your transportation and entertainment.

Please let me know by return mail. If is is impossible for you to come, it is important for us to know, so someone else may use the funds.

I'll say, however, we hope you will be with us February 24 and 25. We have a block of rooms engaged at the Biltmore Hotel, which is very near All Saints' Church.

We will appreciate a quick answer.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

January 11, 1955

Mrs. John B. Moose
Leesville, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Moose:

Again we are calling together the women leadership of the Southeastern states to face together the tensions rising from the Supreme Court school decision and to work out, if possible, a common program of action. This meeting is to be held on February 24th and 25th here in Atlanta (the place will be given to you at a later date). We hope you will find it entirely convenient to be with us and we will pay your transportation and your hotel bill while you are here.

I am attaching a copy of an editorial in the Montgomery Advertiser that will give you some idea of the activity of the Citizens Counsils. These Councils are now in practically every county in Mississippi, several in Alabama and at least two in Georgia. I am enclosing the editorial that you might see the situation in our South is rather serious at the present time.

Hoping I may get a favorable reply, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
624 Masonic Temple Bldg.
1630 - 4th Ave., No.
Birmingham, Alabama
Telephone Birmingham 3-2887

April 1, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for the copy of the report on the Conference of Fellowship of the Concerned, which came into the office during my absence.

Best wishes to you for success in your work.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Hurley

Ruby Hurley
Regional Secretary

RH:S

P.S. I will certainly send you a copy of the article which I hope to finish this week. Going to New York for Walter White's funeral delayed it a bit. RH.

Fight For Freedom
Official Organ: The Crisis

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Reproduced below is a facsimile of the form currently in use for registration:

4/18/55
GNB:gnb

SWORN WRITTEN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

(By reason of the provisions of Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi and House Bill No. 95, approved March 24, 1955, the applicant for registration, if not physically disabled, is required to fill in this form in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar and without assistance or suggestion of any other person or memorandum.)

1. Write the date of this application:_____

2. What is your full name?_____

3. State your age and date of birth:_____

4. What is your occupation?_____

5. Where is your business carried on?_____

6. By whom are you employed?_____

7. Are you a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of Mississippi?_____

8. For how long have you resided in Mississippi?_____

9. Where is your place of residence in the district?_____

_____

10. Specify the date when such residence began:_____

11. State your prior place of residence, if any:_____

12. Check which oath you desire to take: (1) General_____ (2) Minister's _____ (3) Minister's Wife _____ (4) If under 21 years at present, but 21 years by date of general election____

13. If there is more than one person of your same name in the precinct, by what name do you wish to be called?_____

14. Have you ever been convicted of any of the following crimes: bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or bigamy?_____

15. If your answer to Question 14 is "Yes", name the crime or crimes of which you have been convicted, and the date and place of such conviction or convictions:_____

16. Are you a minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church, or the wife of such a minister?_____

17. If your answer to Question 16 is "Yes", state the length of your residence in the election district:_____

18. Write and copy in the space below, Section_____ of the Constitution of Mississippi.
(Instruction to Registrar: You will designate the section of the Constitution and point out same to applicant.)

19. Write in the space below a reasonable interpretation (the meaning) of the section of the Constitution of Mississippi which you have just copied:

20. Write in the space below a statement setting forth your understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government.

21. Sign and attach hereto the oath or affirmation named in Question 12.

_____
The applicant will sign his name here.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the within named _____ _____on this the _____ day of _____ 19___.

_____
COUNTY REGISTRAR

April 22, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The warmest of praise for today's meeting. Arranged and carried through with great skill; the whole state will feel results from it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

GLEANINGS -- "THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED" - ALABAMA CHURCH WOMEN
PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA - May 3, 1955

CHAIRMAN -- Mrs. Candler Tatum

FILE COPY

THE CHALLENGES FACED:

I. The Supreme Court Decision on segregated schools - acceptance or evasion
   a. State legislation
   b. Citizens' Councils and like organizations

II. The "Child in the Midst" - the fate and destiny of eleven million school children and those that follow after.

III. Interpretation of the official stand of church bodies to the local member in the local church.

IV. Framework for action

V. Finding the spiritual strength and power to be -
   Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak,
   Persuasive in conversation
   Patient and understanding with those who do not agree...
   "Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord"

RESOURCE PEOPLE:

Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Director, The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
Mrs. Stewart Meacham, Missionary to India
Miss Mary De Bardeleben, deaconness pioneer in inter-racial work
Miss Ruby Hurley, Regional Director N.A.A.C.P.
Rev. Robert Hughes, Executive Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations
Dr. Allyn Wadleigh, pastor, Pilgrim Congregational Church
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Southern Regional Council

In attendance were denomination leaders who had responsibility for work in the broad area of human relations, women recommended by Presidents of Church Women's organizations on a state, conference, synodical, etc. basis, and members of the Executive Board of United Church Women of Alabama - because of their inter-denomination affiliations. Eleven towns were represented.

NOTES FROM DR. MILLER'S DEVOTIONAL MESSAGE

We, of today, have the privilege of service in the time of a Great Awakening. The first account of a Great Awakening on a world scale in reference to people is found in the first chapter of Genesis. In it is a significant statement, "God saw everything He had made and saw that it was good - well-fitted and man was His crowning achievement. When thought that thought "What all He had made was good" - it was a manifestation of peace -- Peace amid toil - peace is not just the absence of war.

In an art gallery, hung two pictures, entitled "PEACE" - One artist painted a pond high upon a mountain, far above the timber line, undisturbed by bird or beast. The placid pond was a mirror, reflecting the sky above, it surface calm - "Peace Undisturbed."

The picture of the second artist, was a cataract, with an old tree leaning perilously over it. In the midst of the splashing roaring torrent of the water, a bird nest swayed on a limb of the tree and mother bird watched over her young. The pond without a ripple - "Stagnation"- The Bird - "Peace Amid Toil."

The 8th Psalm is an exalted interpretation of God with His world - God and man, man and God. The Christian's interest in the Bible is people - One says, the Bible is the story of man's search for God. Another says - it is the story of God's search for man. The two ideas are different. What does the Bible say? God made man for His glory. Man lost his Way and God has been seeking man ever since. The first recorded question is, "Where are thou, Adam?" Adam means man.

A dispute arose in the first family over religion and Cain killed Abel and then came the second question - "Where is thy brother?" God still asks these questions of man. We, His children, who refuse to face up to our relationship with our brother, better look to our relationship with God.

The great Teacher answered the scribes - Your God is one God, your God is Lord, your God is God-man. One God - whole man. One God - one man - one world. Everytime we separate man from God, we desecrate God, we tear Him apart.

Jesus taught and lived the Great Commandments. He must need pass through Samaria. Must is only used four times about Jesus. Even the disciples wanted to build a road around Samaria or travel the roads that by-passed it. The woman of Samaria discovered - One who was interested in her,,who ignored the racial barrier, who taught her the true God and told her there was something she could do. Jesus did not think He had to become a Samaritan nor she a Jew.

Meeting our people at the "Well", we must be willing to ignore that which has been built up between us - if we drink of the "Living Water."

MRS. TATUM -- The human family is a tree, its branches are the nations, the blossoms and fruits are the people. Human beings are alseep and need to be awakened; they are ill and need to be healed; they are like children and need to be trained.

DR. ALLYN WADLEIGH -- reviewed Professor Jay Murphey's article "Can Public Schools be Private" - (See New South attached - for excerpts from the article.

MISS RUBY HURLEY -- As a woman active in the Methodist Church and as one working in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it is a pleasure to speak to other women who are concerned with the application of Christian principles in human relations.

In these times it is very important and necessary that women of all races and creeds come together to consider the role that they can play today. The opening of this avenue of communication can help create an understanding which is so necessary if we are to live together as children of one God.

The organization which I represent has been working for forty-six years to make it possible for American citizens who happen to be Negroes to enjoy

the blessings of liberty, and rights and privileges of first-class citizenship.

Contrary to the beliefs of many, we are not more radical than Jesus Christ, on Thomas Jefferson or others who framed the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States. We work within the framework of the Constitution, particularly, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. We work through the courts, the legislative bodies, and we seek to change ideas and attitudes through the use of educational techniques. We do not expect to legislate prejudice out of the hearts and minds of people, but we do try to keep personal prejudices from becoming operative against our entire group simply because of the accident of our birth.

For example, we have sought through cases to the Supreme Court to make it possible for our people to live where they are able to buy or rent without discrimination. We have tried to make it possible for them to work under conditions which will give them equal pay for equal work and permit them to gain employment when they are qualified, without discrimination, we have sought to make it possible for them to vote under our republican form of government which is supposed to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people; we have sought to open the doors of all tax-supported educational facilities to them so that they can get the proper education to equip them for competition in a highly competitive society.

The NAACP is working for white and colored Americans, for as we try to remove the stigma of "inferiority" from our people, we, alos believe it important to show white Americans the error of their idea of "superiority."

Segregation which has kept us so long aprat has aided the growth of many erroneous ideas, which we call "stereotyped." For instance, many white people believe that all Negroes are lazy, because they have seen Stepin Fechit on TV, and Rochester, and Amos and Andy. The only Negroes that many of them have seen in real life are those who work in their homes or the Negroes who are standing on the street corners. They say the Negro does not want to work, but they do not stop to think that hundred of jobs are closed to Negroes simply because they are not white; they do not know that even today, the Negro is generally the last one hired and the first one fired. They do not understand that our schools provide little incentive for our youngsters to prepare for different kinds of jobs and that the discrimination with which we live daily kills ambition.

Many people in the majority group think that all Negroes like watermelon, and fried chicken. They do not stop to think how many white people like and eat those foods, too.

I have heard many young people say that Negroes would be all right, but "they smell bad." This would be amusing if it were not so sad, and I have had to remind them that all the advertisements for toilet soaps and deodorants show the pictures of white people, so that they must suffer from the problem of body odors, too.

And, so many times, I remember the Dean of Women at one of the large mid-Western Universities who said that she loved to attend the meetings of our college chapter on that campus because there was nothing like the way Negores could sing and dance. She had the idea that so many others have, that all Negroes have rhythm, that we can all sing and dance. I have wished

so many times that I could have had her and other people like her with me on occasion when I could say, "Listen, does that sound like music?", because many other Negroes are just like me, and I can sing only in bad tone and heaven help my partner when I try to dance.

So many prejudices in the minds of white people continue to exist because they just do not know us. We are people like they are. We bleed the same kind of blood when we are cut or stuck. We have different types of blood just as they do. We react to given stimula just as they do. We have the same hopes and ambitions for ourselves and our children. We want to be considered as human beings no different from any other. Just like the little boy, who, upon being asked by the little white boy if he did not wish he were white so he could run the fast moving streamliner they were watching going d down the railroad track, said, "No, I don't wish I was white, I just wish I had a chance," so we in NAACP believe that all colored Americans just want a chance. We want the opportunity to live and develop and do all the other things other people do without discrimination.

After an informal, picnic-style box luncheon, the afternoon session was opened with a devotional led by Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy, and by the reading of the paper, "God vs. Segregation," written by Mrs. William Cottles Sr., of New Orleans. The remainder of the afternoon was given to a period of discussion of ways in which church women may help to ease tensions and create an atmosphere conducive to growth in goodwill between races. Notes on the discussion, taken by Mrs. Robert D. Elly, are as follows:

1. The suggestion was made that church women who are concerned, may wish to identify themselves with various Councils on Human Relations which are being set up throughout the state under the leadership of Rev. Robert Hughes, head of the Alabama Council. Mr. Hughes explained the purpose of these councils - which are interracial - as being to get people together who have similar cultural and educational backgrounds, and who are concerned with problems in the area of human relations. Through carefully set-up committees they work quietly and effectively in problems of mutual interest to both races.

2. It was suggested that Prof. Jay Murphy should if possible be given an opportunity to discuss his plan for a state study group, as explained in his article which was reviewed by the group. (A reprint of the article was made available to all present through the distribution of Southern School News, April 7, 1955.)

3. IT WAS VOTED; That a resolution from this group be sent to Governor Folsom, suggesting that a State Study Group be set up, and that it should be an interracial group such as that suggested by Prof. Murphy. (See copy of letter, page 3)

4. The suggestion was made that all present should work to get various women's groups with which they are affiliated to send similar resolutions to the Governor with regard to the formation of a Study Committee for the State.

5. The suggestion was made that reprints of the Saturday Evening Post article entitled "Southerners will Like Integration," be distributed along with other helpful articles and leaflets.

6. Books suggested for distribution and circulation included: "of One Blood," "Tangled Threads." "Everyone Welcome," "Now is the Time."

7. Encourage TV Stations to use various racial and national groups on programs wherever possible and appropriate.

8. Endorse and recommend films which will help to create better interracial understanding. Sponsor showing some such films produced by religious bodies.

9. Invite members of State Legislature to speak to church groups and have a question and answer period on Integration.

10. Plan for small informal, fireside groups of congenial persons of both races to meet in homes for discussions of matters of mutual concern.

11. Encourage young people to attend interracial camps and church conferences.

12. Bring children and young people together to discuss their ideas on integration, and the problems they will face in unsegregated schools.

13. Organize prayer groups to concentrate on changing attitudes.

14. It would be helpful and in order if we could see that as many church groups as possible have read to them the official pronouncement of their particular Denomination with regard to the Supreme Court Decision. After such a reading, take a secret poll of those present to see how many of them agree with their Church's stand.

15. Encourage exchange programs with other racial groups in community.

16. Encourage joint meetings of women's groups, especially within the same denomination.

17. Encourage PTA group to work together on certain specific problems of mutual concern to both races.

18. See what the possibilities would be for organizing interracial study groups for woman's work in specific areas - such as program building, Bible study, missionary education, etc.

19. Write a letter to the Newspaper in your community to be published in exchange-of-opinion columns (an example of the effectiveness of this was given in reprints of an article written by Miss Mary De Bardeleben for the Montgomery paper, The Examiner, and directed to the attention of the Governor and Governor-Elect.)

Only two matters were voted on during the entire meeting. One--already referred to-- had to do with the sending of a letter to Governer Folsom. In line with this actions, the following letter was sent, signed by twenty-seven of the women present at the afternoon session:

Birmingham, Alabama
May 3, 1955

The Honorable James E. Folsom,
Governor of Alabama,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Governor Folsom:

We the undersidgned church women of Alabama, meeting unofficially as an inter-faith and inter-racial group for the purpose of considering problems of mutual concern to us all, reviewed the report of The Alabama Interim Legislative Committee on Segregation in the Public Schools, and the comments made upon the report by Prof. Jay Murphy of the University of Alabama Law School in the article entitled, "Can Public Schools Be 'Private'?" which was published in the Fall 1954 issue of the Alabama Law Review.

We wish to commend to you for your consideration and action the following recommendation made by Mr. Murphy in his article, from which we quote as follows:

> "The governor or legislature should . . . set up a continuing study group to explore all aspects of this problem. Such a group would be composed of the following: (1) specialists in the field of race relations, education, and psychology; (2) business, labor, agricultural and other community leaders who have had experience with the race problem; (3) religious leaders; (4) lawyers, legislators, and officials of the government; and (5) any other appropriate persons. This group should be composed of members of both races. This is an unprecedented problem, and it calls for unprecedented action. . . ."

Respectfully submitted,

FOC

June 13, 1955

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

The Southern Regional Council would be prepared to make available to the Fellowship of the Concerned for the expenses of the state meetings of church women between now and approximately April 1, 1946, $1,200.

At an average figure of $200 per state meeting that should provide for six meetings. We would be willing for you to use this money for a lesser or a greater number of meetings as may seem wise to you and as may have our agreement.

We calculate the cost of the meetings on the basis of the cost of travel of the persons requested by you to travel at the expense of the Fellowship of the Concerned within each state. Your own travel to and from such meetings will be (as heretofore) as you may wish throughout the region, and we regard it as chargeable to the general travel budget of the Southern Regional Council. We will try to get for use by the Fellowship of the Concerned in the year 1956 as much as we can from the John Hay Whitney Foundation and/or from other sources. I regard this allocation of $1,200 as one to tide the Fellowship of the Concerned over until additional sums can be made available to it, presumably by foundation or other sources. If the Fellowship of the Concerned can recruit contributions to it from church or other sources other than those contributions customarily made in the past to the Southern Regional Council directly, we would be delighted to see the Fellowship of the Concerned thus advantaged.

Necessary clerical and office supplies expenses for the Fellowship of the Concerned we would continue to meet as heretofore out of the general budget of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: KS

Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

DRAFT For Review by KS (Dictated June 9, 1955)

AC
KS

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JUNE 1955

New South

THE COURT CALLS FOR LOCAL LEADERSHIP

TEXT OF SUPREME COURT RULING

THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY
Marion Wright

MAP OF FEDERAL DISTRICTS

POSITIVE REACTION GROWS

THE URBAN SOUTH

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New South

June 1955 **Vol. 10, No. 6**

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63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

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New South NOTES

The two main articles in the May issue of *New South* attracted a gratifying amount of attention, some of it in the nature of friendly correction. We are happy to devote this space to our correcting correspondents, since in each case they transmit welcome rather than unwelcome intelligence.

"Democracy on the Diamond" by John Constable brought two interesting letters from baseball officials who figured in the integration story. Earl Mann, president of the Atlanta Crackers, disputes a statement based on newspaper reports. "I enjoyed your story," he writes, "but there is one fallacy I want to correct. No one in the Southern Association, or anywhere else for that matter, tried to use any pressure on me for our Club not to play Nat Peeples . . . There was but one answer as to why Nat Peeples didn't stay with the Crackers and that was he lacked the ability."

George M. Trautman, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, also takes issue with a newspaper source. He writes, "I at no time told (Pine Bluff Manager Wooley) or anybody else that any rule restricting Negro players was a league decision which would not be overruled. On the contrary, I notified Mr. Wooley that no league could adopt a rule, or take any action, which would have the effect of excluding Negro players." Good news, indeed.

Miss Roberta Morgan, director of the Jefferson County (Ala.) Coordinating Council of Social Forces, writes to point out that Birmingham's Planning Council was erroneously shown to have no Negro representative. She declares that the Planning Council has had a Negro member for more than a year and that Negroes have also served on the Citizens Survey Committee and the Interracial Committee of Birmingham.

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The Court Calls for Local Leadership

On May 31, the Supreme Court gave the long-awaited word on how its school segregation decision of last year is to be put into effect. The ruling (carried in full in this issue) is brief. But it is not the arbitrary order that some hoped and others feared it would be. To those who were looking for a stern command that would apply, immediately and simultaneously, everywhere in the South, the decision was a disappointment. To those who expected the Court to retreat from the principle of desegregation, it was equally disappointing. The Court held firm to the principle, but it instructed federal district courts to see that the principle is put into practice in the community.

The decision drew conflicting claims of "victory" from both pro- and anti-integrationists. In this partisan sense, however, there was no victory. Rather, there was recognition that the South is a region of great variety, that every community has its particular problems and its particular resources for meeting them. In essence the decision was a call for leadership in every school district affected.

In the April arguments before the Supreme Court, Florida's Attorney General Richard Ervin said: "We want an opportunity to show this court that we can by local action, not by taking a vote but by people working with the school administrators, the PTA, interracial committees, talking this problem out, arrange some time of desegregation in the school districts. We want to show the Court that it can be done."

This is precisely the opportunity that the Court has afforded. But there is little comfort in store for those who hailed the decision as a "blank check" or an "indefinite extension" for segregation. Here, point by point, is why:

The district courts are instructed to require "a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance." School authorities have the responsibility of assessing their "varied local school problems" and developing a plan to solve them. However, the federal courts are responsible for determining that the actions of school authorities constitute "good faith implementation" of desegregation.

Any delay must be justified by school authorities as necessary and "consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date." Moreover, additional time may be granted by the lower court only after "a prompt and reasonable start" has been made.

Prejudice and attitudes of resistance, as such, are not grounds for delay. The district courts are permitted to exercise "practical flexibility" in shaping the remedies and "reconciling public and private needs." But the problems that they may take into account are specified by the Supreme Court as tangible obstacles "related to administration" — physical condition of school plants, outmoded school districting, laws and regulations that must be revised, and the like. "But," adds the Supreme Court, "it goes without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them."

Federal district judges can be expected to require compliance in good faith. Some Southern political spokesmen have made much of the fact that the district judges are native Southerners, supposedly in sympathy with segregation. The implication is that the judges will sanction indefinite delay or downright evasion of the ruling. This dim view of the judiciary is unwarranted by past evidence. Federal judges are under the authority of the Supreme Court, and their official actions are subject to review by the high tribunal. In recent years, Southerners on the federal bench have enforced Supreme Court decisions ordering Negroes enrolled as voters, admitted to Southern universities, impaneled on juries, seated unsegregated on interstate buses and trains. As Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, observed: "They (federal judges) are sworn to the Constitution. They will resign rather than violate their oath. They are, by the Court's wisdom, granted great powers of discretion because they are presumed to know the variety and complexity of local conditions. But no citizen should condemn or insult the integrity of these judges by assuming the jurists deliberately will follow a laissez faire course."

Early cases will define the limits of time that may "reasonably" be allowed to solve desegregation problems. In every school case that comes before a district court, both sides have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Some of the initial decrees are bound to be appealed by the plaintiffs or the defendants, as being too lenient or too harsh. The Supreme Court's review of these appeals will further define and narrow the limits of the district courts' discretion.

The first application of the decision in the South will not be a test of compliance, but a test of defiance. The Supreme Court's May 31st ruling applied directly to only five communities. Three of these — Wilmington, Del., Topeka, Kan., and the District of Columbia — have already proceeded with school integration. The two remaining school districts are in Clarendon County, S. C., and Prince Edward County, Va. Both of these are characteristic "black belt" counties — predominantly rural and agricultural, with heavy Negro populations of 71 and 45 per cent, respectively. School authorities in both have already announced that they will close their schools rather than integrate them. Thus the constructive local process provided for by the Supreme Court apparently will have no chance to work there. Instead, there will probably be further litigation testing the constitutionality of "private-school" or "no-school" plans of the sort advanced by former Governors Talmadge and Byrnes. The final disposition of these two cases may foretell the fate of the "private school" legislation enacted by Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

In many Southern areas, communities will begin to comply voluntarily, without need for lawsuits. As the summary of reactions presented in this issue indicates, state and community leaders in some parts of the South have already expressed their intent to abide by the new law of the land. In general, the areas most likely to adjust voluntarily are those in which Negroes have a significant voice in local government, those with small Negro populations, and the rapidly growing industrial cities of the region. The local will-to-comply will no doubt be heavily influenced by official state attitudes. State

(*Continued on Page* 12)

TEXT OF SUPREME COURT'S RULING

THESE cases were decided on May 17, 1954. The opinions of that date (footnote 1), declaring the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional, are incorporated herein by reference. All provisions of federal, state, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle. There remains for consideration the manner in which relief is to be accorded.

BECAUSE THESE CASES arose under different local conditions and their disposition will involve a variety of local problems, we requested further argument on the question of relief (footnote 2.) In view of the nationwide importance of the decision, we invited the attorney general of the United States and the attorneys general of all states requiring or permitting racial discrimination in public education to present their views on that question. The parties, the United States, and the states of Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Texas filed briefs and participated in the oral arguments.

These presentations were informative and helpful to the court in its consideration of the complexities arising from the transition to a system of public education freed of racial discrimination. The presentations also demonstrated that substantial steps to eliminate racial discrimination in public schools already have been taken, not only in some of the communities in which these cases arose, but in some of the states appearing as amici curiae (friends of the court), and in other states as well. Substantial progress has been made in the District of Columbia and in the communities in Kansas and Delaware involved in this litigation. The defendants in the cases coming to us from South Carolina and Virginia are awaiting the decision of this court concerning relief.

FULL IMPLEMENTATION of these constitutional principles may require solution of varied local school problems. School authorities have the primary responsibility of elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems: courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles. Because of their proximity to local conditions and the possible need for further hearings, the courts which originally heard these cases can best perform this judicial appraisal. Accordingly, we believe it appropriate to remand the cases to those courts (footnote 3).

In fashioning and effectuating the decrees, the courts will be guided by equitable principles. Traditionally, equity has been characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies (4) and by facility for adjusting and reconciling public and private needs. (5) These cases call for the exercise of these traditional attributes of equity power.

At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis. To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operate in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in our May 17, 1954, decision. Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner. But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be al-

lowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them.

WHILE GIVING WEIGHT to these public and private considerations, the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling. Once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. The burden rests upon the defendants to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date. To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis, and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems. They will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet the problems and to effectuate a transition to a racially non-discriminatory school system. During this period of transition, the courts will retain jurisdiction of these cases.

The judgments below, except that in the Delaware case, are accordingly reversed and remanded to the district courts to take such proceedings and enter such orders and decrees consistent with this opinion as are necessary and proper to admit to public schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed the parties to these cases. The judgment in the Delaware case — ordering the immediate admission of the plaintiffs to schools previously attended only by white children — is affirmed on the basis of the principles stated in our May 17, 1954, opinion, but the case is remanded to the Supreme Court of Delaware for such further proceedings as that court may deem necessary in light of this opinion.

It is so ordered.

FOOTNOTES

(1) 347 U.S. 483; 347 U.S. 497.

(2) Further argument was requested on the following questions, 347 U.S. 483, 495-496, N. 13, previously propounded by the court:

"4. Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment,

"(A) Would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or

"(B) May this court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinctions?

"5. On the assumption on which questions 4 (A) and (B) are based, and assuming further that this court will exercise its equity powers to the end described in question 4 (B),

"(A) Should this court formulate detailed decrees in these cases;

"(B) If so, what specific issues should the decrees reach;

"(C) Should this court appoint a special master to hear evidence with a view to recommending specific terms for such decrees;

"(D) Should this court remand to the courts of first instance with directions to frame decrees in these cases, and if so, what general directions should the decrees of this court include and what procedures should the courts of first instance follow in arriving at the specific terms of more detailed decrees?"

(3) The cases coming to us from Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia were originally heard by three-judge district courts convened under 28 U.S.C. Sections 2281 and 2284. These cases will accordingly be remanded to those three-judge courts. See Briggs v. Elliott, 342 U.S. 350.

(4) See Alexander v. Hillman, 296 U.S., 222, 239.

(5) See Hecht Co. v. Bowles, 321 U.S. 321, 329-330.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SOUTH

By MARION A. WRIGHT

President of the Southern Regional Council

THE Supreme Court's implementation decrees in the school segregation cases are wise, moderate, and workable. Generous allowance has been made for the wide variety of conditions found in Southern communities; opportunity has been provided for every community to work out plans and preparations for orderly compliance.

The choices now to be made by the Southern states are too important to our region, the nation, and the world to be left solely to the judgment of political leaders. It is the obligation of every citizen to study the decrees carefully, to explore their practical implications, and to make his independent judgment known to those in authority.

If thoughtful Southerners adopt this course, we can make the required transition in a way that will command the respect of the civilized world. For we Southerners, no less than other Americans, recognize our duty as citizens to abide by the law of the land. Under our system of government, the Supreme Court is the final arbiter of the law. There is no honorable alternative to observing the law, so defined, in letter and in spirit.

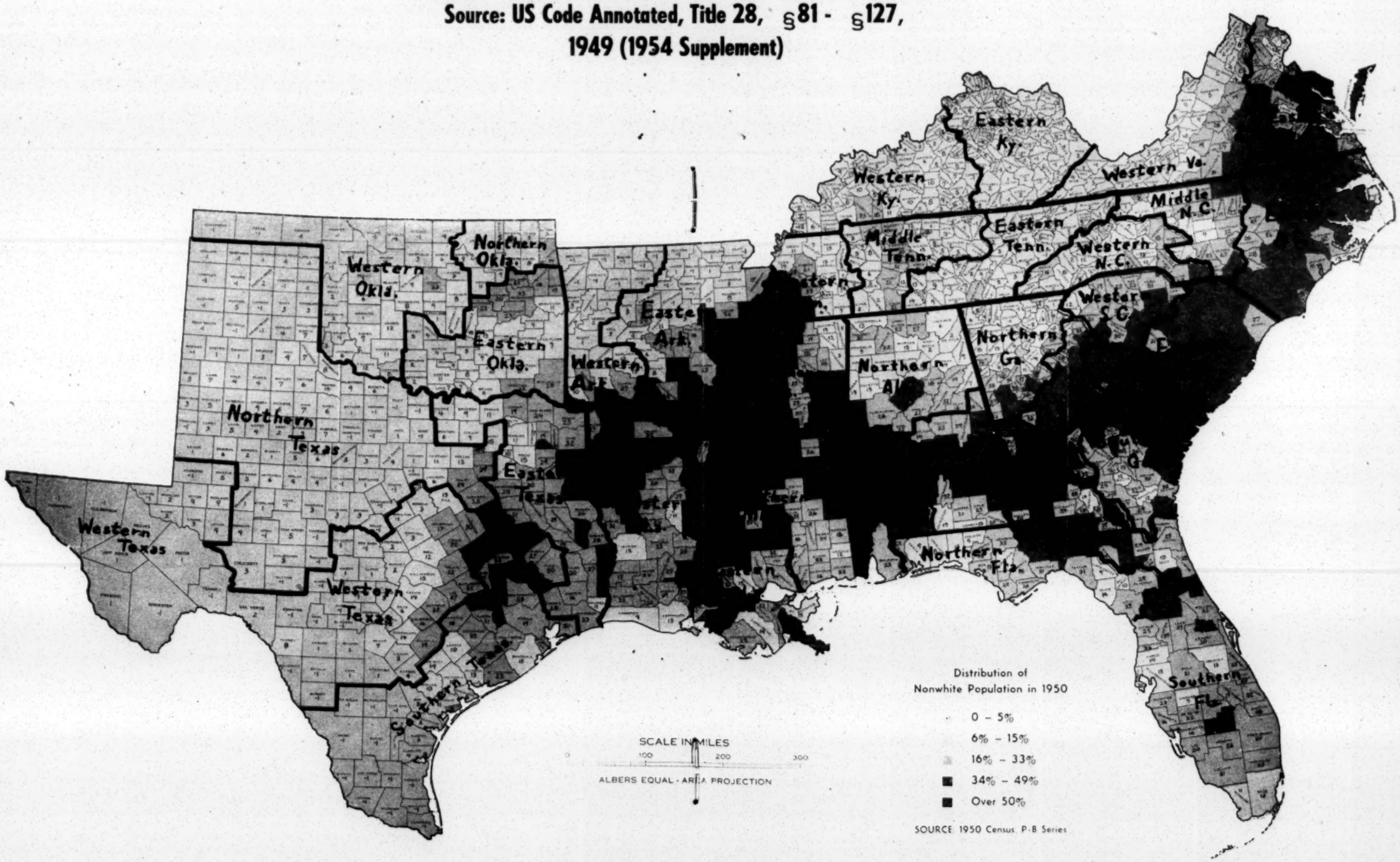
Compliance with this ruling is not, however, merely a moral obligation. If we choose to make it so, it can be a great opportunity to enrich and benefit Southern life. By working together, white and Negro, for orderly transition to integrated schools, we can demonstrate the vigor of the democratic process to our own countrymen and to doubting millions throughout the world. We can realize, at home, resources of skill and public service in the Negro segment of our population that have had little chance for expression in the past.

Those who claim that our prejudices as a people are too strong to permit such changes, are blind to the great strides already made. There are literally hundreds of examples, drawn from every Southern state, of voluntary desegregation. Church schools and colleges, as well as other private institutions of learning, have opened their doors to students of both races. Professional associations have extended unqualified membership to Negro doctors, lawyers, nurses, ministers, social workers, and other professionals. Many private organizations and agencies have taken the same step in the interest of their own operations.

These and a host of other changes have not been imposed upon the South; they have been made by the free choice of Southerners who recognized that they were in the public interest. They represent the growing conviction in the South that we will have a stronger, healthier, more productive society if we admit every citizen to unqualified participation in public life. We must now bring this growing insight to bear on the field of public education. The only real obstacles are our own fears and uncertainties. Once these obstacles are overcome, white and Negro Southerners working in full partnership are more than equal to the task.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

Source: US Code Annotated, Title 28, §81 - §127, 1949 (1954 Supplement)



Positive Reaction Grows in the South

IN THE days following the Supreme Court's May 31 ruling on school desegregation, a scattering but growing list of communities began "a prompt and reasonable start" toward compliance.

Although a few Southern leaders still cried defiance at the Court, constructive programs emerged in several Southern and border states. The decrees, aside from instigating desegregation programs in secondary schools, also apparently speeded up the integration processes in state-supported colleges and universities.

Superintendent of Schools Thomas B. Portwood has announced that segregation probably will be abolished in San Antonio schools this September, making San Antonio the first city in the deep South to voluntarily permit Negroes and whites to attend school together.

In Oklahoma, all 18 state-supported universities and colleges have been ordered to open their enrollment to Negro undergraduates by September; and the city of Poteau became the first public school system in the state to end classroom segregation. Poteau's Superintendent of Schools, E. L. Costner, said the city's three white grade schools and one separate school for Negroes will be open to both races this fall. Truman Bennett, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, predicted that the action in Poteau would snowball.

In Kentucky, after Governor Lawrence Wetherby reiterated the state's intention of "obeying the law," a Negro girl was registered for the summer session of a previously all-white school. Kentucky's first instance of public school desegregation came less than a week after the decrees. The Negro girl was admitted to the Lafayette (County) High School in Lexington, Ky. She previously had been a student at Douglass High School, Fayette County's Negro school. It was emphasized, however, that the action in Fayette County does not necessarily mean that the county schools will be desegregated in the regular session this fall. The county superintendent of schools said that an advisory committee which is considering all aspects of the desegregation issue has not yet recommended a plan. In Louisville, county and city officials announced that they have no plans for desegregation earlier than September, 1956. The City superintendent has promised to present a definite plan to his board by November, 1955.

"We shall make an honest effort . . ."

A Statement by the Asheville (N. C.) Board of Education

The Supreme Court has said in effect that racial segregation in the public schools must end as soon as practical, and it has put the responsibility of finding ways and means squarely upon the local school boards.

We shall make an honest effort to comply with the court's order.

In the same court ruling providing for integration we are given ample time to proceed calmly and carefully and we shall do so with honesty of purpose in every move we make. It will not only take time but patience on the part of all concerned. There are many factors involved in the transition and they must be given consideration as we carefully feel our way along a course new to all of us.

We expect, and are confident we will have, full cooperation from both white and colored people as we endeavor to work out the many problems that will face us as we move with measured step in the direction of ultimate compliance with the supreme law of the land. There must be goodwill and understanding at all times, even if the progress may seem slow to some and fast to others.

We look at our local governments, our churches and other institutions, and to our civic groups, and to all organizations that daily touch the lives of the people of this community to encourage and develop among them the good will and understanding necessary to attain the goal set for us. While the Supreme Court looks to the school board for compliance, the responsibility for an equitable and orderly solution really rests upon all of us.

We are mindful that this board derives its authority from the community it serves, and we are subject to the laws enacted by the State of North Carolina. It is our desire to serve our community and State consistent with our concepts of justice and right, and within the framework of the supreme law of the land.

Two of the larger North Carolina cities also moved quickly toward the development of school desegregation plans. In Asheville, the school board laid down a policy of "honest effort" to meet the Court ruling and announced it would move "with measured step in the direction of ultimate compliance with the supreme law of the land." The board wisely added that it expected full cooperation from "both white and colored people as we endeavor to work out the many problems that will face us. . . ."

In Charlotte, the city school board reiterated its statement of a year ago expressing its desire to comply with the law and authorized the appointment of a study committee to investigate immediately methods of carrying out the Court's edict. The board also ordered the administrative staff to collect information regarding integration plans elsewhere and to assemble official records on the act of the 1955 State Legislature increasing the authority of local school boards.

In Texas, the Houston Biracial Advisory School Committee was organized to study the problem of desegregation. The committee's announced purpose is

"to work out the earliest solution to the best of our ability." Seventeen of the 20 Negro and white citizens appointed to the board were present at the initial meeting. The group plans to raise the membership to 25 (10 Negro and 15 white).

Maryland

In Maryland, the Carroll County School Board voted to end segregation in school athletics beginning in September; and schools in Montgomery and Frederick counties will open on an integrated basis in September. Other Maryland county School boards have appointed interracial citizens committees to study desegregation. These include Worcester, Talbot, Prince Georges, and Calvert.

On the college level, the Tennessee State Board of Education approved a program of gradual desegregation in the state's colleges beginning with the graduate schools next fall. The state board said, in effect, that it is willing to begin desegregation if the federal district court will rule that Tennessee's segregation laws are invalid. In San Antonio, Texas, integration was a two-way process on two college campuses. The San Antonio College, previously all-white, and St. Phillips, formerly operated exclusively for Negroes, revealed that each institution has received and accepted applications for admission of students of the opposite race.

Other officials gave hope that integration of the schools may be accomplished in a spirit of cooperation. In Florida, Thomas D. Bailey, state superintendent, advised local school boards to name biracial committees to study integration; and the school board of Davidson County, Tennessee, directed its chairman and superintendent to work out desegregation plans with a biracial committee.

Positive reaction to the decrees by school leaders follows closely the position taken by John L. Lewis, chairman of the school board in Williamsburg, Virginia, who said the board favors trying to develop a plan to solve the segregation issue rather than setting up means to avoid the Supreme Court's decision. With this type of leadership and cooperation between Negro and white citizens, the process of integration in our schools should proceed quickly and efficiently.

School officials who take positive stands on the decrees do not stand alone. They are backed by an ever-growing group of citizens who view the decrees as a means to a more American way of life. Within a week after the Supreme Court decrees, the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) reaffirmed a 1954 pronouncement calling upon its 3,776 local churches to open their membership rolls to all individuals regardless of race. The vote this year was 293–109 as compared to 236–169 last year. Previously, the 167th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. had approved a churchwide campaign to be known as "Operation Desegregation." The campaign will endeavor to put into practice past pronouncements of the church deploring racial discrimination.

Student Support

Additional support for the decrees came from a meeting of 375 college students from nine Southeastern states at the Methodist Assembly Center, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina. The group unanimously adopted a resolution pledging support to the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools and calling for an end to rules barring Negroes from swimming at the center.

The South Moves to Town

THE changes that have taken place in the South during the last fifteen years are so far-reaching that we are only beginning to grasp their meaning. *The Urban South* is an important book because it brings into one compass the tremendous forces that are reshaping the region from its foundations.

The seventeen contributors to this symposium deal with the physical growth of the cities, the tide of farm-to-city migration, and the effects of the burgeoning metropolises on social class, politics, crime, employment, community planning, and race relations in the South. Here, too, by implication, is much of the story of the South's spectacular advance in industry and commerce — both a cause and an effect of the march to the cities.

The physical dimensions of urbanization are suggested by the fact that between 1940 and 1950 the rural-farm areas of the South lost over four million people. Many of them, particularly Negroes, left the region. The rest settled in or near Southern cities. Moreover, the growth of industry in the South has attracted a substantial number of city-dwellers from other parts of the country. As a result, the South's population is now almost exactly one-half urban and one-half rural, with only a fourth of the total population classed as rural-farm.

Clearly, then, the South is no longer the predominantly rural, agricultural region it used to be. It is drawing closer to the rest of the nation both in its economic life and in its social organization. Yet, as the editors point out, this transition is not without difficulties. Most of the emergent problems may be summed up, as they put it, in "the breakdown of the traditional way of life and the failure as yet to develop, for numerous Southerners, a rewarding and socially acceptable substitute."

THE URBAN SOUTH, Rupert B. Vance and Nicholas J. Demerath, editors. University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, $5.00.

Race relations are a case in point. As more and more Southerners, white and Negro, become city-dwellers, the old rigid patterns of race relations collapse under the pressure of urban life. The caste system, easily enforced in village and farming community, yields to the impersonal and levelling influence of the large city. To the newcomer, city life may seem cold and anonymous, but by the same token, there the individual finds it easier to break with tradition and to act on "liberal" beliefs. Thus the Negro finds it possible to improve his lot, "to develop new patterns of personality and behavior in place of the economic and personal dependency characteristic of an earlier day."

On the other hand, urbanization has worked against segregation more in a legal than in a practical sense. Urban housing patterns, with few exceptions, continue to be segregated; and this, together with the organization of public

services and facilities on neighborhood lines, makes for more rather than less separation of the races. As *The Urban South* also points out, the Negro has not shared proportionately in the job opportunities of the expanding industrial cities, thus further limiting his rise in status.

Despite these and other negative aspects of urbanization, one would hardly wish to turn backward, even if that were possible. Indeed, many of the new problems of the region are made more acute by Southern leadership that looks wistfully back to the agrarian past, and clings fiercely to the worst values of that failing culture. This is markedly evident in political arrangements. Under existing methods of apportionment, state legislatures are dominated by the rural counties, while the growing urban areas are premitted only a feeble voice in state affairs.

Partly because of this "wool hat" philosophy of government, the South's picture of itself lags years behind the great changes effected by urbanization, industrialization, modern transportation, and the rest. Symptomatic, again, is the popular notion that Negroes make up as much as 50 per cent of the region's population and are increasing more rapidly than whites. In actuality, Negroes make up less than 25 per cent of the South's total population; and between 1940 and 1950 the white increase was 33 times as great as the Negro increase!

In short, the South, at mid-century, is astonishingly different from the South of twenty, or even ten, years ago. As Southerners, we now face the difficult task of achieving a new, more realistic image of ourselves and our region. *The Urban South* is a scholarly contribution to that effort.

Call for Local Leadership

(Contined from Page 2)

governments of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana have adopted measures that would penalize or discourage communities that put desegregation into effect. The other Southern states have not attempted legally to impose statewide uniformity, and several have indicated that they will cooperate with local authorities who choose to move ahead.

Desegregation will spread by example. As demonstrations of successful desegregation mount in number, more and more communities will be encouraged to follow suit. Many people who now protest that school integration "can't work here" will come to feel differently when they see it working across a state or county line. The "solid South" is no longer solid, and politicians who trade in racial fears and prejudices will find it increasingly hard to hold a following.

The effects of the school decision will carry over to other fields. Many religious denominations and other private institutions, although outside the authority of the courts, will be challenged to modify their racial practices. Some Catholic authorities, for example, had previously indicated that they would await the implementation ruling before moving ahead with parochial school desegregation. As school integration progresses, private groups concerned with education may logically be expected to lower racial barriers. The trend towards integration in public libraries, meeting facilities, professional associations, and other public and private activities should continue at an accelerated rate during the next few years.

. . . Unquote

Noteworthy quotes from the press and periodicals

"Two-thirds of the world's population belong to non-white races . . . the overwhelming number of the people as yet uncommitted either to democracy or Communism are colored people. In other words, these colored people constitute the balance of power in the current struggle for survival. From simple arithmetic we can deduce the necessity, then, of winning the majority of these people with their human and material resources. And from simple psychology we can conclude that we do not gain friends and influence people by thinking and acting as though they and their kind were inferior to us." . . . The Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S. J., Director, Institute of Industrial Relations; Regent of the School of Law, Loyola University.

▲ ▲ ▲

"In short, to ask, 'Can morality be legislated?' is actually to pose the wrong question. What types of morality, under what conditions, and with what techniques for enforcement are qualitative considerations which fragment the question into more answerable units. Our analysis suggests that, although large-scale local considerations may call for special circumstances of implementation, the majesty of the law, when supported by the collective conscience of a people and the healing power of the social situation, in the long run will not only enforce morality but create it." — John P. Roche and Milton M. Gordon in the *New York Times Magazine*.

▲ ▲ ▲

"The (Charlotte) School Board is now embarked on its difficult duty of charting racial integration in the public school system. The board has authorized a study committee to compile and evaluate all information related to integration and the massive problems it entails. This committee is to be a working unit, not a pigeon hole. It will have the tools it needs to do the job. The board clearly has measured up to its responsibility to the community and to the law. It has faced the problem and in the facing avoided needless and destructive arguments and antagonisms delay inevitably would have brought." — From an editorial in the Charlotte (N. C.) *News*.

▲ ▲ ▲

"It seems to me that the general reaction to the (Mississippi) legislature's blast, and the failure so far of any boycott, points up something that our non-Southern friends possibly don't know. The thinking people of Mississippi and the South are a long way ahead of their politicians; and those of us who seem to be in a completely rebuffed minority aren't as alone or out of step as legislators and Councils might lead the outsider to believe." — Hodding Carter in *Look* Magazine.

▲ ▲ ▲

"A small Negro girl who lived on my farm and was about ready for high school was not a bit pleased by the possibility that she might have to go to classes with white children. 'I don't know how that would work,' she said to me. 'I would be a little afraid about how I should act.' The advice I gave her was to try to be kinder and more considerate than anybody else. I have no better suggestion to make to anybody of any race as we move forward towards necessary adjustments."—Capus M. Waynick, director of the North Carolina Small Industries Plan and former U. S. ambassador to Nicaragua.

▲ ▲ ▲

"In order to meet the requirements of the court it is essential that every county and community work out a public school program which is fair to all school children and is approved and accepted by the pupils and patrons of both races. To perfect such a program it is necessary to make a start, and the sooner that start is made by local boards the less possibility there will be that their plans may be wrecked by a court action forcing the schools to take hasty, precipitate action."—From an editorial in the *Twin City* (Winston-Salem, N. C.) *Sentinel*.

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WORKBOOK

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The lives and destiny of eleven million school children of today and those that follow are at stake . . .

THE SOUTH AND THE SUPREME COURT RULING MAY 31, 1955

I. PREFACE -- "Jumping Out Of Our Skin" -
The Christian Century - March 16, 1955

II. NEW SOUTH -- June 1955

A. Text of Supreme Court's Ruling - Pages 3-4

B. Map - Federal Judicial Districts in the Southern States
Distribution of Non-white population by counties, 1950

III. QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THE JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGES

From U. S. News and World Report - June 17, 1955

IV. STATUS -- July 26, 1955 Southern States

V. SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTH - SHOULD WE BE SURPRISED ?

A. Excerpts from "The Strange Carrer of Jim Crow"
C. Vann Woodward.

B. The Long Trails and Trials to the Supreme Court Decision
May 17

C. Negroes on School Boards

VI. TWO NEGRO MOTHERS SPEAK

From THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY, March 16, 1955

JUMPING OUT OF YOUR SKIN Dr. H. E. Lucock

Editor THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

Sir:

A few days ago a man in a crowded street walked up behind another man and suddenly laid a hand on his shoulder. The man who was laid hold on gave a start and said, "You made me jump out of my skin." "That might be a good idea," said the first man.

That is a trivial conversation to be reported in these august pages. Yet it has a lot of the past, present and future of civilization in it. Jumping out of your skin is the top athletic achievement of the human race. It is the High Jump and the Broad Jump combined, and some notable records have been made in the event. It means jumping out of your skin into another person's, so that you can feel where the burdens of life rest heavily on him and cut cruelly into him. We are too skin-bound, too enclosed by the narrow limits of circumscribed experience.

* * *

One of the best things that could happen in the world would be for more and more people to go in for athletics and specialize in jumping out of their skin. For the next score of years the United States will be engaged in that kind of jump, following the lead of the Supreme Court -- the jump out of white skin into skin of darker color, endeavoring to understand the experience of Negroes and other groups under segregation and discrimination.

In the larger Field Day, that of international relations, there will have to be a lot of skin-jumping. The hatred of much of Asia for the West comes largely from a century of failure on the part of white men to change their skin, to feel how the yellow men of China and Japan and the brown men of India feel. The East is not having any more of the white man's flaunting "superiority." It has had enough. The present convulsion in Asia is partly the result of a century's resentment of it. This is vividly pictured in the words of Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court: "We of the West have gone to these other continents harshly, arrogantly and oppresively. Our attitudes have been haughty and overbearing. From the earliest days our emissaries have been freebooters and buccaneers of one kind and another." In other words, we did not jump out of our skin.

Walt Whitman wrote of his work with wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Washington during the Civil War: "I do not give jelly and fruit to the wounded man. I become the wounded man myself." There is probably some of Walt's melodramatics in that. But it is a good idea.

On your marks! Get set!

Yours,

/s/

SIMEON STYLITES

rnf
4/1/55

FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGES OF THE SOUTH BEFORE WHOM WILL COME ANY SUITS FIED THEIR RESPONSIBILITY IS TO CARRY OUT THE SUPREME COURT'S ORDER THAT RACIAL SEGREGATION MUST END ---

-From U. S. News and World Report - June 17, 1955

There are twenty five Federal Judges in seven Southern States where the Negro population is most concentrated. In all of these states more than 25% of school children are Negroes ...

PER CENT OF NEGRO CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS

Mississippi	48.1	Georgia	32.6
South Carolina	42.7	North Carolina	29.4
Louisiana	37.6	Virginia	25.2
Alabama	34.7		

JUDGES' COURSE NOW - A judge can probably do nothing until a suit is filed in his court...

Judges do not have administrative supervision over any district's school system. They cannot reach out where their jurisdiction has not been invoked, and issue orders to members of school boards or other officials.

The judge's role is pictured as purely that of arbiter when a legal dispute is brought before him.

In Clarendon County, S. C., and Prince Edward County, Va., district judges have now ordered integration. (These were two of the five cases decided by the Supreme Court.)

In other districts with no issue before the courts, judges are described as powerless to act until a suit is filed....

The idea no suit, no court order; no court order, no mixed school.

IF SUIT IS FILED WHAT DOES THE JUDGE DO ? - He must uphold the principle of no segregation established by the Supreme Court. He must, the Court declared, "require that the defendent (school officials) make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance"...

No time limit is set for completing the change. The judge may, the Supreme Court has said, consider administration difficulties and allow time.

HOW COULD A JUDGE ENFORCE HIS ORDER TO INTEGRATE SCHOOLS ?

A school board member or otherofficial who fail to carry out a court order can be cited for contempt of court and be fined or jailed.

WILL NEGROES BE FORCED TO FILE A SUIT IN EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN ORDER TO COMPEL ACTION TOWARD INTEGRATION

Theoretically that is true, legal authorities concede. And if delay is widespread, hundreds of suits may be filed... A multiplicity of suits would be required only in those States that hold back.

COULD IT HAPPEN THAT IN SOME DISTRICTS WHERE NO SUITS ARE FILED, SEGREGATION MIGHT REMAIN UNDISTURBED FOR MANY YEARS ?

"In some places, here and there", one high legal authority conceded "that might possibly happen. But, eventually suits will be filed. They can't stave off the inevitable forever."

STATUS----July 26, 1955-- Southern States

I. SCHOOLS INTEGRATED

ARKANSAS---- Fayetteville, Charleston, Hoxie
KENTUCKY---- Wayne County, Lafayette County (for summer session only)
TEXAS------- Friona

II. COMMUNITIES INDICATING COMPLIANCE IN FALL, 1955

ARKANSAS---- Biggers-Reyno District near Pocahontas
OKLAHOMA---- Bartlesville, Lawton, Poteau, Sapulpa
TENNESSEE--- Oak Ridge
TEXAS ------ Corpus Christi, Kerrville, El Paso, Harlingen, Weslaco, San Antonio

III. COMMUNITIES INDICATING COMPLIANCE IN FALL, 1956

ARKANSAS---- Hot Springs
NORTH CAROLINA- Asheville, Charlotte, Moore County, Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co.
OKLAHOMA---- Tulsa, Seminole
TENNESSEE--- Nashville, Davidson County, Chattanooga
TEXAS------- Houston, Austin
VIRGINIA---- Norfolk, Williamsburg

ALABAMA

The legislature has passed a pupil assignment bill giving city and county school boards unprecedented police power to "assure social order,good will and thepublic welfare" in the assignment of pupils on the grade school and high school levels. Assignment would be made on an individual basis, determined by what board members decide to be the best interest s of the pupil and community considering his intelligence, learning ability, and personal character. The act makes no mention of racial distingtion, but its admitted purpose is to keep Negroes out of white schools.

GEORGIA

The State Board of Education voted to automatically revoke "forever" the license of any school teacher who "supports, encourages, condones or agrees to teach mixed grades." Atty.Gen. Eugene Cook demanded the discharge of any public school teacher who "contributes to or is affiliated with " the NAACP. George P. Whitman, Jr., school board chairman, said he would be glad to get the board to adopt such a resolution.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A three-judge court ruled that the "provision of the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina requiring segregation of the races in public schools are null and void" and ordered Clarendon County to make the necessary arrangements for admission of children on a non-discriminatory basis "with all deliberate speed." Previously the Supreme Court had allowed #1,714.21 as costs to the parents who brought the action (to be collected from the defendants).

VIRGINIA

Athree-judge Federal tribunal ordered Prince Edward County to proceed "with deliberate speed toward integration." The court also declared an order,handed down in 1952 declaring segregated school, set aside and said the statute under which the 1952 ruling was drawn is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court previously had allowed $2,975.10 to plaintiffs as costs to be collected from the defendants.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTH - SHOULD WE BE SURPRISED?

EXCERPTS FROM -- C. Vann Woodward's Book- "The Strange Career of Jim Crow"

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH should be the last Americans to expect indefinite continuity of their institutions and social arrangements....
These breaks in the course of Southern history go by the names of slavery and secession, independence and defeat, emancipation and reconstruction, redemption and reunion .....

The longest stretches of relative stability between major historic faults over which Southern history flows has been that since the break that goes under several names among them Redemption (overthrow of the carpet-baggers and their regime) or the Compromise of 1877 ....
.. The phase that began in 1877 was inaugurated by the withdrawal of federal troops from the South, the giving up of attempts to guarantee the freedom his civil and political equality, the abandonment of the Negro as a ward of the nation, the acquiscence of the rest of the country in the South's demand that the whole problem be left to the disposition of the dominant Southern white people .....
What the
What the new status of the Negro would be was at once apparent... In the early years of the twentieth century, it was becoming clear that the Negro would be effectively disfranchised throughout the South, that he would be firmly relegated to the lower rungs of the economic ladder and that neither equality nor aspiration for equality in any department of life were for him.

The public symbols and constant reminders of his inferior position were the segregation statutes or "Jim Crow" laws ---

It has become increasingly plain that another era of change is upon the South -
... The New reconstruction addressed itself to all aspects of racial relations
... These included political, economic and civil rights ...

... Lacking the tradition of historical continuity possessed by their fellow countrymen, more familiar through experience with the shifting fortunes of history, Southerners have less reason to expect the indefinite duration of any set of social institutions. (End of quotations)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The long trails and trials to the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools began with the first case in 1849 in Massachusetts
There were 130 cases in State and District Courts before the decision May 17, 1954 - See list attached)

THE LONG TRAILS AND TRIALS TO THE SUPREME
COURT DECISION ON SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

States	Years of the Cases in District and State Courts
Massachusetts	1849
Indiana	1850 - 1874 - 1882 - 1883 - 1926 - 1931
Ohio	1850 - 1871 - 1876 - 1882 - 1887 - 1926 - 1933
Iowa	1868 - 1886 - 1875 - 1876
Michigan	1869
New York	1869 - 1872 - 1883 - 1900 - 1905
Nevada	1872
California	1874 - 1885 - 1890 - 1902 - 1924 - 1947
Illinois	1874 - 1882 - 1889 - 1899
Kentucky	1874 - 1883 - 1885 - 1896 - 1909 - 1918 - 1919 - 1921 - 1924 1931 - 1949
Louisiana	1878 - 1950
Kansas	1881 - 1891 - 1903 - 1906 - 1907 - 1908 - 1916 - 1921 - 1930 1941
Pennsylvania	1882
New Jersey	1884 - 1927 - 1933 - 1944
Arkansas	1885 - 1945 - 1949 - 1950
North Carolina	1886 - 1886 - 1902 - 1911 - 1951 - 1951 - 1952
Missouri	1891 - 1941 - 1950 - 1950 - 1952
Mississippi	1893 - 1909 - 1917 - 1920 - 1925 - 1927
West Virginia	1896 - 1898
Oklahoma	1898 - 1904 - 1925
Arizona	1912 - 1927 - 1934 - 1951
Oregon	1913
Tennessee	1921 - 1942 - 1942 - 1951 - 1952
Colorado	1927
Maryland	1936 - 1937 - 1939 - 1939 - 1950
Virginia	1940 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950
Florida	1941 - 1943 - 1945 - 1950 - 1952 - 1952
Georgia	1944 - 1949
South Carolina	1947
Texas	1949 - 1950 - 1953
Delaware	1950
District of Columbia	1950 - 1952

CASES REACHING THE SUPREME COURT

1896	Louisiana
1899	Georgia
1908	Kentucky
1927	Mississippi
1938	Missouri
1948	Oklahoma
1950	Oklahoma
1950	Texas
1954	Kansas
1954	South Carolina
1954	Virginia
1954	Delaware
1954	District of Columbia

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NEGROES ON PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS

CITY SCHOOL BOARDS

Atlanta, Ga. -- Rufus E. Clement. Elected May 1953.
Augusta, Ga. -- W.C. Ervin. Elected November 1952.
Charles City, Va. -- Carlton L. Jones. Appointed May 1954.
Greensboro, N.C. -- David D. Jones. Appointed April 1954.
Knoxville, Tenn. -- L.A. Alexander.
Lynchburg, Va. -- Carl B. Hutcherson. Appointed April 1953.
Nashville, Tenn. -- Coyness L. Ennix. Appointed January 1952.
Newport News, Va. -- C. Waldo Scott. Appointed March 1952.
Raleigh, N.C. -- F.J. Carnage. Appointed March 1949.
Roanoke, Va. -- L.C. Downing. Appointed July 1954. Roanoke has had a Negro on the school board since 1948.
Salisbury, N.C. -- W.J. Trent. Appointed July 1951.
Richmond, Va. -- Booker T. Bradshaw. Appointed September 1953.
Winston-Salem, N.C. -- William R. Crawford. Serves as representative of the Board of Aldermen on school board. Negro alderman has served in this capacity on school board since 1947.
Gainesville, Ga. -- E. E. Butler and D. S. Lowe, Jr. Appointed June, 1954

STATE SCHOOL BOARDS

Kentucky -- Kentucky has had a Negro on its school board since about 1944.
Maryland -- Dwight O. Holmes. Appointed to Maryland State Board of Education June 1951.
North Carolina -- Harold Trigg. Appointed to North Carolina School Board in 1949, is still serving.

Washington Daily News, November 17, 1954
Article by Marthya Strayer -- Orderly School Integration Seems Improbable in Virginia

"So many violent words were spoken by white citizens of Virginia at the Governor's hearing on public school de-segregation that the prospects for reasonable and intelligent merger of Virginia's white and Negro public schools today seem very slim.

"Negroes listened in silence as white speaker after speaker hurled harsh words at their people....for the most part, turned the other cheek and spoke softly though bluntly. Mrs. Clifford B. Chambliss of the Independent Voters' League of Suffolk County, which has 64 percent Negro population, told the hearing: 'I represent Negro women in domestic service. We are integrated into your homes. Negro women are the first teachers of many of your children. Maybe some of them are caring for your babies while you sit here and listen to the opposition against integration. Negro women are diplomatic. We are in your homes, we listen to your conversations, but we don't go out and tell what we hear. You can trust us. You don't need to be afraid of us; we aren't afraid of you. All we ask is that you let our children sit beside yours in school.'

"Mrs. Chambliss said she is the mother of seven little mulatto Negro children whose grandfather was one of the wealthiest white men in Southampton County.

"Rev. Charles S. Evans said 'our segregated pattern has made most Negroes mentally sick....Negroes in general have an inferiority complex. Our outward mirth and merriment are techniques which we have developed in order to survive.'"

11/29/54

ST. PETERSBURG TIMES
Monday, July 11, 1955.

I AM GLAD THAT I AM WHITE BUT ---

The Rev. Robbins Ralph, associate superintendent and minister of church extension of the Florida Congregational Christian Conference, delivered the sermon at his former pastorate at the Church-by-the-Sea, Madeira Beach, yesterday. The following is his sermon.

THE UNFINISHED AMERICAN REVOLUTION

"I'm glad I was born white, since this is a white man's world. There are lots of reasons. I can go into any kind of a store, for example, a clothing store and be fitted for a suit. My wife can try on a dress in any shop in any city in the country. We can board a bus or train or boat, if we can pay for the ticket, and we can opcupy any seat that is available, and no questions asked.

"I'm glad I am a white man. I can go to any theatre, and choose my own seat. If I were a Negro, I could not do that. I enjoy baseball, and when I go to Al Lang Field, all I have to have is one dollar and I can enter the main gate and go anywhere I choose in the great shaded grandstand. The Negroes have to sit on bleachers out in the sun. I'm glad I'm a white man.

"I'm glad my children have the privileges and advantages of freedom. The public schools that have been open to them are fine schools. They could attend any private school or college in the country to which I could afford to send them and for which they are intellectually qualified. They may choose their own careers. They may apply for any job in the country, and the only requirement is that they have the ability to perform the work. And that they be white. I'm glad my children are white, since this a white man's world.

"One of my sons turned out to have a good deal of musical ability. He specialized in the clarinet. He played with the High School orchestra, then the St. Petersburg Symphony orchestra and worked up to first clarinet. When the road show "South Pacific" came to St. Petersburg for a week, they needed a clarinetist and he played with their orchestra and earned a s much in a week as I earned in a week as minister. We were proud of him. And glad he was white. If he had been a Negro, he could have played in the Negro High School band - and that is good - but not in the city's symphony orchestra or in "South Pacific".

"I'm glad our family is white, since this is a white man's world.

NOT ALTOGETHER GLAD

"And yet I'm not altogether glad that I'm a white man. There is something on my mind. Since this is a white man's world, I rather naturally get the impression that I'm a better man than the Negro. More intelligent, more cultured.

"Take the matter of money, for example; I know how to use money fairly wisely. I don't spend it as fast as I get it, and then go on relief when it is gone. I don't own a television set because I can't afford it. I don't drive a

Cadillac because, for my money, there are other values in life more important. But the Negroes who live in tumble-down shacks have forests of TV towers over their quarters. They love to drive flashy and powerful cars. Their cultural scale is obviously lower than mine. Or so I am tempted to think.

"And yet, something bothers me. It just happens that I like to live in an adequate and modern house, set on a spacious, landscaped lot, in a pleasant neighborhood. How do I know what I would do if this privilege were denied me? How do I know what I would do if I had to live in the narrow confines of a crowded slum? If it were impossible for me to go out and buy, or build, or rent the kind of a house I like? If I could not go to the better churches, could not spend my money at the better theaters, could not play golf at the country club? I imagine I'd get a television set as soon as I could manage the down payment. Would I be able to keep up the payments? I don't know. If a white man and I work together in a certain place and the employer has to let one of go, I'll be the one laid off, I can't be sure of the future anyway. I might as will enjoy TV while I can. And if they have to take the set back to the store, so what?

SYMBOL OF SUCCESS

"And as for the Cadillac. This is a white man's world. And in the white man's world, a Cadillac is a symbol of success, achievement of power and prestige. Since I happen to be a white man, there are also other ways in which I can satisfy the urge to be somebody; other ways in which I can prove myself successful. I don't need a Cadillac. But if these other avenues were closed to me;if I could not have a good house to live in, if I could not hob-nob with the best people; if I could walk through the hotel dining room as a waiter but not as a diner; if I could go out on the Municipal pier with a broom to sweep the floor but not with a pole to catch the fish; if my wife could go into the homes of the rich and elegant to serve tea but not to take tea - you know, I think a Cadillac might be tempting.

"No, I'm not altogether happy about being a white man in a white man's world. This world gives me the impression that I'm a better man. But the horrible and disturbing thought is that I may be wrong ! The cards are stacked in my favor. The comparison is not fair. Maybe I'm an inferior person, and don't know it.

"And I'm not entirely happy about my children being white. I suppose, like any fond father, I thought my boy was the best clarinetist his age in town. But how do I know? There were hundreds of youngsters who never had a chance to show. Maybe I'm unconsciously afraid that I'm not a better man. Maybe I'm not really sure my boy is such a superior musician. Maybe I'm afraid a black boy might beat him out. Is that why I'm glad he's white? May God have mercy on me.

"We went to see "South Pacific", even though the price was steep. It was worth the price of admission just to hear one certain song in that play.

A song that goes like this:
You have got to be taught to hate and fear,
You've got to be taught from year to year,
It's got to be drummed in your dear little ear, -
You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught to be afraid
Of people whose eyes are queerly made,
Of people whose skin is a different shade,
You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught before it's too late,
Before you are six or seven or eight,
To hate the people your relatives hate;
You've got to be carefully taught.

(From "South Pacific", Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein II, Copyright - Williamson Music, Inc.)

"We white people have been taught, carefully taught, by the culture in which we live, that we are the superior race. It has been drummed into our dear little ear until we believe it. The only trouble is, it justpossibly isn't so.

"No, I'm not entirely happy about being a white man in a white man's world. There is something gnawing on my conscience. It is on my conscience that I and my sort are depressing my brother and his children. His children can't go where mine can. His children can't do the things my children can do. There are doors that close. When we elevate ourselves by stepping on the colored race, by the same act we send the colored race down. When we deceive ourselves into notions of innate and God-given superiority, by the same token we sometimes force upon the Negro a sense of inferiority which dooms him to live way below his best. If he is sensitive (and he is human), something gets crushed. Why fight against a stone wall? Why push in where you obviously are not wanted? You can always go back to shanty-town, the television, the Cadillac. For excitement and adventure you can always turn to moonshine liquor and the bolita game.

I AM RESPONSIBLE

"And I am the white man who sends him there. I am not altogether happy about myself. My conscience is bothering me. May God have mercy on my soul.

"I love this church, and the people in it. I love them very greatly. Could I come to church some Sunday morning with a Negro friend and could we worship quietly together? I don't know. We had better be doing some thinking and some praying about these things.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

"Last Monday was Independence Day, the 179th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. We look with pride on the struggle carried on by out spiritual ancestors in the founding of a nation freed not only from foreign domination but freed from a caste-ridden nobility, freed from the over-lordship of an aristocracy born above the common man. We need to be reminded that less than two centuries ago, in most of the world, 90 percent of the people, regardless of race, were thought to be unworthy to be educated, unworthy to vote. People like you and me, children like yours and mine, were not good enough to go to school, at least with the silk-clad children of the aristocrats. It was folly to think of educating common people like us. What was the point of it? What did we know about the finer things of life? Your ancestors and mine were born for the heavy work,the dirty work, the servile work. We had no business aspiring to

greatness or achievement in art or science or music or business or politics. It would only spoil our usefulness to let such notions get into our heads.

"But we repudiated that kind of thinking in this country. This was to be not a rich man's country, not the aristocrats' country, but the common man's country. But it is still a white man's country. The revolution is not yet finished. The struggle for freedom, for justice, for equality of opportunity is not yet won.

At present, it is still a white man's country, the American Negro today being where all our ancestors were 200 years ago, where all women were 100 years ago. we do not well to boast of freedom until the last battle has been fought and won.

"I happen to be white, I want to be a Christian. The Christian part of me is restless and unhappy and guilty and ashamed. The Christian part of me will not be at peace until this is not a white man's country, nor a black man's country, but God's country. For all men are His children.

"I beg your pardon if I have spoken in such a way to disturb your thinking. I beg God's pardon if I have not."

"WHAT SHALL I DO ABOUT DESEGREGATION?"

Before you decide,

THINK ON THESE THINGS

Mrs. Candler Tatum

Who of us does not love and revere the word and the concept of freedom? Those of us privileged to be living in the United States in this day and generation count freedom as one of our most priceless heritages -- a heritage bought by the blood of our forefathers and defended since by the blood of our husbands and sons.

The march of history would indeed indicate that the desire for freedom is a God-implanted seed coming to fruition in human hearts again and again. Suppressed for a time in one area -- it bursts to life in another -- ever alive, ever unquenchable. God is indeed the only explanation for such a phenomenon.

We women of America are therefore trustees of a precious gift, because we are among a minority group privileged to enjoy the fruits of freedom in our own day and age. To us is entrusted not only the right use of the freedom which is ours, but also the extension of its precious privileges to all mankind. Can it be that God had this in mind when he created YOU and ME? Can it be that he is trusting in US to help work his purposes out for our own crisis-laden generation? Are we willing to be used of him in this way?

If so -- we can be, here and now, in our own communities, in our own churches, in our own homes. For our generation -- and particularly our Southland -- is faced with an unprecedented opportunity, an opportunity which has never before been given in like measure or in like form to any other generation or group of Christian women: the opportunity of extending the privileges which we so cherish and enjoy to a group within our midst who have been set apart and limited in their pursuit of life and liberty and happiness.

Each of us must decide for herself in the quiet of her own soul what she as a Christian woman, living in one of the few free countries of the world, will do with this -- her opportunity. Have you already decided? If so, then ask yourself just ONE QUESTION: Did you make your decision blindly, or prayerfully?

If blindly -- then surely you must know God needs and wants your prayerful reconsideration. Therefore, before you really decide -- won't you think on these things:

Three things our Master did superbly in his relationship to people about him:

First, He gave freely of His friendship to men and women of all classes and conditions of life. In the face of long-established customs and tradition -- His friendship had no limits.

Second, He identified Himself so completely with individual men and women that He knew how each one felt: what his thoughts were, what his possibilities were, what his problems were.

Third, He gave his life in an unforgettable and remarkable demonstration of the tremendous, unquenchable, creative power of self-giving love.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

With Him as our Guide and Master still, let us see how we measure up in these three respects.

First: How wide are your friendships? Do you really know

A Negro woman who is president of the woman's society in her own local church in your community?

A Negro school teacher?

A Negro mother who is economically independent and well educated, and can devote her full time to her own family and to community and cultural interests?

Any Negro woman who does not have to depend on domestic service for a livelihood?

Would you be willing to widen your friendships so as to include one or more of these?

Second: How Christ-like is your imagination? Have you ever stopped to listen

To a Negro mother explain to her little boy why he could never sit on the fascinating front seat of a bus where he could watch the driver shift gears and punch buttons to open the doors and steer the big bus safely through city traffic?

To the thoughts of a little Negro girl who stands wistfully looking at the big swings and slides and jungle gym in the park where she is not allowed to play?

To a Negro youth, fascinated by football, wishing he might someday view the game from a center seat instead of from behind the goal posts?

To a Negro soldier-boy from the Southland being brainwashed by the communists, as he defends his country with his words as well as his life?

If you have never heard these things, would you be willing to let Christ sanctify your imagination so that you may feel what it is like to be restricted in freedom of choice and opportunity solely because of the color of one's skin?

Third: Do you know from experience the unquenchable power of self-giving love?

In holding gently but firmly to the things you know to be right, in the face of opposition and hostility, even sometimes in the face of your own inner conflicts and vacillation?

In sharing your prayerful conclusions in a quiet, relaxed, persuasive spirit which creates an atmosphere in which you and others can grow?

In assuming leadership for action which you believe to be in keeping with God's will and purpose for this day and generation?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

If you and I are willing to lay hold of this power which is ours through Christ Jesus our Lord, then we may indeed be His apostles, born for the saving of this hour: "healers of the breach, and restorers of paths to dwell in."

Therefore -- before you decide --

THINK ON THESE THINGS

Woman's Society of Christian Service
METHODIST CHURCH
LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

July 18, 1955

Dear Mrs. Tilly -

It was a help to get your letter about the results of our meeting. I had been wondering where they were and thought of course they had been delayed in the mail of not somewhere. When your letter came, I called Mrs. Cates. Mr. Vigs has been out of town a great deal and had not G. K'd what she has prepared, & she would not send them without. Today he was back & I talked with him & he said they would get them off to you within the next Three days.

You will be interested to know that as a result of our Workshop, one very

large [illegible] is to have a program on Desegregation some time this winter, using speakers suggested by Mr. Vigo, and the Ex. Sec. of the Urban League will participate -

I "took my training" at the Gulfside School of Missions in June, It was an extremely interesting & enlightening experience - There were about 150 Negro women present - some from Atlanta of course.

My love to you, & thanks for all you have done for us

Sincerely

(Mrs C.F.) Isabel Goldthwaite
6101 Louisville
N. O. 24

... Sent to 90 Church women Fellowship of the Concerned July, 1955 in plain envelope -

... And this is Georgia in the year of our Lord 1955 !

Please read the enclosures.

On top of all else this administration is doing, our attorney-general is conferring with Patterson, Mississippi's leader of the Citizens' Council. The editorial from the Montgomery Advertiser will give you an insight into this organization.

Dorothy Tilly

July 27, 1955

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Wednesday, July 20, 1955

COOK RETURNS FROM HEARING MIXING CASES

Attorney General Eugene Cook returned Tuesday from sitting in on school segregation cases before federal courts in Columbia, S.C., and Richmond, Va., and immediately conferred with Mississippi officials.

Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Citizens Council of Mississippi, and Deputy Atty. Gen. Ney M. Gore Jr., of Mississippi, exchanged legal views with Cook on methods of circumventing the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

Cook said Patterson represents a Mississippi organization of 50,000 members in 250 towns and cities determined to maintain segregation in the schools of that state.

Gore is a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives and of that state's legal advisory committee.

In both the Clarendon County, S. C., case, argued at Columbia, and the Prince Edward, Va., case argued at Richmond, Cook said he observed "a deep sense of unhappiness on the part of the presiding judges who have assumed the responsibilities assigned them by the U.S. Supreme Court."

He noted that both decrees handed down by those courts held that it would be impractical to integrate schools this September as requested by the NAACP in the Virginia and Carolina areas.

EDITORIAL FROM THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES
July 15, 1955

BANNING TEACHERS

The Georgia Board of Education on Monday "banned for life any teacher who instructs classes with both Negro and white students. It also set up a secret "committee" to deal with the segregation problem. Board Chairman George P. Whitman, despite the fact that his organization's business is a direct matter of public concern, refused to divulge the duties of this "committee."

This was alarming enough. But on Tuesday, Attorney General Eugene Cook followed up with a demand for the discharge of any public school teacher who "contributes to or is affiliated with" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Cook said that "I am doing this because the NAACP has made a declaration that their entire resources will be used to force a mixing of public schools in Georgia."

Chairman Whitman immediately said that the Georgia board at its August 1 meeting would adopt a resolution to revoke the license of any teacher affiliated with the NAACP. (In Tennessee we would hate to think that any one member could speak for the whole school board in advance.) The ban, he added also would apply to any teachers "who are in sympathy with this organization and its purposes."

This is more dictatorship in Georgia. It is unbelievable, but it happened. The NAACP seeks,by sometimes hasty but completely legitimate means, to better the status of the Negro in America. The United States Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that states shall work,carefully and constructively, toward the end of segregated public school classes.

Mr. Cook even tried to say that the University of Georgia Law School would close in September if a Negro is admitted. But Wednesday Robert Arnold, chairman of the university system' board of regents, disagreed strongly with the attorney general.

Shadowy secret committees and suppression of legitimate individual groups may be the rule in Siberia but they have no place in our own midst. There is no telling how far such tactics may lead unless Georgians themselves condemn such bigotry.

ECONOMIC LYNCH LAW

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)
December 1, 1954

The manicured Kluxism of these White Citizens Councils is rash, indecent and vicious.

The night-riding and lash of the 1920's have become an abomination in the eyes of public opinion. So the bigots have resorted to a more decorour, tidy and less conspicuous method - economic thuggery.

The stated aim of these White Citizens Councils is to throttle free speech and impose thought control by means of an economic claw.

Here is the way the anonymous spokesman stated the prospectus:
"The white population in this county (Dallas) controls the money and this isan advantage that the council will use in a fight to legally maintain complete segregation of the races.
We intend to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage."
This is slmoat unbelievable. In fact, we wonder at this point if this represents the second thinking of the sensible leadership of Dallas, Perry, Hale and Marengo Counties.

This is rash because the Negro himself holds a powerful and growing economic power of his own. The merchants, the bankers, the grocery stores and the auto dealers could find that they have grasped a two-edged sword that cuts wickedly in two directions.

The ever growing economic power of the Negro is not ignored elsewhere because it cannot be ignored.

What is proposed is indecent and vicious because we find a dominant group standing in the shadows threatening to confiscate the meat, drink and shelter of dissenters.

If a Dallas County colored manstole a hog, due process of law would shield him against injustice at the bar of justice. It would be necessary to indict him and then to try him before 12 oath-bound jurors, rigidly charged by a judge. That Negro would be entitled to a lawyer and, if convicted, might have his case reviewed by two higher courts with their justices searching a record heavier than a big city telephone book. If finally convicted after having faced his accusers and having had opportunity to counter their accusations, his sentence would be light.

But if that same colored man wrote a letter to the editor of The Selma Times-Journal and urged all qualified Dallas Negroes to apply for the franchise or expressed approval of the Supreme Court's school decision, he might become the swift victim of an unseen, capricious, hearsay kangaroo court.

For grand larceny, he might draw a light sentence after a due process in lawfully constituted courts. For expressing an opinion at variance with that of the dominant white group - or because of a rumor inspired by an enemy that he did so - or because of a rumor created by a white mortgage holder - that man could find himself jobless, his farm mortgage forclosed, his family empty-bellied.

For dissenting and exercising his right of free speech, he would be ground down and destroyed economically by an unseen, unconstituted group of judicial interlopers.

What white lawyer in Selma would like to have his right to practice before the bar - his livelihood - determined by a court whose procedures were their prejudices?

What merchant would like to have the extension of his loan at the bank determined upon a basis of his religious convictions?

What white home owner would like to have the mortgage on his home abruptly foreclosed because he supported the wrong candidate for probate judge?

Have the sponsors ever heard of the lettre de cachet - that sealed letter ordering imprisonment of a man for an offense alleged or imagined by an anonymous accuser. That practice ended in the pyre of the French Revolution.

The Advertiser does not anticipate that the races are going to mingle in the Alabama Black Belt for as far as the eye can see. And for all its offensive bluster, neither does the NAACP.

Not until far into next year - at the soonest - with the Supreme Court even direct how it hopes desegregation will come to pass.

Even if these White Citizens Councils could be squared with American liberty and the precepts of Selma pulpits, there would be no need for them at this time.

What is not unlikely in a resourceful and usually realiztic county like Dallas is that it will continue to equalize the Negro and white schools until that grievance is dissolved and thereafter treat the court's segregation ruling like the late prohibition law or a Sunday closing ordinance - with the acquiescence of Negro citizens.

Economic lynch law - with some unaccountable night-sitter determining if a colored man's opinions are "all right" - would stain the proud annuals of Dallas.

12/7/54

United Church Women
of South Carolina

MRS. WALTER A. DAVIS,
7 NEW TOWNLANE,
CHARLESTON 50, S. C.
PRESIDENT.

MISS ANNE HERBERT,
125 BROAD STREET,
SUMTER, S. C.
VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. ROBERT K. GORDON,
BOX 226,
DILLON, S. C.
SECRETARY

MRS. W. S. SANDIFER,
BOX 2277 A,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
TREASURER

Charleston, South Carolina
July 28, 1955

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson
Laurens, S.C.

Dear Inez :

Mrs. M. E. Tilly has conferred with us about spearheading a study group in South Carolina to follow up the meeting held in Atlanta in the early spring.

Mrs. S. A. Harvey, Chairman of Christian Social Relations, and I are making tentative plans to present to our Board at the fall meeting. It has been agreed between us that I would try to put out some feelers as Mrs. Harvey is to be in Junaluska until August 15th. She will be the person directly responsible and will pick up on the correspondence a little later.

We feel we need you most decidedly as the discussion leader and we want your help all along as you can advise with us. So, our first step is to find a date that would be one that you can work toward.

We are thinking of the last week in October. Would Tuesday the 25th or Thursday the 27th be possible for you. If not can you suggest another day of that week ? The second thing I wish to ask, or rather the third, will you suggest a lawyer for us to approach to serve as consultant. Mr. Beverly Herbert of Columbia has been suggested. I suppose we shall need more than one name , however, so will you give us advice in this ?

Of course, the first question is your willingness to serve as discussion leader. Surely, you will do this important service for us if we arrange a day convenient for you. Your serving in this capacity will mean everything in the way of making the day- we mean to have a one day meeting- one of meaning and fine fellowship.

We favor the Y.W.C.A. as a meeting place. However, if you know of a church with a chapel that would be open to us we should much rather meet there.

I suppose you will not be with us this year at our School of Missions as I understand your teaching schedule is heavy. I hope you will be there though and will be looking forward to seeing you somewhere before very long. The change in the dates of the Conference from the third week in August to the fourth week means I cannot attend. It will be the first one I have missed in a long time but we made plans for that week that can not be broken before publicity was given to the change.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Walter A. Davis, President,
United Church Women of South Carolina

P.S. Enjoyed your visit, Mrs. Tilly.
E. L. D.

F.O.C

ADL

August 23, 1955.

Mr. David Zeff
Council of Jewish Fedreation
and Welfare Funds
41 Exchange Place S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dave:

This is to thank you belatedly for sending me a copy of the sermon by the Reverend Robin Ralph on "The Unfinished American Revolution". Mrs. Tilly, in connection with her work with Church Women, has reproduced this excellent sermon and is finding it a very useful program aid. She joins me in appreciation of your thoughtfulness in sending it, and in the hope that you will continue to send us materials of this kind whenever they come to your attention.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

Memo from Dave Zeff

Dear Harold —

I clipped the attached out of the St. Petersburg Times last week. It seems good enough to deserve reproducing and being mailed to a church leadership mailing.

Regards

Dave

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

August 29, 1955

Mrs. Tilly:

Remember that Paul Christopher wanted some religious material, including sermons, regarding arguments on desegregation.

GSM/eab

lb

I've sent him some —

Aug. 29 '55

f. o. c.

September 8, 1955

President E. C. Peters
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Peters:

You were very thoughtful to send me a copy of the Virginia Methodist Advocate containing Dr. Lowell's article on Intergregation. It is very well done and will be a helpful program resource. Mrs. Tilly, in particularly, will find it helpful in her church groups.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

September 19, 1955

Mrs. Walter A. Davis
7 New Town Lane
Charleston 50, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I have been away a good part of the summer and we have been short of stenographic work, since your letter has remained unanswered.

We are not dependent upon Miss Wilson. Mrs. McAbbee is the key methodist woman upon which we would have to depend. Think through all this again and see what can be done.

We have just had a great meeting in Georgia and I will leave tomorrow for a two day meeting in Florida. If I don't see you before I leave, I will see you at the Assembly in Cleveland.

With every good which to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

September 19, 1955

Dr. J. C. Thoroman
Veterans Hospital
5998 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Thoroman:

On behalf of the United Church Women of Georgia and for myself, personally, I am writing this note to express my appreciation and thanks for the great service you rendered us in our Retreat.

We hope you will find time to write out the message you gave to us. This interpretation of the difficulty of China and the relationship to them with our race problem in Georgia have never been put so vividly before us.

Please except our sincere thanks.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

September 19, 1955

Mr. Lloyd Schneider
Cokesbury Book Store
72 Broad Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Schneider:

Cokesbury Book Store certainly did render an invaluable service to Georgia, when it gave so much help to the Retreat of the United Church Women of Georgia. The women had to face difficult things that were against the mores of our time-the Supreme Court Decision on Schools, Capital and Labor Problems, and others.

The slides and film strips and the organ music, Marguerite Newell furnished us at apt times during the two days, built up a religious conviction in the minds and hearts of the women. From their own lips they said the Retreat had been a great spiritual adventure.

The books you sent to us for browsing were used in the quiet times they had and they were most appreciative. Marguerite Newell was just wonderful in her sense of appropriation and interpretation. She threw herself into the whole event and is about the most cooperative person with whome I have ever worked.

On behalf of the United Church Women and of myself, personally, I am writing this as a very weak means of expressing the thanks and appreciation we feel to you, the Book Store, and Marguerite.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

September 19, 1955

Mrs. Arthur Styron
262 Peachtree Hill Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Martha:

I am enclosing the bill for the printing of the Charter Certificate we used in the historical story.

As the Southern Regional Council had this done, it might be well to make a check to the SRC. There is another little bill of $4.50, which I paid the boy for mimeographing the copies and putting them together. This little check for $4.50 can be made to me.

Love and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

September 19, 1955

Mrs. Stewart Colley
Grantville
Georgia

Dear Mary:

I find from Mrs. Patton, that the New York office included in its appropriation on Interpretation money for the Retreat, so I can just ask the treasurer to give me a check for Ten ($10.00) Dollars for Dr. Thompson and also for the other expenses.

You were really very wonderful at our church. The impromptu speech fitted in better than the historical one would have.

I am writing this letter in my office just as I have received one from you. About the material "Toward Combining on Efforts for a Lasting Peace", I have material at home. I am leaving for a two day meeting in Florida, and I will have to wait until I come back to give the material to you.

I think we had a good Retreat and I hope it did much to change some people and gave all the women the courage to go forward.

With love and good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly

cc: RA

September 23, 1955

Mr. Robert Weaver
The John Hay Whitney Foundation
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Weaver:

The Southern Regional Council requests the John Hay Whitney Foundation to make a grant to it for the calendar year 1956 for the work with church women, in the sum of $4,000.

The Foundation and its principals have been generous to us in the past, and so far as I recall we have always used your help for the work with the church women.

I have reported to Dr. Charles Johnson, in a letter of March 2, 1955, on a Southside meeting of church women which Mrs. Tilly held in Atlanta, February 24 and 25, 1955. I enclose a couple of copies of a small mimeographed bulletin which resulted from that meeting and which Mrs. Tilly has called "Gleanings." The report has its choppy spots, but it obviously reflects the sincere purpose which the women had.

Mrs. Tilly has followed that meeting with similar gatherings of the women from each of six states:

South Carolina. A planning meeting only, of a dozen women from four denominations, the YWCA, and the State Council of Church Women. July.

Louisiana. Really a New Orleans meeting, though there were a few from up-state. Over 200 present, representing seventeen groups. June.

Alabama. About a hundred, from all over the state. The first time in the history of Alabama church women that the white and Negro women had met together.

Georgia. Two meetings, the second in September, an outgrowth of the first in May. The first one mainly got out the facts, and the second (a retreat) gave opportunity to to consider more deeply the religious implications.

Florida. Proceeding as this is written.

Mississippi. Four separate locality meetings. Spring of '55.

Mrs. Tilly travelled out to each meeting, but depended upon her state people to do the work of getting the meeting together.

Again, in each of these state meetings the women laid plans for action, within religious purpose, toward compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

Other such meetings should be held in Texas, North Carolina, and perhaps Tennessee and Arkansas. Also in 1956 each of the states in which meetings have been held this year should have their women called together again.

The Southern Regional Council has held to the view that the friendly link which it has so long had with the principal organizations of church women in the South ought not to be made to carry a high-powered and expensive program. The women in the local communities are moved by churchly conscience, and that is the precious thing. If we artfully substituted a pressure from outside, it would be resented and it would be far less effective than what now comes welling up from within the conscience of local people. In pursuit of that idea, we have been parsimonious not to say chinchy in what we have put into operation. The Fellowship of the Concerned, which, as you know, coordinates this effort, continues to be an organization without officers or staff. Mrs. Tilly receives a by no means magnificent salary from us. We have been affording her, if you please, for each of these state meetings, the noble sum of $200, and the reason for even that sum is that church women's organizations on a state or district basis have almost no money of which they can dispose on their own. Our little $200 goes into paying the travel expense of the women from over the state to some central point. Confront, if you please, the task of organizing such a meeting in Texas on $200!

It has taken about a thousand dollars in each recent year for a single Southside meeting -- the thousand dollars which the John Hay Whitney Foundation has so kindly made available. There should be more to enable state meetings to be held. If the John Hay Whitney Foundation could find us $4,000 next year, there would be enough for a Southside meeting costing $1,000, and three thousand dollars toward the meetings that should be held in about ten Southern states in 1956. We can and will put in a little money from other sources ourselves.

No need to argue the importance at this juncture in the South of a firmer stand by people with religious convictions. Here is an arrangement which for years of history can produce, natively, considerable firming of the stand. I do greatly hope the Foundation, generous in the past, will care to increase its aid for this work in this critical year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

F.O.C.

FILE COPY

St. Petersburg Times
Saturday, September 24, 1955

FLORIDIANS MEET TO DISCUSS BETTER RELATIONS

By Dorothy C. Tomlin

A workshop in human relations was held at Lake Byrd Lodge, Avon Park, September 21 and 22, jointly sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and the United Church Women of Florida. Its purpose was to bring together a cross section of leaders, who would approach problems in a constructive way; and to create a climate where people may reach out toward emotional maturity and share with each other the contribution of best thinking. This conference is one of a series being held throughout the southern states. The workbook used by this "Fellowship of the Concerned," was compiled by the Southern Regional Council, and is dedicated to the lives and destinies of millions of school children of today, and those who may follow.

The group was led in worship by the Rev. Robbins Ralph, associate superintendent of the Florida Conference of the Congregational Church, and Dr. Paul Carpenter, pastor of Central Christian Church of Orlando.

Resource persons who addressed the assembly, and participated in discussion, were: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, director of women's work of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta; Dr. Gilbert Porter, executive secretary of the Florida Teacher's Association; Dr. Florence Small, head of the Department of Education of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; William Williams, director, and Howard Roberts, associate director, of the newly organized Florida Council on Human Relations, with offices also at Daytona Beach; Miss Priscilla Rosenfeld, educational assistant of the Anti-Defamation League of Miami, and Mrs. Charles Hineser of the Dade County Chapter of B'nai B'rith; Mrs. Mabel Reese, editor of the Mt. Dora Topic; and Mrs. Cecil Davis, president of the United Church Women of Florida.

Representatives of Protestant and Jewish faiths came from 19 Florida towns, 12 church groups, and one community church.

Out of the discussions, the group recommends the formation, on a local level, of councils on human relations, which would be inter-faith, inter-racial, and would encourage discussion and action on problems needing cooperation and understanding. This step is seen as the best approach to the present problems of integration in the schools, and to problems of health and housing, as well.

F. O. C.

September 26, 1955

Mr. W. D. Weatherford
Far Horizons
Blue Ridge, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Weatherford:

Nice to have your letter.

We mimeographed the leading statements (as of last February). Here's a copy of that. Also we printed some earlier ones, which are enclosed, too.

The real collection is in a folio scrapbook which Mrs. Tilly has faithfully pasted up, and which included printed versions, newspaper accounts, or mimeographed documents from more than 30 denominational groups. Others, of course, keep coming in. If you have need of what may have been said by any particular group you are most welcome to have any friend you wish come in and copy off any part whatever of the whole book.

There is also available a booklet done in mimeograph in October, 1954 by the National Council of Churches, entitled "Denominational Statements with Reference to a Racially Inclusive Fellowship." If I can find one here (other than Mrs. Tilly's copy) I'll mail it to you; otherwise, of course, you can get one by writing Oscar Lee at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, and asking for one.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. "The Churches Speak"
"Christian Conscience"
"The South and the Supreme Court Ruling May 31, 1955"
"Gleanings from Conference of FOC"

Far Horizons
Blue Ridge, N.C.

Sep. 22 - 1955

Mr. Geo. Mitchell
63 auburn ave NE
Atlanta 3 Ga.

SEP 23 1955

Mr. Dear Mr. Mitchell: I remember you told me some time ago, that someone in your office had collected all the actions by churches with reference to desegregation - If you have that record I wonder if I could pay some one there to make me a copy. I need it very much in some writing I am doing.

Expressing appreciation for your help

Sincerely
Wade Cathey

F.O.C.

September 28, 1955
Enclosure

Reverend John E. Pickens
Box 1056
Avon Park, Florida

Dear Reverend Pickens:

It was wonderful this morning to receive my missing notes from the postman. I appreciated your sending them to me. I am enclosing postage to cover the mailing charges. Going to the trouble to send them to me was in keeping with all the many things you did for us while we were at the Lodge. I think I told you that you are the best host I've ever had.

Your kindness and courtesies did much to make our work worthwhile.

Deeply grateful to you,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/ys

FILE COPY

MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE OF CHAIRMEN OF INTERGROUP WORK
AND DIRECTORS OF CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE OF NEGRO WOMEN
Atlanta, Georgia - October 19-20, 1955

Ala. - Mrs. Earl Andrews, Montgomery, Ala., Dir.

App. - Mrs. John E. Stauffer, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. R. M. Goss, Knoxville, Tenn., Dir.

Ark. - Mrs. C. B. Crumpler, El Dorado, Ark.

Fla. - Mrs. J. B. Henry, Jacksonville, Fla.

Ga. - Mrs. James O. Cobb, Smyrna, Ga.
Mrs. T. D. Paschall, Atlanta, Ga.,

La. - Mrs. J. R. Sheppard, Alexandria, La.

Miss.- Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jackson, Miss.

N. C. - Mrs. W. F. Brown, Lexington, N. C., Dir. ✓
Mrs. George Little, Charlotte, N. C.

Tenn. - Mrs. M. R. Wellford, Memphis, Tenn.

Okla. - Mrs. M. R. Cobb, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Va. - Mrs. F. R. Crawford, Farmville, Va.
Mrs. W. A. McCutchen, Am. Ala. had

Special Guests:

Rev. Lawrence Bottoms

Dr. Malcolm Calhoun

Mrs. Spann Milner

Miss Mary Boney

Dr. Harry V. Richardson

Dr. George Mitchell

Mrs. John M. Alexander

Gen Dean
NAACP
lightening in Pedward
consultation
avoid law suits
local facts
bogaboo

Police

Board of Women's Work, Presbyterian Church, U. S.
341-A Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 8, Georgia

October 20, 1955

MEMORANDUM

To: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

From: GSM

For the Fellowship of the Concerned, and your work with the women, I suggest that notwithstanding the fact that practically no money remains to the credit of the Fellowship of the Concerned, you plan your own travel and the various state meetings of church women, in the ordinary course, through the end of the present calendar year. If as the end of the year approaches no further funds are in sight we would all have to re-plan; for the time being, move ahead, chargeable to SRC.

cc: RA
GSA

F.O.C

December 29, 1955

Mrs. Sadie Alexander
40 S. 19th St.
Philadelphia 3, Penn.

Dear Sadie Alexander:

Things are coming to pass aren't they? Our report on Civil Rights is really archaic now, isn't it? In our wildest dreams we never thought things would really happen so quickly-- but they really are not happening in many spots in our sections.--

I do want you to know though, we are trying. I am sending you "Gleanings" from our South-wide meeting of Church Women-- leaders of the three faiths and of both races. These were followed by state meetings and will be repeated this year.

In the midst of writing this note, you called me. How glad I was to hear your voice! I hope 1956 will be full of good things and great opportunities of service for you and yours.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Tilly.

DT:mf

1955 (?)

A. D. L. COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Herman Silver
5 Camden Avenue
Asheville, North Carolina

Mrs. Joe P. Safer
1305 Northwood Rd.,
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Julian Freedman
90 Putnam Circle
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Leonard Kaplan
3250 Vista Circle
Macon, Geergia

Mrs. Louis Valenstein
201 N. Dotger Ave.,
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mrs. Aaron Barron
1052 Jefferson Ave.,
Miami Beach, Florida

Mrs. B. Supworth
961 SW 58th Ave.,
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Karl Greenberg
1131 NE 151 Court
North Miami Beach, Florida

Mrs. Sam Roth
6320 Sylvan Ave
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Charles Hineser
1165 NE 126th St.,
North Miami, Florida

Mrs. Harry Shretter
221 N. Ocean Ave.,
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. N. Berman
830 Lucerne Terrace
Orlando, Florida

Mrs. Bernard Hill
3520 SW 16th St.,
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Melvin Siegel
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Savannah, Georgia

Miss Ilsa Frankel
1751 James Ave.,
Miami Beach, Florida

Mrs. Wm. B. Wolfson
470 Severn,
Tampa, Florida

Mrs. Marius Ranson
818 SE 7th St.,
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Mrs. Jack Kapner
412-27th St.,
W. Palm Beach, Florida

Mrs. Irving Hoffman
2470 Adams St.,
Hollywood, Florida

Mrs. Nat Spiegelman
375 SW 20 Road
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Norman Berger
825 - 82 St.
Miami Beach, Florida

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Leon H. Feldman
6 N. Kensington Rd.,
Asheville, North Carolina

Mrs. Sidney Parks
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Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Samuel A. Libater
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Mrs. Paul Fligel
132 Cottage Pl.,
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mrs. Frank Harris
4208 Verner,
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Al Lozoff
6257 S. W. 14th St.,
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Louis Unatin
326 Flushing St.,
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. Jerome Robinson
35 SW 63rd Court,
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Fanny Reich
6003 SW 59th St.,
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Joseph Newman
3070 NW 78th St.,
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Simon Ruden
623 NE 12th Ave.,
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Mrs. Hannah Kopleman
721 N. 12th Ave.,
Hollywood, Florida

Mrs. S. David
2615 Ridgewood Rd.,
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Kurt Schild
789 Pinewood Drive,
Macon, Georgia

Mrs. M. Lazarus
3120 SW 26th St.,
Maimi, Florida

Mrs. Helen Sanders
700 14th Pl.,
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Mrs. Joseph Morgan
315 NW 110th St.,
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Mrs. George Baltuch
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Mrs. M. Marcus
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Mrs. Abraham Odess
710 E. 58th St.,
Savannah, Georgia

Mrs. Jay Markowitz
4007 Marguerite St.,
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Mrs. Louis Wilson
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Mrs. Sam Alexander
306 Putnum Ranch Rd.,
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Mrs. Harry Nides
3344 Orlando
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mrs. Justen Adler
4015 Tutweile Road
Memphis, Tennessee

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg
4 Montenallo Terrace
Birmingham, Alabama

Mrs. Murray Hans
936 S. 11th St.
Gadsden, Alabama

Mrs. Samuel Criger
12 Demouy Ave.
Mobile, Alabama

Mrs. Lawence Mund
307 B Cedarcrest Apts.
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Mrs. Walter Levy
905 Lambuth Blvd.
Jackson, Tennessee

Miss Jane Borowsky
151 St. Albans
Memphis, Tennessee

3

A. D. L. COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
con't.

Mrs. I. Epsman
154 Fairmont Drive
Birmingham, Alabama

Mrs. M. Goldberg
3102 A Elliott Ave.
Alabama City, Alabama

Mrs. Louis Lewis
1953 Myrtle Ave.,
Mobile, Alabama

Mrs. Julian Keller
20 Sherwood Drive
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Mrs. Joseph Rosenbloom, Jr.
525 Division
Jackson, Tennessee

Mrs. Meyer Marx
3846 Keowee Ave.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Miss Bertha Baer
2163 Alameda
Memphis, Tennessee

Mrs. Sam Shapiro
817 Cypress Drive
Memphis, Tennessee

cc: GSA, RHA, GSM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Tilly

FROM: GSM

For the remaining months in the fiscal year 1955-56 the Fellowship for the Concerned will have to its credit at least the following:

1. The $1,000 granted by the John Hay Whitney Fund.

2. $1,000 of 1955-56 state fund not thus far spent for state purposes.

I will try later on in the year for the Foundation's additional funds but I want you to know that this sum is available for the work of the Fellowship for the Concerned in the remaining months of the fiscal year.

Mrs. Alexander tells me that actually of the $1,000 grant from the John Hay Whitney Fund, slightly over $700 remains as yet untouched - today, January 16, 1956.

February 15, 1956

Mrs. Candler Tatum
2422 5th Avenue S.
Birmingham 5, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Tatum:

I am so glad to tell you that we again have $200.00 to be used in a similar meeting to the one you had last year. Please be thinking about this and advise me as soon as you can what dates you think it would be possible for you to have the meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

FILE COPY

Church Women of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina
March 6, 1956
Marion A. Wright

Who among us ten years ago would have believed that in South Carolina in the years 1955 and 1956—

A professor of education at the University of South Carolina would have been fired because he made a temperate criticism of a governor's speech and publicly expressed an honest opinion on educational policy?

A teacher at Mullins would have been fired because he asked a Sunday School class if they felt that throwing eggs at a Negro girl was Christian conduct?

A Baptist minister at Batesburg would have been fired because he voted his conscientious beliefs on a matter of church policy?

Hundreds of Negroes would have been thrown out of work, had their credit cut off and become displaced persons, threatened and put in mortal terror, because they exercised the American right of petition?

Would you have believed it? Would anyone living under the American flag have believed it?

Yet those things happened, happened before my eyes and yours, happened before the shocked and unbelieving eyes of the nation and all mankind. They happened in a state that calls itself-proudly-democratic and Christian.

As appalling as are the events themselves, they are mere symptoms of a disease which afflicts us, a distemper that devours.

The disease is intolerance. I do not mean at the moment intolerance of people. I mean something far worse— intolerance of ideas, of opinion. I say it is far worse because ideas and opinions are more important than the individuals who entertain them. The individual perishes but ideas are the life blood of society, the thing which gives society vitality and causes it to evolve imperceptibly but surely into adaptations better suited to human needs. In that sense ideas are immortal.

How did we get this way?

I am not historian enough or philosopher enough to give any authoritative answer to that question. I suspect that, if we sought original cause, we would be back in the 16th and 17th centuries (if no farther) and at the side of men with ropes who ranged Africa in search of human prey, in the steaming holds of vessels which brought captives to the young nation, and on thousands of tidewater plantations where the beautiful and the base in our society had their common roots in the soil of slavery. The problem of how the races shall get along with each other was not of Negro creation.

If you ask the question "How did we get this way, how did we get to the point that terror is being used to prevent men from expressing their honest beliefs?" — if you ask it, you will be told by many in high places that it is because of something that occured on May 17, 1954 — that one decision by one court brought us to this pass. It is a very slick and glib answer and suits the purposes of those who give it. But it is far, far from the truth.

We will be told that because a scapegoat is a psychological necessity for those having guilty consciences. It is very convenient having nine men sitting there in Washington to whom we may point and say "These are the villains. But for them all would be quiet below the Potomac." You see, if we say that often enough and loudly enough we accomplish certain pleasant results.

First of all, we will convince ourselves that we had nothing to do with creating the illegal, immoral and unconstitutional conditions the court had to correct.

We may hope to divert the attentions of others away from ourselves, the really guilty, and to the men who have exposed our guilt. No one hollers "Stop, thief!" more loudly than the fleeing pickpocket.

And we may conceal our mental bankruptcy in dealing with integration after the decision by continuing to whine that the decision was wrong. The poorest player is the one who cusses the umpire.

Those who now assail the decision of May 17, 1954, claim to have been shocked and amazed by the court's action, as though there had been nothing in judicial history to forecast the result. If their surprise is genuine, they had been blind to the signs and trends of the times. For to all reasonable men, lawyers and laymen alike, the handwriting had long been on the wall. Their blindness was the blindness of those who will not see.

Take the very case of Plessy vs Ferguson, on which they rely and of which we hear so much. That case was decided in 1896. It was not remotely concerned with schools; it was concerned with transportation by train. What it held — all that it held — was that a passenger on an interstate train could not complain of separate accomodations so long as the accomodations were equal. There was a moving dissenting opinion by Justice Harlan in which he strongly contended that separateness because of race was, in itself, a badge of inequality, a needless humiliation of a passenger, and in violation of the constitutional prohibition against state action discriminating against a citizen because of his race. There was the warning finger, lifted in 1896.

The dissent was significant, not merely because it spoke for enlightened public opinion throughout the country, but because able dissents have a way of becoming ultimately the views of later courts. If I had the time, I think I might cite a hundred cases from the Supreme Court records in which the minority view has later become the majority view. In at least a dozen cases the great dissenter, Justice Holmes, had the deep satisfaction of seeing his conclusions in dissent later be adopted by his brethren. Truth has a way of triumphing — ultimately — over error.

So, the warning finger. In 1896, mind you.

Now, for the handwriting on the wall.

The state of Missouri sought to discharge its duty to Negro graduate students by setting up scholarship funds under which such students might be educated in other states. A Negro student sought admission to the State University. He was refused upon the ground that education fully comparable was provided by scholarships to institutions located elsewhere. The court struck down the contention, holding that the state could not thus discriminate between white and Negro students. The spokesman for the court was that conspicuous New Deal subversive, Charles Evans Hughes. The word "MENE" appears on the wall. Earl Warren was an inconspicuous citizen at the time.

In an Oklahoma case, a Negro student named McLaurin had legally won admission to the University, but had separate class room, library and cafeteria accomodations. He again went into court to have these restrictions removed. In ordering them removed the court said:

"These restrictions were obviously imposed in order to comply, as nearly as could be, with the statutory requirements of Oklahoma. But they signify that the State, in administering the facilities it affords for professional and graduate study, sets McLaurin apart from the other students. The result is that Appellant is handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction. Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students and, in general, to learn his profession.

"Our society grows increasingly complex, and our need for trained leaders increases correspondingly. Appellant's case represents, perhaps, the epitome of that need, for he is attempting to obtain an advanced degree in education, to become, by definition, a leader and trainer of others. Those who will come under his guidance and influence must be directly affected by the education he receives. Their own education and development will necessarily suffer to the extent that his training is unequal to that of his classmates. State-imposed restrictions which produce such inequalities cannot be sustained."

"MENE, MENE" appears on the wall.

In the Sweatt case from Texas, it was clearly recognized that a law school for Negro students had been established and that the Texas courts had found that the privileges, advantages and opportunities offered were substantially equivalent to those offered to white students at the University of Texas. Apparently, the Negro school was adequately housed, staffed and offered full and complete legal education, but the Supreme Court clearly recognized that education does not alone consist of fine buildings, classroom furniture and appliances but that included in education must be all the intangibles that come into play in preparing one for meeting life. As was so well said by the Court:

"....Few students and no one who has practiced law would choose to study in an academic vacuum, removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of view with which the law is concerned."

That decision was the final TEKEL, UPHARSIN. And who do you think wrote it? That Yankee outsider meddling in our affairs, Justice Fred Vinson, from Kentucky. Where was Earl Warren at the time? Why, he was the efficient Republican Governor of California.

So, what happened on May 17, 1954, was not a bolt out of the blue. Already segregation had been outlawed in graduate schools, colleges and universities, in inter-state travel, in housing, in real estate covenants, in labor employment and in other fields. The decisions had been written by judges of all shades of political belief. The one thing that they had in common was a conviction that no man should be forced to endure legally inflicted penalties because of the color of his skin.

The politician who professes shock and surprise at the May 17 decision merely admits his inability to read the obvious signs of the times. He thereby writes himself down as a very poor guide for the present or the future.

I think we should keep that fact firmly in mind as we examine some of the schemes they now seek to have us adopt.

First of all, they propose to lease or convey all public school property to individuals or corporations who would conduct private schools. Many hundreds of millions of dollars representing the taxes of South Carolinians would be involved. The opportunity for graft would be limitless. Teachers would be arbitrarily deprived of tenure and left to seek employment from these private schools or elsewhere. To make the stratagem work, the state would have to abolish all supervision of such schools and teachers and completely eliminate all standards and qualifications. There would not be the slightest guarantee of the character or quality of education provided by such schools. I think it entirely safe to say that the diplomas of none of them would be recognized by institutions of higher education anywhere in the land.

Then there is the discussion of payment by the state to the parents or guardians of children of amounts to cover tuition in these unsupervised private schools. The state could not compulsorily require attendance of pupils and there would not be the slightest guarantee that the state would receive any kind of value for its tuition money. And the state could not operate buses to convey these children to their schools. We would be back to horse and buggy days with a vengeance.

But South Carolina's peculiar contribution to the art of statecraft lies in proposing a triple school system, one for whites, one for Negroes, and one for children of both races. Now, I think if there is anything upon which we may all agree, it is that the dual system has been far more expensive than an integrated system would be and it has presented great difficulties in administration. The triple school system would be one-third worse. We must bear in mind that all three schools would have to be literally equal in all facilities and instruction, even though one of the schools might be attended by no more than a dozen pupils. Surely, irresponsibility in government must have reached a new low in the triple school suggestion.

Yes, there are enormous difficulties and unrelieved evils in every suggestion which has been made for evasion of the law of the land, if these devices could conceivably be legal. Are they, in fact, legal? It is to the great credit of the University of South Carolina that its law journal in the Fall, 1954, issue printed a scholarly article by Professor Francis B. Nicholson, in which all of these schemes were dissected and found to be unconstitutional. The same conclusions have been reached by the Dean of the Law School of George Washington University and a Professor of law at the University of North Carolina. Bear in mind that these

articles were not by "outsiders meddling in southern affairs" but were by Southerners subjecting the institutions of the South to dispassionate analysis. Their conclusion is that, however sophisticated the scheme may be, the court will reach its decision by considering the motives behind it and the objectives it is designed to attain.

South Carolinians, of all people, should beware of the facile promises so glibly made by our politicians. We are the burnt children who should dread the fire. Just a little excursion into legal history, if you please.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution forbids a state from abridging any of the rights of its citizens because of their race or color. The state of Texas had on its books certain statutes which authorized political parties to prescribe rules to determine who might vote in their primaries. Pursuant to such authority, the Democractic party set up rules excluding Negroes from membership in the party. The United States Supreme Court promptly held such action unconstitutional.

The Governor of South Carolina then convened a special session of the legislature to repeal all statutes of this state relating to primary elections. Without them, the Democratic party, it was argued, would be to no extent a creature, agent, or instrumentality of the state, but on the contrary, would be a mere private club, like the Elks or D.A.R., completely free to prescribe qualifications of its members. That bright bubble lasted just long enough for a case to reach the courts. The light of truth pierced this hastily created smoke screen of legal fiction. Under protection of law Negroes voted in Democratic primaries.

Doesn't the parallel strike this unsophisticated group full in the face? Now, certain of our politicians are saying: "We will repeal all laws relating to public education. We will convey or lease our school property to private citizens. They will run private schools. They will determine who shall be enrolled." If you will merely substitute "school" for "Democratic party," you have the identical legislative procedure formerly and ignobly and ingloriously employed.

Any high school student would be able to tell our legislators that a private school will last no longer than the party lasted as a private club.

So, in any discussion which you may have with friends or groups of people, you have the assurance that the schemes would be costly and destructive if they were legal but that, according to the best legal opinion obtainable, the court will strike them all down. But vastly more important than such considerations, is the naked fact that the schemes are tainted with fraud. It is a serious thing when responsible public officials urge their state to embark upon immoral policy. Let us never forget the moral issue involved.

But let us get back to the question of how we got this way, sick with a mortal sickness. The patient is the state. Let us examine together the chart of this patient.

We must go back a little bit before May 17, 1954. We must go the city of Charleston. A federal judge — Waring, by name — not from California, not from the malicious and ruthless North, as our politicians would describe it, but a native South Carolinian, struck down the sham and fraudulent primary law, as we have seen. He thereby struck a blow for the rights of the common man, that is, a blow for you and for me.

It matters nothing to his blind critics that his decision was unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court. He was subjected to abuse unparalleled in the judicial history of this state. There was an early symptom of our disease. The symptom was wrapped up in the point of view that, if you can't win by fair means, resort to foul; if truth is against you, try slander.

Then came May 17, 1954, with a decision which surprised no one with an I.Q. above that of a seventh grader. The first reaction was from the higher levels of our political life. There was wider sowing and deeper plowing of the seeds of suspicion of our courts. New Dealers, the Supreme Court were called, as though both parties had not for years advocated full rights for all our people. Recklessly men in high places began to call members of the court radicals bent upon destroying the South. The verbal assaults upon Judge Waring now were transferred to new objects of wrath. The fever was spreading.

It spread not only in the objects at which the assaults were directed. It spread in the level of those who succumbed to the fever. Lesser men, inspired by official example, began to feel that they must act, imitatively, like puppets. They began to form their little councils. High principles they professed. None of this Ku Klux stuff. They would use persuasion and reason upon the misguided Negroes. After all, were they not the best friend a Negro ever had?

That phase of the disease was of short duration. The next, inevitable step was quickly taken. Reason and persuasion were not enough. Some people are a little stubborn in insisting upon their rights, you know. The fever rose a little higher on the chart. Boycott, repression, intimidation, these were the next symptoms. Even now they are daily exhibited. All originally directed at Negroes.

But, beyond the comprehension of these councils, certain able white persons did not succumb to this mass lunacy. They had views and principles of their own. They stated them, publicly, boldly, as they would have been stated by Thomas Jefferson, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt. So the distemper moves into its present phase. Such renegade white persons, placing humanity above race, must suffer penalties. They must be punished for their honesty, their Christianity. So, a brave professor at the University, a teacher at Mullins, a preacher at Bates-burg, an editor at Florence — and a host of others — feel the blows inflicted by brutish hands.

The course of the disease is indicated not merely by this chronicle of events. It is indicated also by words which have crept into our speech. Since May 17, 1954 for the first time in our lives we have heard "evasion" and "circumvention" of a court's decree publicly advocated by responsible officials. Those are not the terms with which to describe honorable conduct. But they imply, at least, lip service to the decree while actually failing to comply.

But that was not enough. Some of them now advocate what they call "interposition," a polite term for violation of law on the grand scale. That from men sworn to uphold the law!

Where does all of this lead? Whither do we tend?

Boycott, intimidation, repression — those are not the end of the trail. They

are sign posts on the path to brutal violence and murder. A governor who advocates "interposition" is also, by that act, an advocate of cross-burning, egg-throwing, bombing -- though he may lack the intelligence to perceive it. The "respectable" Citizens' Council, in advocating economic boycott of Negroes, is blood brother to the Klan. Emmett Till was done to death in Mississippi by men who took their cue from governors and senators.

Let us keep certain points clearly in mind.

When I seek to evade a law which I do not like, I weaken the strength of all other laws which I do like. What dragon's teeth are sowed by men who advocate evasion of the law!

Depriving a color minority of its rights under law will be the first step toward depriving other minorities of their rights under law, such as Catholics, Jews, labor unions and any other group which does not have its hands on the power of government.

If public officials today may wink at a denial of my rights, tomorrow they may wink at a denial of yours. Winking may become a habit, you know.

The rights and liberties of none of us are safe under a government which deprives any of us of his rights and liberties. The bell tolls for us, too.

Let me lay a question upon our consciences. I should like to see it lie there and writhe and burn and gnaw until an answer is forthcoming. What is the duty of a Christian church or a Christian association in these times?

If there is anything of reality in what I have said, we in South Carolina live in a time of moral crisis. Cunning men with perverted minds seek to fasten an immoral regime upon us. They presume to act as our spokesman, our agents. Shall Christianity stand idly by, dumb, mute, while this infamy is being perpetrated?

The glorious chapters in the church's history were not those in which it remained quiescent in the presence of vice, perhaps even carried the torch for libertine monarchs, gave eccesiastical backing to corrupt governments.

Not again in our generation will Christians have so rich and rare an opportunity to exert whatever moral authority and power they possess. Crises winnow wheat and chaff. If the churches and associations such as this now act -- exhibit in their own membership the actual brotherhood of all mankind, assume the leadership of all forces of enlightenment, move to the attack upon the powers which seek to throttle our spiritual growth -- they will perform in the noble tradition of the faith and prove their right to wear the name of Christian.

Miss Lydia E. Gerhart,
Lessie Bates Davis Neighborhood House,
1200 North 13th Street,
East St. Louis, Ill.

March 12th, 1956.

Dear Miss Gerhart,

It was good to hear from you and to know that you were sharing the workshop on "Creating a Climate for World Understanding in our Community". The workshop we had for our Conference was more than worth while.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a work book that we have used in State meetings and a copy of the gleanings from the South wide meeting held in Atlanta and some other materials.

With the best of wishes,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:rl.

Lessie Bates Davis Neighborhood House

1200 NORTH THIRTEENTH STREET - EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS
UPTON 3-0293

Head Resident
LYDIA E. GERHART

President of The Board
MRS. J. L. WEBB

March 5, 1956

Mrs. M. A. Tilley
Fellowship of the Concern
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:--

I find myself scheduled to speak on the topic:--"Creating a Climate for World Understanding in our Community" on March 20th! It is in connection with the inter-racial workshops that are being scheduled by the Secretaries of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities.

Do you have any material that would be helpful to me in presenting this subject? I surely will appreciate anything you may have that would be of help.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lydia E. Gerhart

Lydia E. Gerhart

Under Auspices of
Woman's Division of Christian Service of the
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church

A RED FEATHER SERVICE

Fellowship of the Concerned

Mrs. E.P. Cudd,
1604 N. Fourth Street,
Monroe,
LOUISIANA.

March 13th, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Cudd,

Mrs. Goldthwait has sent me your letter to her concerning the work shop.

Last year we had a meeting here in Atlanta of the Protestant (both races) Women's Societies from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. At this meeting a suggestion was made by one of the Jewish group that State workshops be spear-headed by the Chairmen of Christian Social Relations of the Council of Church Women. Miss Stamats was present and agreed. The State work shops followed and are now being repeated.

I am enclosing a copy of "The Cleanings" from Mrs. Goldthwait's work shop.

Now as to procedure:

1. You make up your own invitation list. (If you wish, you may send your letter and list to us, to be mimeographed, envelopes addressed and stamped, and all returned to you for your signature and mailing).

2. You will have $200 for travel and lunches (usually this has been a box lunch sent in) - of your denominational leaders, speakers and resource people. I will be with you but my expense will not come out of the $200.

3. You select your own speakers - usually we have had a strong worship message (all this must be built on religious principles) - and a lawyer.

The rest of the day is usually given over to questions and answers, experiences, buzz groups, as you may wish.

Generally we give no publicity and so state this in the invitation letter.

5. You will need a good secretary to gather up your "gleanings", and, if you wish, these can be mimeographed in our office and mailed out for you.

Your May dates are all right for me, but let me know as soon as possible which day you select.

In conclusion, I would say these work shops have been most worth while and I am sure yourswill be also. Church women meeting together, praying together, searching for God's will and God's way will surely become bulwarks of strength for our South in these difficult days of social change. Our "Fellowship of the Concerned" through several years has proved its worth whileness.

God's blessings on you as you prepare for your May workshop.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly.
In Charge of Women's Work.

METirl.
Encl.

March 29, 1956

Mrs. H. M. Nicholson
2940 Greenview Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Nicholson:

My, what an apology I owe you! Your letter was duly received and I was more than interested. Your letter disappeared from my desk and I found it yesterday in my files. I evidently had picked it up with some other letters which I was filing.

Yes, we do have the Fellowship of the Concerned, made up of women like you, who are concerned about the problem of the South. We meet when occasion arises, and there will be a meeting some time this fall of the Southwide group and you may rest assured you will receive a notice. When I am in Jackson, Miss. again, I will notify you, ~~before I come~~ so that we may talk together.

Please keep your "concern" and I am sure you will find many other Mississippi women distressed over the present situation in our South.

Under separate cover, I am sending you some of our materials.

With best of wishes to you,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M.E. Tilly
In Charge of Women's Work

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E

MET
Returned to
Home

RECEIVED APR 10 1956

United Church Women of Louisiana

Apr. 7, 1956
New Orleans, La

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Thank you so much for the book on "Race - What Does the Bible Say" - I already have well marked it up, to use as "quotes" both in talks and in the letters I get out to both Methodists and United Church Women.

At the moment we are particularly concerned at what is happening in Hammond, La, where the National Council has sent a Migrant Worker for the strawberry pickers - Because a Methodist preacher offered her the use of the lawn for Bible School for some Negro children, he has been threatened with the

bers of his church, and the usher, a fine young woman, formerly missionary in South America, has been called a Communist, etc. etc.

Another woman & I are going on there this week to find out more facts, what backing we can get from the local preachers, etc. Shall talk to Mr. Vigs about this. I have been laid up with four broken ribs, & had only learned about this situation yesterday.

Christian people! Church members! How far backward can we go?

With many thanks and great appreciation of what you do

Sincerely

(Mrs. C.F.) Isabel T. Goldthwaite
6101 Louisville, New Orleans

April 26, 1956

Mrs. William McMurry
600 North 20th Street
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McMurry:

Last year we had a meeting of the women leaders of the various denominations in the South, facing the Supreme Court decision. Mrs. Martin found it impossible to be with us and suggested that next time we contact you as she herself found it so often that she had other committments. We are planning such a meeting in September or early October and we will need you. Would you be so good as to give us two or three open dates in these months? We are writing this same letter to two or three other South-wide leaders before a date is permanently set.

Under separate cover I am sending you the Gleanings from the conference we had last year.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET: mef

March 23, 1955

Mrs. George Martin
4908 Powhatan Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Martin:

It was a disappointment to me and your Baptist women that you found it impossible to be with us at our meeting of church women -- Jewish, Protestant and Catholic -- on February 24th and 25th.

Mrs. Alford was a splendid representative from the Baptists for the South and there were five or six others of your group who contributed a great deal to the conference.

Under separate cover I am mailing you the gleanings from the conference. Reports are coming in on the follow-up the women are doing, and I will send you a summary when more come in.

Deeply appreciative of your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET:rnf

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION

Auxiliary to Southern Baptist Convention

600 NORTH TWENTIETH STREET • BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

MRS. GEORGE R. MARTIN, President
4908 Powhatan Ave., Norfolk 8, Virginia
MRS. WILFRED C. TYLER, Recording Secretary
MISS ALMA HUNT, Executive Secretary
MISS LA VENIA NEAL, Treasurer

FEB 3 1955

Norfolk, Virginia,
February 1st., 1955.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly: -

I have just returned from Birmingham, attending the winter meeting of my Executive Board. While there I talked with with the person, Mrs. William McMurry, whom I mentioned to you as the one who could be most help to you. She is one of our finest and has the seasoning and background for the very vital issues you are concerned about. We tried our very best to re-arrange her schedule (which has been made for twelve months) so that she could attend your meeting. It was impossible! So, as the next best thing I asked my Georgia vice-president, Mrs. J. I. Alford, Covington, Ga., if she could attend and represent our Union. She thought she could and will let me know as soon as she returns home. I will let you know as soon as I hear. She will need no hotel reservation as she is not too far from Atlanta. I did not even tell her that you had offered to arrange hotel and etc. She has plenty and can make her own arrangement if that is necessary.

You cannot know how I regret that I can never seem to come. Through the years this has been one of my "first loves". Always, when your letter comes, I regret that my calendar is filled. I do have a heavy schedule. Right now I cannot accept another engagement until next March, 1956. I am aware of the fact that is wrong not to have sometime reserved for emergencies, but I just do not. Your Dr. Mitchell is here in my city for a conference tonight. I expect to hear him.

With every good wish for you and assuring you of my interest and prayers.

Sincerely yours,

Alice B. Martin

Mrs. George R. Martin

January 29, 195[illegible]

Mrs. George R. Martin
4908 Powhatan Avenue
Norfolk 8, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Martin:

I have not received the name of the person from your Birmingham office who will represent you at our meeting of church women February 24 and 25.

I would very much appreciate hearing from you right away because I will be in Birmingham on February 10 and would like to call her and talk to her.

I wish so much that you could be with us.

With the best of wishes for all your great work, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:MR

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 17, 1955

Mrs. George R. Martin, Pres.
~~Woman's Missionary Union~~ 4908 Pawhatan Ave.
~~Southern Baptist Convention~~
~~600 North Twentieth Street~~ Norfolk 8, Va.
~~Birmingham 3, Alabama~~

Dear Mrs. Martin:

Thank you so much for your gracious letter although it contained the disappointing news that you cannot be at our conference.

Yes, indeed, we would like for you to send anyone you may select in your place. You may give her the following information:

Dates: February 24-25, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on the 24th and closing at noon on the 25th. There will be an evening session.

Place: All Saints Episcopal Church, corner of West Peachtree Street and North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Let her understand that her transportation and hotel bill will be paid. We would like, as soon as possible, to know who is coming that we may send her materials. Also, I will be in Birmingham early in February and would like to call on her.

With every good wish for your Louisville meeting, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION

Auxiliary to Southern Baptist Convention

600 NORTH TWENTIETH STREET • BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

MRS. GEORGE R. MARTIN, President
4908 Powhatan Ave., Norfolk 8, Virginia
MRS. WILFRED C. TYLER, Recording Secretary
MISS ALMA HUNT, Executive Secretary
MISS LA VENIA NEAL, Treasurer

Norfolk, Virginia,
January 13th, 1955.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly: -

Again I shall be denied the privilege of meeting with your group. For many months now I have had scheduled for February 23-25 a meeting of the Board of Trustees of our Southwide School of Missions and Social Work, at Louisville, Ky. Sincerely do I regret this conflict.

I am wondering if you would be willing to let me send one of my fine women, from Birmingham, to that meeting. She is employed by our Convention-wide Union and has fine background for a meeting like the one you are planning. You will let me know if you want her to come.

With every good wish for you and trusting the days ahead will bring to you, and to those whose happiness is yours, abounding and abiding blessings.

Sincerely yours,

Olive B. Martin
Mrs. George R. Martin.

January 11, 1955

Mrs. George R. Martin
4908 Powhatan Avenue
Norfolk 8, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Martin:

I know you are fully aware of the tensions and the activities of the Citizens Councils -- economic Klux-ers -- and we hope you will join a group of church women who will meet together here on February 24th and 25th to face these troublesome issues and to work out some program of action that will help to allay the tension and to give strength and courage to our church leaders.

We will have funds for your travel and hotel bill. We believe you will be invaluable to us, not only because of your experience and vision, but because of your leadership of one of the great groups of church women of the South. Therefore, we are hoping you will accept this invitation at an early date.

Awaiting your reply and with every good wish to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

April 26, 1956

Mrs. Melvin E. Cornilland
104 Vine Street
Paducah, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Cornilland:

Last year your calendar was already full before you received the notice about our South-wide meeting of Churchwoman's organization to face the Supreme Court decision. Now we are planning a Fall meeting. Won't you please give me two or three dates in September or early October on which you could leave your regular work for two days in Atlanta and share with us your wisdom and direction in a meeting of South-wide leaders of the various denominations? We believe this meeting is absolutely necessary and we want you to know that we most greatly need you to be with us.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Confidential
For your private comment & revision

April, 1956

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Pointers for Protestants

* * * * * * * *

Preamble

This paper deals with a matter of national concern. It is not one section of the country speaking to another or one race to another. It is more in the nature of self-examination, especially on the part of Protestants. It makes sense and is relevant primarily to Protestants, if we as Protestants ask ourselves the questions set forth here and take into account the facts to which reference is made.

As we thus examine our faith, our history, our responsibility, we must speak of private schools, but the paper does not speak against them when they are set up on the right basis and discharge their proper function. They are mentioned only to call attention to the danger of using them or permitting their use in a way to circumvent the Supreme Court rulings on the desegregation of public schools.

It is the right of any man to send his child to a private school. But it is a characteristic of the Protestant position in the United States that the use of tax funds for the support of a church-controlled school is inconsistent with our pattern of church-state relationships and with the voluntary character of the churches' ministry.

When in our effort to ask ourselves the right questions we iterate the word "Protestant," it is not in order to contrast Protestants and Roman Catholics, but only to examine our own responsibility. The Roman Catholics have in fact pioneered at various points in the South by desegregating their own parochial schools.

There are also encouraging indications, some of them public, that Roman Catholics will not accept tax funds for parochial schools as a means of prolonging the practice of segregation. They would probably agree with the following broad statement of the duty of the churches and churchmen in such a situation as that which confronts us today.

For comment and revision

It is not within the province of the churches to assume the legal, political, constitutional functions which belong to agencies set up by society for their discharge. But the churches do inevitably by their voice or by their silence profoundly influence the climate in which decisions are made and carried out. Let us ask ourselves then whether we are doing all that is possible at these fundamental points:

I. Are we everywhere declaring incessantly and insistently, what is the mandate of the Gospel with regard to race relations, under the aspects both of time and of eternity?

II. Are we accepting to the full our responsibilities and our opportunities, where conditions are explosive and mutual understanding is difficult, to maintain communication and to create and demonstrate the fellowship, the koinonia, which is of the essence of the church?

A PROBLEM FOR PROTESTANTS

There is a wide-spread movement, varying in character, to circumvent or nullify the rulings of the Supreme Court directing the elimination of segregation in the public schools. This movement threatens the existence of the public schools in several states, and constitutes a special problem for Protestants, for reasons indicated below.

Public schools have developed as a necessary consequence of Protestant principles, being likewise a necessary result of Protestant practice. Early and united effort on the part of Protestants might have prevented the loss and may still do so.

If they are lost, there is reason to anticipate that churches and churchmen will be invited or pressed or tempted to organize or sponsor or supervise "private" elementary and secondary schools on a segregated basis which will be maintained by public funds obtained through taxation.

A complementary problem is that such propositions will be presented or considered as an opportunity for the churches to include religious instruction in the common school curriculum. Such inclusion would raise questions of the most serious nature in the field of church-state relationships.

PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

Our Christian religion affirms the worth of every individual in the sight of his Father God. What does that imply as to his right to access to

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For comment and revision

the best and the most that our cultural heritage affords, intellectually and spiritually?

As Protestants we stand for an open Bible. What does that imply with regard to universal education? One must be able not only to read but to understand. When we affirmed the freedom and responsibility of the individual Christian conscience, and when we proclaimed the mutual priesthood of all believers, did we not take further steps in the same direction?

We have contributed by our principles and practices to the development in the United States of a pluralistic society, one, i.e., in which unity is consistent with diversity, with freedom of association and expression, and in which, particularly, the state does not impose conformity of ideas. The great body of Protestants have relied upon the legally constituted state and local authorities to provide a basic education accessible to all. In a pluralistic society, it is not easy to think of any other basis on which large sections of the population can be assured of an education.

In such a society, that is, we cannot have universal education without tax-supported schools. The parent, it is true, has a right to send the pupil at his own expense to a private school or to educate him at home--provided, in either case, that certain standards are maintained. But each home has also the right of access to a public school of high standard maintained by tax funds, especially since many parents would find access to adequate private schools financially prohibitive even though aided with a tuition grant on a per capita basis. If the so-called private school is in fact maintained through tuition grants to parents from tax funds and through other direct or indirect support from the state, e.g. teacher training, underwriting bond issues, the loan of government-owned buildings, or the like, it remains in fact a public school, and no legal fiction can hide that basic fact from the man in the street or or from children in the school. Would it be overlooked by the Supreme Court?

PROTESTANTS WILL SUFFER HEAVY LOSS IF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE ALLOWED TO WITHER AWAY

As Protestants we must stand consistently and courageously for those principles which have molded our nation and sustained the public schools. If we do not, how shall we escape loss in prestige and moral leadership?

If the attempt is made to maintain adequate private schools with tuition grants, all services supported by voluntary contributions will suffer

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For comment and revision

financially. The multiplication of schools and the need for more buildings will result inevitably from any private system; teacher training will cost more; confusion in general will add to the cost. Added costs such as these, and perhaps others not easily foreseen, will considerably augment the cost of education per pupil, but at the same time may lower its quality level. Parents will then have to pay the excess costs, or call for higher tuition grants at public expense, for "private" schools.

Three essential features of American life are here in jeopardy: universal education, obedience to law and democratic rule. Each rests largely on Protestant support, historically, theoretically, and practically. Circumvention, subterfuge, nullification will wreck any democracy--and in a democracy they are not justifiable either politically or morally.

To be effective in the modern world, democratic rule must be achieved simultaneously and in coordination on four levels: local, state, national, international. Local and state authority and responsibility are traditionally, legally, and one may say naturally primary in education - but not exclusive. Education is a national concern as well: in the tools of learning, in the technical skills, in human relations, in the functioning of democracy: for productive efficiency, for national defense, for self-government. James Madison pointed out the national concern: "Popular government without popular education is a prologue to a farce or a tragedy." Internationally, every domestic denial or limitation of democracy undermines our leadership in the free world and handicaps us in the effort to win friends in undeveloped and neutral areas.

Is it not true that in the states where diversionary proposals are current, the united effort of Protestants could have prevented them from becoming current, and could even yet defeat or reverse them? The means would not be mere self-assertion of a dogmatic character nor yet political campaigning by the churches, but effective use of accepted Protestant principles. One can not assess the limits of the influence of free ministers proclaiming freedom on a Biblical basis from free pulpits. If our preachers and pulpits are not free, is it not time that we should free them?

CIRCUMVENTION WILL DAMAGE AND MAY DESTROY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1) Measures now being proposed may actually after abortive experimentation result in the substitution of bona fide private schools for the public schools that we now have, thus turning back the clock a hundred years, and leaving the battle for public education to be fought all over again, after many of our past gains have been squandered.

For comment and revision

2) Is it not more likely that such measures will involve each community—teachers, parents, children—in much confusion, uncertainty, and division, and lead to costly and tedious litigation? The "private" white Democratic primary after long litigation was finally declared to be a public and official election. Even though a similar process in the present situation should be only half as long the schools meanwhile would have suffered untold damage.

Might litigation be undertaken on some of the following grounds?

a) Taxpayers might institute suits on the ground that their tax contributions were being diverted from their intended and authorized use without due process of law.

b) Parents might sue because, in circumvention of the Supreme Court's rulings, their children were not afforded access to an integrated school.

c) If a group of parents who had received tuition grants organized a school whose curriculum included instruction in religion, they might be sued - by the government or by other taxpayers - for illegal use of their grants.

d) Conversely, if tuition grants were withheld from a group of parents who had organized such a school, they might sue on the ground that such a withholding was a limitation upon the freedom of religion.

How, in the hypothetical interim of litigation and uncertainty or in the long run, will new buildings be erected and equipped? How will teachers be trained, engaged, and rendered vocationally secure? How can Protestants defend tuition grants from public funds for one kind of private school and not for another, even if the courts should sanction the distinction?

WOULD THE SACRIFICE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS MAINTAIN SEGREGATION?

At most the anachronism of segregation can be preserved in a limited area and for a few years. It will not disappear overnight or solely by legal means. But it is being eroded and must disappear because of such factors as the following:

Desegregation is being effected in the armed forces, in travel, in industry, in labor unions.

The religious conscience has been challenged, national and worldwide religious bodies are committed, and the churches generally are moving toward the achievement of desegregation.

For comment and revision

Our population is one of extraordinary mobility, and people will not in general and for long observe one pattern in Connecticut and another in Florida.

As a nation we can't lead the world struggle against communism for the minds and hearts of Asians and Africans while we defend or explain the practice of segregation.

American ideals have been accepted by Negroes. They have contributed to their development, fought for them in their churches, at the ballot box, on battlefields around the world, in the schools - by their toil under handicaps, their patience under suffering and injustice. No other group of comparable size in all history has risen as fast or used its opportunities as well. Their upward climb cannot possibly be arrested short of full and unquestioned exercise of all the rights of American citizens.

Can we afford, as the price of prolonging the tradition of segregation, not only the sacrifice of our public schools, but such costs as the following?

Politically. Legal fiction, subterfuge, the general strengthening of demagoguery and reaction.

Educationally. Irresponsibility and law evasion at the very core of the educational system which is to prepare children for citizenship.

Religiously. Abandonment or neglect by the churches of the principles on which they have been built, and without which they must lose the field to a materialistic secularism or to forces operating contrary to the American tradition and in conflict with the Bill of Rights.

* * * * * * * *

"There is a tide in the affairs of men." The Supreme Court did not create it; it saw it coming, estimated its height, and warned us of it. We cannot sweep it back with any broom at our disposal. Desegregation is already under way in most of the states where schools have been segregated.

The tide consists in major part of the principles and spirit embodied in our Protestant churches and of the democracy learned by all races in our public schools. If we do not "take it at the flood" but deny both our Protestantism and our public schools, the "balance of our life" may indeed be "bound in shallows and in miseries."

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
A Brief Account of its Origins and Aims
April 1956

The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

-From "A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council" (1951)

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC AND THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have a history of 35 years of constructive activity.

In the troubled days following World War I, race conflict and the lawlessness of terror organizations reached such proportions that the need for new techniques of restoring harmony could not be ignored. To meet this need, interracial committees were formed in cities and towns throughout the South. It was found that by bringing together influential members of both races grievances could be aired, mutual problems discussed, and a meeting of minds effected. This method had such beneficial results that interracial committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. Their influence became Southwide through the formation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a central organization with headquarters in Atlanta.

The Commission was founded in 1919 by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Among them were Dr. M. Ashby Jones, prominent Baptist minister, Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, Mr. John J. Eagan, businessman and philanthropist, Dr. Plato Durham, dean of the Emory University Theology School, Dr. Robert Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, the Commission's director. Its work in behalf of sound race relations was acclaimed by the South's leading newspapers, religious leaders, and by many public officials.

The Commission helped organize, extend, and guide the work of State and local interracial committees. It assisted them in making their influence felt by newspapers, civil authorities, churches, school officials, police administrators, and health officers. It gave much attention to

factual analysis of the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence. Its auxiliary, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, did much to educate public opinion in the causes and possible remedies for such violence.

From these early activities, the Commission built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset through the years. The traditional barrier between the races was broken down to allow an interchange of ideas and mutual trust. The notion of cooperative action by people of good will, both white and Negro, took root and has continued to grow. In its twenty-five years of operation, the Commission made the meeting of white and Negro citizens for the discussion of common problems an accepted practice almost everywhere in the South. It marshalled thousands of Southern church people in opposition to lynching and other injustices, brought new light to bear on race relations, issued two million copies of pamphlets and leaflets, and symbolized the faith of the Southern white people and Negro people in the processes of mutual agreement and cooperation.

TRANSITION TO SRC

In 1939 the leaders of the Commission began to explore the possibility of expanding the activities of the organization to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. In October, 1940, the Commission instructed its executive committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on Southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the Commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South."

Meanwhile the efforts of other progressive Southerners were leading them to a similar purpose. The first movement in that direction

took place when a group of Southern Negro leaders met in Durham, North Carolina, on October 20, 1942, to set forth "just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation," and to enlist the aid of interested white Southerners. The result of this historic conference was a comprehensive statement covering the following areas: Political and Civil Rights, Industry and Labor, Service Occupations, Education, Agriculture, Military Service, and Social Welfare and Health. Many social thinkers regarded the Durham statement as the most hopeful pronouncement on race relations that had come out of the South in the last 75 years.

In April, 1943, a group of Southern white leaders met in Atlanta to consider the statement of the Durham conference. These white leaders found the statement "so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum," and so demonstrative of good will, that they gladly pledged their cooperation. "The need," they concluded, "is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

SRC ORGANIZED

Representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences met in Richmond in June, 1943, to work out further details. The Durham statement was adopted as a general guide to action, and a continuing committee was appointed to devise practical means of approach. The organizing meeting of the Council was held in response to a "call" issued by some of the South's finest leadership, including:

C. H. Gillman, Georgia Director, C.I.O.
George L. Googe, Southern Director, A.F.L.
M. Ashby Jones, Baptist minister
Ryland Knight, Baptist minister
Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta
Bishop Arthur J. Moore, The Methodist Church
Ralph McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution
Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian minister
Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta
Dean S. Paden, President, King Hardware Company
J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Bishop John Moore Walker, The Protestant Episcopal Church
Goodrich C. White, President Emory University

Following the deliberations of this group and a subsequent conference with Southern Negro leaders, the SRC was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Ralph McGill, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. At the charter meeting, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met and formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council. A strong and democratic Council had been established "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

Since this auspicious beginning, the Council's membership has included distinguished Southerners, white and Negro, in all walks of life. Dr. Odum was the first president of the organization. He was succeeded by Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., a prominent Catholic layman and co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South. Mr. Williams served as president for six years -- from 1945 until 1951. He was succeeded by Mr. Marion A. Wright, widely known as a South Carolina attorney active in civic and educational affairs, now living in Linville Falls, N. C.

HOW SRC WORKS

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners representing the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. They make the policies and review all activities at an annual meeting. They elect an Executive Committee which meets at least every three months to give closer direction to the organization. And full reports of all activities are sent to the members quarterly. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. Some of the organizations are: the Julius Rosenwald Fund, General Education Board, The Fund for the Republic, Division of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Catholic Committee of the South, Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Ashby Jones Memorial Fund, Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S., the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Marshall Field Foundation, the Doris Duke Foundation, various trade unions and some business firms. Individuals support the Council through contributions, legacies, and payment of membership dues.

WHAT SRC DOES

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: (1) Clearing-house and coordinating work with numerous agencies working on Southern problems; (2) research and survey to determine the facts and the state of public opinion as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational activities through a monthly bulletin, the New South, and

through pamphlets, press, radio, television, conferences, and personal contacts; (4) consultative services to private and official agencies; (5) promotion of specific programs of action through the Council staff and affiliated State organizations.

Following are some of the areas with which the SRC's educational program has been concerned:

* Employment of Negro policemen in Southern communities.

* Newspaper handling of racial news.

* Community self-surveys, in which local people of both races study their problems as a basis for achieving local solutions.

* Conferences of leading white and Negro Southerners with common concerns and a common desire to further democratic practices in their areas of interest -- religion, health, housing, education, etc.

* Voluntary decisions to open professional associations, private colleges, public libraries, and the like to all qualified persons without respect to race.

* The right to vote without racial discrimination or intimidation.

* Impartial enforcement of the law and administration of justice in the South.

* Orderly compliance at the community level with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court holding public school segregation unconstitutional.

CHURCH SUPPORT

Church people have always been the moving force in the Southern interracial movement. This is as true today as it was 35 years ago. All of the major religious groups represented in the South have taken

their stand in favor of the principle embodied in the Supreme Court's segregation ruling. The court ruling was endorsed by the Southern Baptist Convention, many of the Southern conferences of The Methodist Church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Southern), the Province of Sewanee (Southeastern) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Catholic Bishops of the South, the various Jewish religious and fraternal groups, and virtually all of the other denominations found in the South. It is only natural that many religious Southerners should seek to put the principles of their faith into everyday practice.

The Southern Regional Council and the affiliated state groups have enjoyed both financial and moral support from religious bodies representing the three major faiths.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, former executive director of the Council, received the 1953 Annual Award of the Catholic Committee of the South "for his significant contribution to the welfare of the South."

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

With the aid of a grant from the Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council is assisting interracial organizations in 12 Southern states - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Each of these organizations has its own membership, officers, and staff. In each case, people of the state involved make their own decisions as to policy and program. Affiliation with the Southern Regional Council is voluntary, and the purpose of the short-term financial aid from SRC is to help the state groups become strong, self-sustaining human relations agencies.

TOWARD THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE

The Southern Regional Council's main asset is and has always been those Southerners who believe deeply in democratic practices, and who know first hand the problems of the region. On such people rest the hopes of the South. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and conscience; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to national groups.

The Southern Regional Council and its affiliates seek to be practical organizations, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. They hold the belief that every community must ultimately find its own answers within the framework of law and conscience. They offer no master blueprint, no sovereign remedy for the South's human problems. But they do offer a method - - that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

Reading file

Sharp Memorial Methodist Church

Young Harris, Georgia

The Reverend W. Thomas Smith, Ph. D.
Minister

May 8, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you, many many times for your visit and the splendid message at MSF. Our students are still talking about it and you made a great impression on them.

We had to make a hurried trip to Atlanta last week since Barbara had a bit of surgery at Emory University Hospital on Thursday. She is home now and doing beautifully. This accounts, in part, for my delay in getting a note to you.

We do appreciate your coming but even more we appreciate your friendship. Our prayers are always with you. You are doing a wonderful work and we are honored to have you as a friend. God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

W. Thomas Smith
Pastor

WTS:kvg

~~16 Hotel~~
19
25 Hotel

May 15, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEP

FROM: GSM

Marion Wright on April 17th, in listing again various building proposals suggested (anew) pamphlets on how women may help. He gave some breakdown for church, club, and home demonstration.

Can you see anything useful in that direction?

cab/

f.o.c.

May 24, 1956

Mrs. Tilly:

On your bringing to Atlanta at the end of September one or two persons from Texas.

If you have not got the money in your budget I will stand behind you on it. I may not have any money until October 1st, but still I am behind you.

GSM/eab
(Dictated May 23)

cc: RHA

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Tennessee Conference — The Methodist Church

Sparta, Tenn
May 26, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Lilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Lilly,

Your invitation to the meeting in Atlanta September 27 and 28 has been received. I will make my plans to attend and hope nothing will prevent my attending this meeting. Thanks for including me -

Sincerely yours
Virginia M. Smith
(Mrs. Henry)

May 31, 1956

Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff
4906 Adanson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mrs. Biggerstaff:

Just received your letter and while February is a long way ahead as it stands now I am sure I could be with you on the dates mentioned.

I would suggest that you write to Mrs. Spann Milner at the address you gave in your letter.

The Avon Park meeting last year was an outstanding one, and I am glad you will have a meeting there again.

Attached you will find a letter explaining the meeting that will be held in Atlanta, September 27 and 28, and in it you will find your invitation to participate in this conference.

With best wishes to you, I remain,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Pres

June 4, 1956
1506 Lyncrest Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. M.E.Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of May 29 telling me about the meeting of Women's Church organizations to be held in Atlanta in September. I am sorry to tell you that I will be unable to attend.

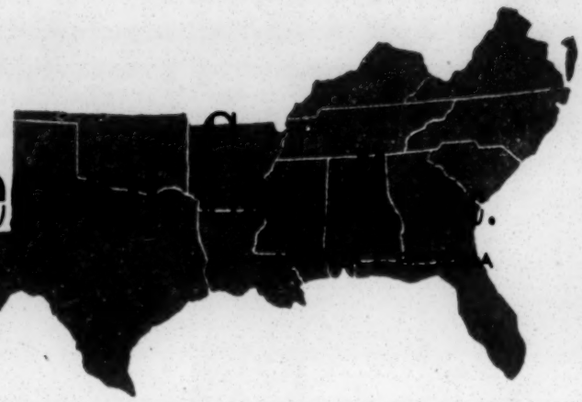
Sincerely,

Margaret Johnston

(Mrs. J.E.
Synodical Intergroup Chairman
Presbyterian Church, Mississippi

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY Director of Women's Work
~~IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK~~
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]



A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 11, 1956

Mr. Alexander F. Miller
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Alex:

Thinking of our conversation and remembering that you thought you might secure some funds for the Fellowship of the Concerned (Southern women concerned about the South), of the Southern Regional Council.

I left with you the Gleanings from two of our State meetings and I am enclosing a report of my trip to Alabama.

Now as to the funds requested. You will find a three-year budget and a copy of an application drawn up by Dr. Mitchell that you might see what we are doing.

You asked me to state what we could do to prevent a recurrence of the Miss Lucy incident. I wish to state that we are watching very closely these applications of Negroes to State institutes and making the women in the State aware of any suit filed. They are making contacts already in such places as we do not have Church women interested in that community.

We are planning a September meeting bringing together the women leaders again from the South and all of this will be fully discussed and outlined.

Here's hoping you may be of help to us.

With the best of wishes to you and deeply appreciative of considerations you showed me when I was in New York, and all you have done for me throughout the years, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef
Enclosure

Proposed letter to Alex Miller - ADL - NY
June 11, 1956. (Another letter was sent)
- M E Tilly

APPLICATION FOR FUNDS

The Southern Regional Council asks for some help on a program of working in the South through and with Church women.

There is an old habit in the South among the Church women to come together at times of pressing social change and agree on the things that religion tells them to do. The origins of the habit are lost in the history of many decades ago. The first we know of it was a movement that grew out of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and which called itself the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, led by a Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, Director of Women's Work for the Commission. Impressed with the interrelationship between the missionary effort abroad and lynchings in the South, she began to draw Church women together locally and by State meetings. Before long the idea had grown to this: She said to herself, "Lynchings are supposed to be undertaken to protect the honor of Southern white women. I will go to the counties where lynchings have occured, or may occur, and call together the Southern white women and ask them to sign a petition addressed to the sheriff, saying that they don't want anybody in the county looking after their honor, except the sheriff." The ladies did it, and they took the petition to the sheriff. It was just a polite way of saying to the sheriff, "If you do not protect your next Negro prisoner, we are going to get a new sheriff." In the ten years in which Mrs. Ames was most active, the annual total of lynchings tumbled from thirty and forty to five and six. Many other people worked at it too. But probably this thoroughly local effort of the Church women had the most to do with it.

Mrs. Ames in due time retired, and her interest was taken up by Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of Atlanta. Mrs. Tilly has held the most honorable offices among the Methodist women in the South. Under her guidance, the concern of Church women has been kept alive and brought to bear.

In the late 'thirties, the women put themselves behind the movement for rural health. Toward the end of World War II, the women met in a Demobilization Conference, Just after the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights (of which Committee Mrs. Tilly was a member), the women met again to build this renewed idea into the life of the South. Still later some, organizing themselves as The Fellowship of the Concerned, began to sit in the courts. No small number of Southern courtrooms dminished the spit-tobacco juice, and took the lawyers' feet down from the tables after the ladies began to come to court. And of course they increased justice. Incidentally, in some hundreds of counties, local committees of Church women carried to the sheriff the Southern Regional Council's blue-backed pamphlet on how the police should behave, and discussed it with him.

On public school integration, the women have had two big meetings. In 1953, they met in preparation for the expected decision of the Supreme Court. In 1955, those from the lower South met again. As a followup of the 1955 meeting, special gatherings of the women have been held, State by State, in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas. The 1955 meeting and its followups have involved about 2,000 women.

Mrs. Tilly writes:

"These conferences have been great by every measure. One is impressed by the deep spiritual nature of them. This is well, for spiritual power is needed. These women are finding the spiritual strength and power to be:

Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak,
Persuasive in conversation,
Patient and understanding with those who do not agree.
'Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

In September of this year, another South-wide meeting is planned -- mostly on the matter of schools.

The influence of Church women on the changing life in the South is hard to describe and hard to appraise, but it is obviously very great. Some are timid, some are fluttery, some are halting in public appearance. But some are brave and deeply possessed of religion and purpose to make their religion bring consequences.

One of the teasing problems in the South today is how to get the ringing pronouncements of denominational bodies translated into local Church acceptance and action. A lot of people say that if this could be done the victory would be won, because if the Church people of the South want integration, it will occur.

The Southern Regional Council has always been quite clear in its position that a lay body should not attempt interference with Church decisions.

The Church women, however, offer a special case. Denomination by denomination, they are organized in some sort of auxiliary group. The Southern Baptists have the Woman's Missionary Union; the Southern Presbyterians have the Board of Women's Work; The Methodist Church has the Woman's Society for Christian Service; the Lutherans have the Woman's Missionary Society; the Episcopal Church has the Woman's Auxiliary; and so have nearly all the denominations. The Catholic Church has its women organized, and the various meetings that have occured of Church women in and across the South have a good record of getting attendance from individual Catholic ladies. Jewish women are similarly organized and have been good about coming to meetings.

The Negro ladies are organized in the same way. The National Baptist Convention has a Woman's Auxiliary Convention; the A.M.E. Church has the Woman's Foreign and Home Mission Department; the A.M.E. Zion has the Women's Missionary Society; the C.M.E. Church has the Woman's Connectional Council.

All of the South-wide and State meetings of Church women have been interracial. It did not occur to the women to come together on grounds of religion unless they were together across the lines of race.

In addition to this habit of unity within the denominations, the women, by virtue of a common sisterhood, feel a unity in religious motivation. And they are willing and anxious to get the women to explore the meaning in their lives of religious purpose.

This whole structure has a more formal side in the work, State by State, city by city, of the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches. The United Church Women have been most closely associated with all of these indigenous Southern Church women's activities.

A parenthesis on the Fellowship of the Concerned. No dues, no officers. It is simply a network of friends. Mrs. Tilly knows Mrs. So-and-so, who knows Mrs. So-and-so. And this last Mrs. So-and-so knows exactly who in her town is concerned about these matters. And if Mrs. Tilly asks the first Mrs. So-and-so to convene her friends, pretty much the right people come together. It is a habit as well as a network.

The oddity about working through and with the Church women's groups is that while within each denomination the women have a considerable autonomy, they have the most inconsiderable treasuries. Some of the women would say that their organizations are insufficiently supported by local treasuries. Be that as it may, they have almost no free money. They can't pay travel expenses to a meeting (even a meeting of State women); they can't pay for rent; they haven't possibility of writing organizational checks for the funds to employ staff. They remain exceedingly influential, but circumscribed as to formal action. And they are deeply interested in learning the truth.

The Southern Regional Council and the Interracial Commission before it have these many years had a friendly standing with this whole interconnected interest of the Church women. For decades of sincerity and truthfulness we have had warm respect and ready cooperation.

We have never had anything but driblets of money for working with the Church women. For ten years the Southern Regional Council paid Mrs. Tilly on a half-time basis, $2,500 a year. More recently, on very special appeal, this or that small foundation has put in $1,000 or $1,500 a year to enable the Fellowship of the Concerned to call some meetings. The budgets have permitted the munificent sum of $200 per State meeting. A South-wide meeting costs a thousand. The women will come and are glad to come, but there is no way for the local organizations to foot the bill. And it takes modest subsidy to cover these minimum expenses.

Another thing that ought to be done. In the most difficult of Southern States (which we count as Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas), Mrs. Tilly would like to be able to commission someone selected Church woman to get things done. The lady would need to be paid a salary of a hundred dollars a month and she would need enough travel money — at least twenty-five dollars. This is not an ambitious request. But it means a device for getting letters answered, and telephone calls made, and, to quote Kipling, a way "to cause things to be accomplished."

The Southern States made it clear that compliance with the Supreme Court's decision is going to be difficult. The strongest force for compliance is religion, and the strongest religious influence is among the Church women. They are in the habit of concerning themselves about these matters. They have carried these many years the interracial effort of the South. And they are anxious now to be better informed and more active.

It costs a little money; enough to fetch the women together; enough to provide a little part-time staff, and the rest is ideas and integrity.

We would think the modest help ought to run for three years.

Here is the budget of what it will cost.

Our Council, for the Fellowship of the Concerned, appeals for this much aid for this purpose.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

BUDGET FOR WORK WITH

WOMEN IN THE SOUTH IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

For a two-day South-wide Conference bringing together the State leaders of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths (both races, each denomination)	$ 2000.00
For State meetings @ $200.00 in Louisiana, Arkansas Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky ($300 for Texas)	2500.00
For a State worker @ $100.00 per month in each of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina	4800.00
Travel for State worker @ $300.00 each	1200.00
Salary of Secretary	3000.00
Assistant Director	4000.00
Total	$ 19,500.00
Amount needed for three yrs.	$ 58,500.00

June, 1956

DESEGREGATING WHITE INSTITUTIONS

The following is a list of colleges and universities in the District of Columbia and the seventeen Southern and border states integrating their student bodies since 1935 when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School. The majority of these did not open or reopen their doors to Negroes until 1948 or later: at least eighty-seven have integrated since May, 1954. Some still limit Negro students to graduate and/or professional schools while others accept all qualified applicants at any level. A few of the schools listed may not have enrolled Negro students: however, the State Board of Regents or comparable bodies have unequivocally established an open policy.

Not listed are colleges ordered by the Courts to admit Negroes, but still appearing recalcitrant: also, those schools announcing integration plans for Fall, 1956 or later are not on this list.

Institutions	Legal Control
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama	Roman Catholic
Arkansas A and M College, College Heights, Ark.	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Ark.	State
Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.	State
Henderson State Teachers College Arkadelphia, Arkansas	State
Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.	State
University of Arkansas Graduate Center Little Rock, Arkansas	State
University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware	State
American University, District of Columbia	Methodist
Catholic University of America District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Columbian College of George Washington Univ. Junior and Senior Divisions	Private

Institutions	Legal Control
District of Columbia Teachers College (This name was assumed on July 1, 1955 upon the merger of Wilson Teachers College, formerly for white, and Minor Teachers College, formerly for Negroes. Both of these had integrated their individual student bodies in September, 1954).	Municipal
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
George Washington University District of Columbia	Private
Georgetown University, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Trinity College, District of Columbia	Roman Catholic
Barry College, Miami, Florida	Roman Catholic
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.	Presbyterian
Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Kentucky	Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea Kentucky	Private
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky	Southern Baptist
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	Private
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky	State
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky	Municipal

Institutions	Legal Control
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	S. Baptist
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	State
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	Methodist
Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
West Kentucky State College, Bowling Green	State
College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La.	Roman Catholic
John McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.	State
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	State
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
New Orleans (La.) Baptist Theological Sem.	S. Baptist
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana Institute, Hammond, La.	State
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.	State
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore, Md.	City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Roman Catholic
Frostburg Teachers College, Frostburg, Md.	State
Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland	Private
John Hopkins University, Baltimore Maryland	Private
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore, Maryland	Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland	Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland	Private

Institutions	Legal Control
Towson Teachers College, Towson	State
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions	State
Westminister Theological Seminary, Westminister Md.	Methodist
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.	State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri	Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri	Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin, Missouri	District
Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	Municipal
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau Mo.	State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.	State
University of Kansas City, Missouri	Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divs.	State
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	Private
Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri	Roman Catholic
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina	Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N. C.	Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.	State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.	Roman Catholic
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa, N. C.	Presbyterian
Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton, Okl.	State
Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma	State

Institutions	Legal Control
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner, Okla.	State
East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma	State
Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Wilburton	State
Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo	State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee, Oklahoma	Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A and M , Miami, Oklahoma	State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State
Northwestern State College, Alva, Oklahoma	State
Oklahoma A and M College, Stillwater	State
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Baptist
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State
Panhandle A and M College, Goodwell	State
Phillips University, Enid Graduates in 1951, regular undergraduates in 1955	Disciples of Christ
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic
Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma	State
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State
American University of Memphis, Tennessee	Private
Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian
Peabody College - Summer, 1954 Admitted 14 Negro principles to special program	

Institutions	Legal Control
Scarritt College for Christian Workers Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist
University of the South School of Theology Sewanee, Tennessee	Prot. Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	State
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville	Private
Amarillo (Junior) College, Amarillo, Texas	Municipal
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary Austin, Texas	Presbyterian
Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth, Texas	Disciples of Christ
Del Mar (Junior) College, Corpus Christi, Texas	Municipal
Frank Phillips (Junior) College, Borger, Texas	District
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls, Texas	County
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring, Texas	County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore, Texas	District
Medical College of Texas, Galveston, Texas	State
McMurry College, Abilene, Texas	Southern Methodist
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas	State
Odessa (Junior) College, Odessa, Texas	District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas	County
Paris Junior College	Municipal
St. Edwards University, Austin, Texas	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Texas	Roman Catholic
San Angelo (Junior) College, San Angelo, Texas	Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal

Institutions	Legal Control
Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas (School of Theology and Evening Law School)	Methodist
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth	Baptist
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal
Texas Western, El Paso	State
University of Texas, Austin, Texas	State
Victoria (Junior) College, Victoria, Texas	Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas	South Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton, Texas	County
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia	Brethern
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk Divisions, Virginia	State
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia	Prot. Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, Va.	State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.	Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.	State
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia	Private
Concord College, Athens, West Virginia	State
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State
Glenville State College, Glenville, W. Va.	State
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.	State

Institutions	Legal Control
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia University, Keyser, West Virginia	State
Salem College, Salem, West Virginia	Seventh Day Baptist
Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown, W.Va.	State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W.Va.	State
West Virginia Institute of Technology Montgomery, W. Va.	State
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	Methodist

DESEGREGATING NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Many Negro colleges have never excluded white students, but in practice, the student body has been primarily Negro. In the majority of cases white students in attendance before 1948 were the children of faculty members. Recently, some of the private and denominational colleges whose charters limited enrollment to Negroes have removed these restrictions. The boards of trustees of several colleges without such restrictions have affirmed that their colleges are open to qualified students regardless of race. Some of the colleges listed below may not have had any enrollment of white students since the charter changes or the pronouncement on admission policies.

Institutions	Legal Control
Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama	American Missionary Association and Private
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas	Methodist
Howard University, District of Columbia	Federal Government and private
Minor Teachers College, District of Columbia (Consolidated with Wilson which was formerly restricted to white students and name changed to District of Columbia Teachers College)	Municipal
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Methodist
Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia	Methodist
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia	Private
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia	Private
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.	State
Xavier University, New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic
Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland	State
Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore, Md.	State
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.	State
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland	State

Institutions	Legal Control
St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss.	Roman Catholic
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri	State
Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina	Methodist
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian
Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina	Methodist
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina	Baptist
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Penn.	Private
Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina	Baptist
American Baptist Theological Seminary Nashville, Tennessee	Baptist
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee	American Missionary Assoc.
St. Phillips College, San Antonio	Municipal
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	Private
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville	Prot. Episcopal
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	Baptist
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.	State
West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.	State

DRAFT

Mrs Tilly - Please keep this as reference.

2 copy
2 copy

The Southern Regional Council asks you for some help on a program of working in the South through and with church women.

June 12, 1952

There is an old habit in the South among the Church women to come together at times of pressing social change and agree on the things that religion tells them to do. The origins of the habit are lost in the history of many decades ago. The first that we know of it was a movement that grew ~~up~~ out of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and which called itself The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, led by ~~A vigorous Methodist woman from Texas,~~ Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, Director of Women's work of the Commission, ~~in reading her Sunday School lesson~~ she was impressed with the interrelationship between the missionary effort abroad and lynchings in the South. ~~Proceeding first through her~~ own ~~denominational chapter~~, ~~she~~ began to draw ~~the~~ Church women together locally and by state meetings. Before long the idea had grown to this: she said to herself "Lynchings are supposed to be undertaken to protect the honor of Southern white women." I will go to counties where lynchings have occured, or may occur, and call together the Southern white women and ask them to sign a petition addressed to the sheriff, saying that they don't want anybody in the county looking after their honor except the sheriff." The ladies did it and then they took the petition to the sheriff. ~~The sheriff was knock-kneed!~~ It was just a polite way of saying to the sheriff, "If you don't protect your Negro prisoners, we are going to get a new sheriff." In the ten years in which Mrs. Ames was most active, the annual total of lynchings tumbled from 30 and 40 to 5 or 6. Many other people worked at it too. But quite probably this thoroughly local effort of the Church women had the most to do with it.

Mrs. Ames in due time retired, and her interest was taken up by Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta. Mrs. Tilly has held the most honorable offices among the Methodist women of the South. Under her guidance, the concern of the Church women has been kept alive and brought to bear.

Prepared for signature

In the late thirties, the women put themselves behind the movement for rural health. Toward the end of World War II the women met in a Demobilization Conference, just after the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights (of which Committee Mrs. Tilly was a member), the women met again to build this renewed idea into the life of the South. Still later some organizing themselves as the Fellowship of the Concerned began to sit in the courts. No small number of Southern courtrooms diminished the spitting tobacco chewers, and took the lawyers' feet down from the tables after ladies began to come to court. And of course they increased justice. Incidentally, in some hundreds of counties, local committees of church women carried the Southern Regional Council's blue-backed pamphlet, on how the police should behave to the sheriff and discussed it with him.

On public school integration, the women have had two big meetings. In 1953 they met in preparation for the expected decision of the Supreme Court. In 1955 those from the lower South met again. As a follow-up on the 1955 meeting, special gatherings of the women have occured, state by state, in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Texas. The 1955 meeting and its follow-ups have involved about 2,000 women.

Mrs. Tilly writes:

> These conferences have been great by every measure. One is impressed by the deep spiritual nature of the. This is well, for spiritual power is needed. These women are finding the spiritual strength and power to be --
> Firm in conviction, never afraid to speak,
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In September of this year another Southwide meeting is planned. Mostly on the matter of schools.

The influence of church women on the changing life in the South is hard to describe and hard to appraise, but it is obviously very great. Some are timid, some are fluttery, some are halting in public appearance. But some

are brave and deeply possessed of religion and purposed to make their religion bring consequence.

One of the teeming problems in the South today is how to get the ringing pronouncements of denominational bodies translated into local church acceptance and action. A lot of people say that if this could be done the victory could be won, because if the Church people of the South want integration, it will occur.

The Southern Regional Council has always been quite clear in its position that a lay body should not attempt interference with Church decisions.

The Church women, however, offer a special case. Denomination by denomination they are organized in some sort of auxiliary group. The Southern Baptists have a Women's Missionary Union; the Southern Presbyterians have a Board of Women's Work; the Methodist Church has the Women's Society for Christian Service; the Lutherans have a Woman's Missionary Society; the Episcopal Church has a Woman's Auxiliary; and so have nearly all the denominations. The Catholic Church has its women organized, and the various meetings that have occured of Church women in and across the South have a good record of getting attendance from individual Catholic ladies. Jewish women are similarly organized and have been good about coming to the meetings.

The Negro ladies are similarly organized. The National Baptist Convention has a Woman's Auxiliary Convention; the A.M.E. Church has a Woman's Foreign and Home Missions Department; A.M.E. Zion has the Women's Missionary Society; the C.M.E. Church has a Woman's Connectional Council.

All of the Southwide and State meetings of Church women have been interracial. It did not occur to the women to come together on grounds of religion unless they were together across the lines of race.

In addition to this habit of unity within the denominations, the women, just by virtue of a common sisterhood, feel a unity in relig ous motivation.

Application 1.25.

And they are willing and anxious to get the women to explore the meaning in their lives of religious purpose.

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A parenthesis on the Fellowship of the Concerned. No dues, no officers. It is really simply a network of friends. Mrs. Tilly knows Mrs. so-and-so, who knows Mrs. so-and-so. And this last Mrs. so-and-so knows exactly who in her town is concerned about these matters. And if Mrs. Tilly asks the first Mrs. so-and-so to convene her friends, pretty much the right people come together. It is a habit as well as a network.

The oddity about working through and with the church women's groups is that while within each denomination the women have a considerable autonomy, they have the most inconsiderable treasuries. Some of the women would say that their organizations are insufficiently /?/ local treasuries. Be that as it may, they have almost no free money. They can't pay the travel expenses of Mrs. Susie Wilson to a meeting (even a meeting of state women); they can't pay for rent; they haven't possibility of writing organizational checks for the funds to employ staff. They remain exceedingly influential; but circumscribed as to formal action. And they are deeply interested in learning the truth.

The Southern Regional Council and the Interracial Commission before it have these many years had a friendly standing with this whole interconnected interest of the church women. Mrs. Ames in her day; Mrs. Tilly works with it now. For decades of sincerity and truthfulness we have had warm respect and ready cooperation. We have never had anything but driblets of money for working with the church women. For ten years the Southern Regional

C

Council paid Mrs. Tilly on a half-time basis $2,500. ~~If she had to take~~ a trip ~~the money was found, but she took too few.~~ of bucks found

More recently, on very special appeal, this or that small foundation has put in $1,000 or $1500 a year to enable the Fellowship of the Concerned to call some meetings. The budgets have permitted the munificent sum of $200 per State meeting. A Southwide meeting costs a thousand. The women will come and are glad to come, but there is not way for the local organizations to foot the bill. And it takes modest subsidy to cover these minimum expenses.

Another thing ought to be done. In the most difficult of Southern States which we count as Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the two Carolinas, Mrs. Tilly would like to be able to commission some one selected Church woman to get things done. The lady would need to be paid a salary of $1,000, and she would need enough travel money -- at least $25.00 a month for travel. This is not an ambitious request. But it means a device for getting letters answered, and telephone calls made, and, to quote Kipling, a way "to cause things to be accomplished."

The Southern States made it clear that compliance with the Supreme Court's decision is going to be difficult. The strongest force for compliance is religion, and the strongest religious influence is among the Church women. They are in the habit of concerning themselves about these matters. They have carried these many years the interracial effort of the South. And they are anxious now to be better informed and more active.

It costs a little money; ~~Not much. It would be wrong to spend a lot. But~~ Just enough to fetch the women together; enough to provide a little part-time staff; and the rest is ideas and integrity.

We would think the modest help ought to run for three years.

Here is a budget of what it will cost.

Our Council, for the Fellowship of the Concern, appeals for this much aid for this purpose.

Sincerely,

June 12, 1956

Mr. Lindsley F. Kimball
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Kimball:

The Southern Regional Council asks for some help on a program of working in the South through and with Church women.

There is an old habit in the South among the Church women to come together at times of pressing social change and agree on the things that religion tells them to do. The origins of the habit are lost in the history of many decades ago. The first we know of it was a movement that grew up out of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and which called itself the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, led by a Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, Director of Women's Work for the Commission. Impressed with the interrelationship between the missionary effort abroad and lynchings in the South, she began to draw Church women together locally and by State meetings. Before long the idea had grown to this. She said to herself, "Lynchings are supposed to be undertaken to protect the honor of Southern white women. I will go to the counties where lynchings have occured, or may occur, and call together the Southern white women and ask them to sign a petition addressed to the sheriff, saying that they don't want anybody in the county looking after their honor except the sheriff." The ladies did it, and they took the petition to the sheriff. It was just a polite way of saying to the sheriff, "If you do not protect your next Negro prisoner, we are going to get a new sheriff." In the ten years in which Mrs. Ames was most active, the annual total of lynchings tumbled from thirty and forty to five and six. Many other people worked at it too. But probably this thoroughly local effort of the Church women had the most to do with it.

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Enclosure.

BUDGET FOR WORK WITH

WOMEN IN THE SOUTH IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

For a two-day South-wide Conference bringing together the State leaders of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths (both races, each denomination)	2000.00
For State meetings @ $200.00 in Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky ($300 for Texas)	2500.00
For a State worker @ $100.00 per month in each of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina	4800.00
Travel for State worker @ $300.00 each	1200.00
Salary of Secretary	3000.00
Assistant Director	4000.00
TOTAL	$ 17,500.00
Amount needed for three years	$ 52,500.00

June 14, 1956
(Dictated June 12th)

RMA:

Hooked to a letter typed today begging for money for Mrs. Tilly is a budget. I gravely misdoubt me that anybody hooked to preparing the budget checked the arithmetic!!!!!

Please ma'am will you check it?

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

6/11/56

Dr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Tilly says that Dr. Clement will see the both of you tommorrow at 3:30 p.m.

In re following of the concerned th. for funds.

October 30-31
meeting
Check List

United Church Women

Corrected as of 6/15/56

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

CHAIRMAN.....Mrs. Lilburn B. Moseley, 229 Gladstone Road, Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

May Fellowship Day.....Mrs. Alfred M. Chapman, Washington Crossing, Bucks County, Pa.

Child Welfare...Mrs. J. Russell Henderson, 110 N. Cedar, Little Rock, Arkansas

no spec. letter Race & Cultural Relations.....Mrs. Lawrence S. Ashley, 1611 Drake, Ocala, Florida

Family Life.....Mrs. Clarence T. Nelson, 430 Argyle Terrace, N. W., Washington 11, D.C.

Economic Life...Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Asst. to the Mayor, City Hall, New York

******

State Chairmen (Southern States)

yes ✓	Mrs. Candler Tatum	2422 15th Avenue S., Birmingham 5, Ala.
yes ✓	Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff	4906 Adanson Street, Orlando, Florida conny
no ✓	Mrs. William Stewart	140 Forrest Boulevard, Decatur, Ga.
no ✓	Mrs. Leon D. Sanborne	~~2980~~ 2690 Dixie Highway, S. Fort Mitchell, Ky.
yes ✓	Mrs. E. P. Cudd	1604 N. Fourth St., Monroe, La.
✓	Mrs. Alvis McNeill	306 McDowell Road, Jackson, Mississippi
yes ✓	Mrs. Carrol Bryan	210 Woodland Drive, Jacksonville, N. C.
~~yes~~ no	Mrs. ~~A. Brevard Crowder~~	1208 Jessamine St., Cayce, S. C.
~~yes~~	Mrs. T. T. McCarley	2500 Ashwood Ave., Nashville, Tennessee
~~yes~~	Mrs. Tommie Stroud ✓	2524 Old Oaks Drive, Waco, Texas
~~yes~~	Mrs. E. M. Doggett	4612 Government Road, Richmond, Va. no
	Mrs. I. C. Harriman	4523 West 25th St., Little Rock, Ark.

June 28, 1956

Mr. Alexander F. Miller
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Alex:

Enclosed you will find a letter that was written to you on the 11th and with it, attached, the big askings that we need. But right now what I have been needing especially is two or three thousand dollars for the South-wide meeting we must have this Fall. You have been in these meetings and know their worth. See if you won't get me up the money for this meeting, and then later on, if possible, you could get me some larger sums. But this is my emergency, and it is the emergency of the South.

One other thing I might add in this special note is the answer to your question as to what we do or will do when court order comes for integrating a college or school. My answer is this — Just as soon as we know an order has come, I will immediately call a group of women together from that State or community for a day's meeting of plan and action, and be ever watchful that the action to prepare the community will be taking place.

Miss Lucy and the Alabama incident taught us a lesson and we know now we must be on the alert.

Here's hoping you find the money for me you felt you could. Won't you let me hear as soon as possible? With lots of hope in what you may be able to do, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

President
Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S. C.

Vice President
Mrs. Ralph B. Shumaker
203 North Main St.
Greer, S. C.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. R. H. Whitlock
319 Taggart Ave.
Greenwood, S. C.

Treasurer
Mrs. W. Judson Ready
1809 Enoree Ave.
Columbia, S. C.

SECRETARIES

Promotion
Mrs. E. S. Ulmer
Cameron, S. C.

Missionary Education and Service
Mrs. F. M. Roddey
147 Edisto Ave.
Columbia, S. C.

Christian Social Relations
Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Dr.,
Overbrook
Spartanburg, S. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Kathleen South
21 Harvley St.
Greenville, S. C.

Student Work
Mrs. Ralph O. Bates
P. O. Box 100
McClellanville, S. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. J. H. Martin
Box 164
Lancaster, S. C.

Children's Work
Miss Florence Hurst
204 Main St.
Sumter, S. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. G. W. Green
Box 327
Kingstree, S. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. R. B. Burroughs
Conway, S. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. Welborne Summers
Box 43
Seneca, S. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. R. H. Johnson
662 Ravenel St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. C. H. Boulware
111 Pinckney St.
Chester, S. C.

EDITORS

Advocate Page
Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River St.
Anderson, S. C.

Work Sheet
Miss Eula Winn
5307 Fairfield Rd.
Columbia, S. C.

Spartanburg, S. C.,
June 28, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
63 Auburn, NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your letter telling of the meeting to be held in Atlanta Sept. 27 and 28. I am planning to be there, and will look for your letter with the information concerning the place of meeting etc.

I have been very busy since being with you in Columbia. We have been in the midst of "World Understanding" workshops as you know. The outcome so far has been very favorable, and I believe will prove very valuable as we continue our particular line of work.

We will look forward to being with you in September.

Most sincerely,

Effie H. McAbee

Mrs. Herbert McAbee

V.N.C.

Waco Texas.
June 30 '56

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Many thanks for your letter asking me to attend the Womens meeting in Atlanta Sept. 27th and 28th '56.

I consider this a rare privilege and accept gratefully.

We are working hard in Texas but we have a long way to go. We are hoping for more progress when we change some of our state officials.

It will be good to see you again.

Sincerely, Tommie B. Strand

2524 Wed Ark. Ri.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

LOCAL PRESIDENTS, June 1956

ALBANY — Mrs. R. C. Randall, 310 Flint Avenue, Albany

ATLANTA — Mrs. Fleming Ragsdale, 1168 Cascade Avenue, S. W., Atlanta

ATHENS — Mrs. Howard S. Smith, 155 Windsor Court, Athens

AUGUSTA — Mrs. P. W. Rice, 2223 Kimberly Drive, Augusta

CARTERSVILLE — Mrs. J. Herbert Jones, Cassville Road, Cartersville

CLAYTON CO. — Mrs. John Suder, Jonesboro
Mrs. J. L. Burnham, Jonesboro

COWETA CO. — Mrs. H. D. Bohannon, Sr., Moreland

COLUMBUS — Mrs. John Harten, Box 52, Macon Road, Columbus

DALTON — Mrs. C. B. Fall, 107 N. Hamilton Street, Dalton

DEKALB CO. — Mrs. May Oxford, 346 Second Avenue, Decatur

GAINESVILLE — Mrs. W. R. Garner, 583 Green Street, Gainesville

HAMPTON — Mrs. T. E. Van Laningham, Hampton

MANCHESTER — Mrs. Jack L. Buse, Main Street Extension, Manchester

MACON — Mrs. Thomas S. Turner, Jr., 279 Vista Circle, Macon

MARIETTA — Mrs. Steve Tumlin, 303 Freyer Drive, Marietta

NEWTON CO. — Mrs. Grady Smith, 21 Dearing Street, Covington

ROME — Mrs. C. B. Stillwell, 318 East 11th Street, Rome

SAVANNAH — Mrs. Preston Samford, 726 East 53rd Street, Savannah

SMYRNA — Mrs. Julius W. Davis, Anderson Drive, Smyrna

St. Simons — Mrs. Nelson Niall, St. Simons Island

ROSEDALE CO. — Mrs. H. B. Freeman, Conyers

Tri-City — Mrs. J. B. McClary, 130 West Lyle, College Park

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

LOCAL PRESIDENTS, June 1956

ALBANY -- Mrs. R. C. Randall, 310 Flint Avenue, Albany

ATLANTA -- Mrs. Fleming Ragsdale, 1168 Cascade Avenue, S. W., Atlanta

ATHENS -- Mrs. Howard S. Smith, 155 Windsor Court, Athens

AUGUSTA -- Mrs. P. W. Rice, 2223 Kimberly Drive, Augusta

CARTERSVILLE -- Mrs. J. Herbert Jones, Cassville Road, Cartersville

CLAYTON CO. -- Mrs. John Suder, Jonesboro
Mrs. J. L. Burnham, Jonesboro

COWETA CO. -- Mrs. H. D. Bohannon, Sr., Moreland

COLUMBUS -- Mrs. John Harten, Box 52, Macon Road, Columbus

DALTON -- Mrs. C. B. Fall, 107 N. Hamilton Street, Dalton

DEKALB CO. -- Mrs. May Oxford, 346 Second Avenue, Decatur

GAINESVILLE -- Mrs. W. R. Garner, 583 Green Street, Gainesville

HAMPTON -- Mrs. T. E. Van Leningham, Hampton

MANCHESTER -- Mrs. Jack L. Buse, Main Street Extension, Manchester

MACON -- Mrs. Thomas S. Turner, Jr., 279 Vista Circle, Macon

MARIETTA -- Mrs. Steve Tumlin, 303 Freyer Drive, Marietta

NEWTON CO. -- Mrs. Grady Smith, 21 Dearing Street, Covington

ROME -- Mrs. C. B. Stillwell, 318 East 11th Street, Rome

SAVANNAH -- Mrs. Preston Samford, 726 East 53rd Street, Savannah

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St. Simons -- Mrs. Nelson Niall, St. Simons Island

ROSEDALE CO. -- Mrs. H. E. Freeman, Conyers

Tri-City -- Mrs. J. B. McClary, 130 West Lyle, College Park

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 3, 1956

PLEASE NOTE

The workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned which was to have been September 27 and 28, will be October 30-31, here in Atlanta. Please make this change on your calendar and hold the dates. You will get further information later as to place. The meeting will begin at 10:00 A. M. on October 30 and go through lunch on the 31st.

Miss Esther Stamats, from the United Church Women; Miss Thelma Stevens, from the Methodist Woman's Division of Christian Service; Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention; and Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, from the Presbyterian Committee on Woman's Work, will be with us.

Hoping you will find it entirely possible to be with us, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

July 6, 1956

Mrs. James D. Wyker
Rural Route # 2
Mt. Vernon, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Wyker:

When I was in New York some days ago, I found that you will spend some time in the South working with your Church women in the field of race relations.

On October 30-31 of this year, we will have here in Atlanta a meeting of The Fellowship of the Concerned, Southern Churchwomen concerned about what is happening in our South. The Fellowship of the Concerned is composed of the women leadership of the various denominations in our Southern States and we come together whenever there are problems to be faced. This will be our third coming-together on the Supreme Court decision on schools. This time it will be more or less a workshop on techniques. Please look over your calendar and see if you won't find it possible to be with us. Miss Esther Stamats, Miss Thelma Stevens, and others you know, will be here.

Meantime, I would be most appreciative of your giving me a list of women of your Church who hold a State office in Christian Social Relations in the following States: Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky. We will send invitations to these women and will let them know we have some funds for their transportation and entertainment. Our group is always interracial and interfaith, and out of these meetings have come programs of action that have made life better in our South.

Sincerely hoping that you will find it possible to be with us, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

P. S. If you are coming to Atlanta any time soon, I hope I will be in the office. Unfortunately, I am away a great deal.

July 3, 1956

Mrs. James D. Wykar
Rural Route #2
Mt. Vernon, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Wykar:

Lewis Deer wrote us that you would be coming to work with the Department he is in. Welcome!

Please be friends with SRC people throughout the South. Here is a list of our state organizations. The Tennessee one and perhaps the Mississippi one are for the moment in the doldrums, but you will find helpful people attached to each one.

I think it would be fair to say that the Southern Regional Council and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation before it have been sustained all these years by the conscience of Southern church women.

Do come to see us whenever you can be in Atlanta.

Lewis subscribed for you for our magazie New South, and it will be coming to you at Mount Vernon.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - New South, June '56
SRC Promotion leaflet

cc: Mrs. Tilly
Mr. Lewis Deer *

*Encl - Bill for $2.00

A. DALE FIERS, President MISS JESSIE M. TROUT, Vice-President MISS MAYBLE M. EPP, Secretary FRANCIS W. PAYNE, Treasurer

Return to Dale

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

A Board of Missions and Education

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

MISSIONS BUILDING, 222 S. DOWNEY AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA
DIVISION OF HOME MISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
James A. Crain, Executive Secretary
Barton Hunter, National Director Social Education
Lewis H. Deer, National Director
Ruth E. Milner, National Director Church and Community Service
Loisanne Buchanan, Departmental Associate

July 1, 1956

Dear George,
Will you enter a subscription to
New South for: Mrs. James D. Wyker
R. R. #2
Mt. Vernon, Ohio

RECEIVED JUL 2 1956

and bill me for it?

Mrs. Wyker has joined our staff as Minister-at-Large for the Department. She is to represent the department generally in conventions and work specifically in areas of racial tension with our churches throughout the South. I'm sure your path has crossed Mrs. W. somewhere — past president of Council of Church Women — and I'm sure you'll agree we have us one tremdous person for this most significant work.

I've given her your name as a person to see when in Atlanta. If you have any general or special mailing lists for information she'd be another person to add to it. Thank you.

Lewis

Secretary of Promotion
MRS. E. L. GLOSSBRENNER
3814 Hawthorne Avenue
Richmond 22, Virginia

Vice-President
MRS. R. G. PULLEN
512 Windsor Avenue
Lawrenceville, Virginia

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802 High Street
Farmville, Virginia

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Norfolk 7, Virginia

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH

SECRETARIES

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MRS. J. BOYD TYRRELL
2624 Fairway Drive
Roanoke 15, Virginia

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
MRS. WILLIAM C. SMITH
231 Broad Street
Portsmouth, Virginia

Wesleyan Service Guild
MRS. H. S. SOUTHGATE
1853 Belleville Road
Roanoke, Virginia

Student Work
MRS. CHARLES P. GRAHAM
Bridgewater, Virginia

Youth Work
MRS. RAYMOND C. HODGES
Box 1416, College Station
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Children's Work
MRS. A. J. COFFMAN
25 Brandon Road
Warwick, Virginia

Spiritual Life
MRS. GEORGE W. AMOS
613 Baldwin Place
Norfolk 7, Virginia

Literature and Publications
MRS. P. C LEIGH
West Point, Virginia

Supply Work
MRS. J. C. BOSS
1306 N. Cleveland Street
Arlington, Virginia

Status of Women
MRS. JAMES W. WILTSHIRE, JR.
2949 Rivermont Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia

Missionary Personnel
MRS. HOWARD SADLER
Moon, Virginia

July 7,1956

Mrs.M.E.Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta,Georgia.

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

I was writing to you a few minutes ago when the postman brought the mail so I have started this again.I have wanted to write before in response to your wonderful letter and thank you for the invitation to attend the workshop in Atlanta in September 27 and 28 but had to wait until I obtained my dates from the Conference for the year before I could make my schedule out and see my way clear to get in your important meeting.Now, with the dates changed to October 30 and 31 that will really suit my plans better and I shall look forward to being with you then.Thank you so much for including me in your group.

I am so deeply appreciative of all of the wonderful work you have done and are doing to create a better world, if there were more so unselfishly dedicated to the task of seeing the needs and doing something about them it would indeed be wonderful.Bless your heart for all you do for the extension of our Master's Kingdom here on this earth!

Very sincerely,
Faye Savage Smith
(Mrs.W.C.Smith)

Mrs. James D. Wyker
Green Valley--Route 2
Mt. Vernon, Ohio
Tel. 28185

Serving as
Minister-at-Large
Dept. of Social Welfare
United Christian Missionary Society

July 9, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your gracious letter of July 6. I wish I could come to Atlanta October 30-31 for the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I am sure it will be an interesting experience and I would like to be there with Esther Stamates and Thelma Stevens. However, I am in Kansas that entire week and it will be impossible for me to come.

I am not working with the women of my church. I am serving in the total work of the church. The person to whom you should write for Christian Social Relations in our women's work is Miss Jessie Trout, Executive, Missions Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. I am sending your letter on to our National Office and it is possible that Mr. Barton Hunter or Mr. Lewis Deere may have names they would like to share with you.

I shall certainly plan to try to see you when I am in Atlanta. You have been such a courageous person and we are all proud of what you are able to accomplish.

Very sincerely yours,

Mossie A. Wyker

Mrs. James D. Wyker

MAW:rmr

Mrs. James D. Wyker, D. D.
Green Valley—Route 2
Mount Vernon, Ohio
Phone EX 2-8185

MINISTER-AT-LARGE—Dept. of Social Welfare, United Christian Missionary Society.

ORDAINED MINISTER—Disciples of Christ. First woman to receive an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Transylvania College.

VICE PRESIDENT—National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

PAST PRESIDENT—United Church Women of America.

SERVED as Acting President of The International Convention of the Disciples of Christ 1952.

SERVED as leader of an International Team sent by United Church Women on a mission of good will around the world in 1955.

REPRESENTED the Disciples of Christ at the meetings of the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam, Holland, 1948, and in Evanston Illinois, 1954. Is now a member of one of the Commissions of the World Council of Churches, attending its meetings in Oxford, England, 1952, and in Herrenalb, Germany in 1956.

AUTHOR—book: *Church Women in the Scheme of Things* *

CHOSEN by The Christian Century as one of the six Protestant Church Women exerting the greatest influence in American Church Life today.

SELECTED by the Washington Pilgrimage of Churchmen as CHURCHWOMAN OF THE YEAR, 1956.

★

Mrs. Wyker is a mother and grandmother. Mr. Wyker is an ordained minister. They have a married daughter and a son studying in a university.

* The Bethany Press, St. Louis, Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
United Christian Missionary Society

MRS. JAMES D. WYKER ACCEPTS POSITION

The department of social welfare is happy to announce the coming to its staff on June 1, 1956, of Mrs. James D. Wyker who will serve as minister-at-large of the department assigned to the service of the churches of Disciples of Christ. Mrs. Wyker's responsibilities will be largely those of interpretation and counseling as she brings the results of a wide experience and a deep Christian concern in the matters of world order, social welfare, inter-racial understanding and ecumenical fellowship to the attention of conventions, retreats, student fellowships and local church groups.

These are days of great tension, great danger, and great opportunity. Congregations and individual church members struggling with the grave social problems they face, need the maximum of inspiration, encouragement and guidance as they seek to relate their Christian convictions to their social responsibilities. It is the hope that it may greatly extend its assistance to the membership of our churches that has led the department to ask permission of the board of trustees for the creation of this position and to invite Mrs. Wyker to be the first to fill it.

Mrs. Wyker certainly needs no introduction to members of our churches and especially not to members of the Society's staff. Her speaking engagements which have taken her from one end of the country to the other, her writing for Disciples journals, and her book "Churchwomen in the Scheme of Things," her recent trip to Europe and Asia as a member of a goodwill team of churchwomen, her presidency of the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches and countless personal contacts in brotherhood life have made her one of the most widely known and accepted ministers of our fellowship.

Speaking and counseling invitations for Mrs. Wyker are already being received and the department anticipates a most significant response to this new approach to the church's concern with social issues.

A. DALE FIERS, President MISS JESSIE M. TROUT, Vice-President MISS MAYBLE M. EPP, Secretary FRANCIS W. PAYNE, Treasurer

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

A Board of Missions and Education

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

MISSIONS BUILDING, 222 S. DOWNEY AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA
Telephone FLeetwood 7-1166

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP

MISS JESSIE M. TROUT
Executive Secretary
MISS ALMA SCOTT
Departmental Associate

MISS VELVA DREESE
Ass't Executive Secretary
MISS KATHERINE SCHUTZE
Business Women
MISS MARTHA WHITEHEAD
Program Coordinator

July 18, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Mrs. Wyker referred to this department your letter of July 6th., to her. We presume that she has answered the personal parts of it.

We are happy to give you the list of state secretaries of Christian Women's Fellowship. Your invitation could go to them and to any one whom they might recommend.

X Alabama - Mrs. J. D. Conwell, 1649 Eighth Avenue, W., Birmingham,

Florida - Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, 10 S.W. 12th., St., Fort Lauderdale,

Georgia - Mrs. James R. Beach, 1063 High Street, Macon,

X Kentucky X - Miss Mary Ellen LaRue, 506 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Lexington,

Mississippi) Mrs. D. D. ~~Dugan~~, Dugan, 2726 Cumberland Ave, Ashland, Ky.
) ~~Miss Mary Ellen White, 207 So. Barksdale, Apt. 1, Memphis 4,~~
Tennessee) Tennessee

North Carolina)
) Mrs. H. H. Settle, 702 West 4th., Street, Greenville,
South Carolina) North Carolina.

This should be a very helpful meeting. We surely pray for wisdom and a moving of the Spirit in your deliberations.

Sincerely,

Velva Dreese

Velva Dreese
Assistant Executive Secretary,
Christian Women's Fellowship

vd/vm-

Southern [redacted]ll, Inc.
63 AUBURN [redacted] 3, GEORGIA

July 30, 1956

Mr. Alexander F. Miller
Anti-Defamation League of Bnai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Alex:

I would certainly love to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Tilly

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. Tilly:—

The summer is the most difficult time to contact people in New York. However, your request is at the top of my list of priorities & if I can do anything about it I will—

Regards

Alex Miller

August 6, 1956

Mrs. David D. Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

We all rejoice that you were elected Vice-President of Bennett College. The College without a Jones in it doesn't seem possible and you have been so close to it so long it certainly needs you.

You were with us in 1952 in our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Last year you were not with us because of Dr. Jones' illness, but we want you very much this year. The dates are October 30 and 31, and the workshop will be here in Atlanta.

The leadership of the Churchwomen of the three faiths will be here.

We need you as a resource person as they try to think through what they must do.

I hope you will be with us, for we need you.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 6, 1956

Dr. Willa B. Player
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Player:

For some years, in times of crisis, the women of the South have come together to find the part they must play in easing the tensions and paving the way for acceptance of social change. We have had two workshops on the Supreme Court decisions on schools. The first was while we were awaiting the decision and the one last year, after the decision came.

On October 30 and 31 here in Atlanta, again the women will come together to face the situation as it now exists.

We need wise leadership and hope you will find it possible to be with us as a resource person.

I know I need not tell you how important this meeting could be.

Hoping you will be able to accept this invitation, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 6, 1956

Miss Esther C. Stamats
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

If you have any suggestions for our workshop October 30 and 31, we would like to have them.

Of course, as you know, we do not ever have a planned program if we have the leadership with us, for the workshop takes form by itself.

Have you had any changes in the State chairmen of Christian Social Relations? If so, we would like to have them, as they should be present and not the old ones. Would you have any funds that you might use to pay their travel here?

The research work we are doing is gathering together the new segregation laws passed by our several States, progress made by the resistance forces, Citizens' Councils, etc.

If you have any further suggestions as to fact-finding, let us know and we will do our best on them.

Love and best wishes,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Encl.

P. S. I am mailing you a copy of The Southern Reposure. I hope you will enjoy the irony and ridicule in this paper.

July 2, 1956

Miss Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

A Special Delivery letter from Thelma has come and the dates, October 30-31, will be the best for us. I am so glad that you will be with us, for I certainly would not like to have it without you. If you have any suggestions for those two days, please give them to me.

Thank you so much for the cooperation and the understanding you always give to me.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

May 7, 1956

Miss Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

Thelma Stevens has given us September 27 and 28 as her available dates for the South-wide workshop on the schools. You might confer with her about this and if she agrees, please, please mark your calendar for the 27th and 28th of September and please don't let anyone take them away from us. We couldn't have it without you.

Under separate cover you will receive the Gleanings from the workshops of South Carolina, Texas and Alabama.

I want you to know that I deeply appreciated the time you gave to me when I was in New York.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

METimef

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary

CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

MRS. THEODORE O. WEDEL
Chairman

MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

EDITH L. GRONER
Associate General Director

Christian Social Relations

MRS. LILBURN B. MOSELEY
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Chairman

MRS. ALFRED M. CHAPMAN
Bucks County, Penna.
May Fellowship Day

MRS. J. RUSSELL HENDERSON
Little Rock, Arkansas
Child Welfare

MRS. LAWRENCE S. ASHLEY
Ocala, Florida
Race & Cultural Relations

MRS. CLARENCE T. NELSON
Washington, D. C.
Family Life

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
New York, New York
Economic Life

ESTHER STAMATS
Director

May 7, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

September seems to be a good month for possible dates of the South-wide meeting. At least, September 4th to 24th are open. October 15th to the 31st also seem to be good possible dates but I believe, however, that September is better - before people get wound up with things.

I gave your material about the citation to the CHURCH WOMAN but it will be the Fall number before we get it in.

It was so nice to visit with you when you were here and I shall look forward to the South-wide meeting.

With best wishes

Sincerely yours,

Esther C. Stamats

Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations

ECS:go

April 26, 1956

Miss Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

Please keep in mind the South-wide meeting of Church women we must have this Fall. I have written to Thelma for possible dates.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 6, 1956

Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod
United Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

I was away a week after your letter reached the office. Hence the delay in answering.

Mrs. Milner merely mentioned to me some of the action of your Board and said I would receive a letter, and when the letter did not come, I felt sure you were out of the office.

Our Churchwomen's meetings - Fellowship of the Concerned - are really workshops. Therefore, there is little planning before they come together. However, any suggestions you have to offer will be most gratefully received.

There are close relationships between the Protestant denominations, the Catholic Committee of the South, the ADL, and the Southern Regional Council. Each denomination sends in a list of women to be invited. So does the ADL, the Temple Sisterhood, and the Catholic Committee of the South. Miss Stamats gives to us the list of State Chairmen of Christian Social Relations of the United Church Women. The Southern Regional Council does find the money to bring the women together and does the research work and the clerical work.

With such leaders as Miss Stamats, Thelma Stevens, Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Board leaders from the other denominational women's groups, Y.W.C.A., Catholic Committee of the South, B'nai B'rith, Temple Sisterhood, Mr. Lanier Hunt, National Council of Churches, and Mr. Edward Lantz, S. E. Director, together with the State representatives - the workshop takes form and issues are faced and ways of action are planned. If they need outside help, we can supply by a telephone call to a lawyer, or whatever they want. We've never had a worked-out program. Do you think we need one?

Last year, at the meeting, a request came that we have a Southern Baptist to guide our religious thinking on these matters. This we have done. Dr. A. C. Miller of the Southern Baptist Board will be with us. He is very fine, very liberal in his thinking, and a strong able Christian.

I might add that the Y.W.C.A. is a co-sponsor in this and they are having their leadership here too.

I had hoped the United Church Women might be a sponsor, also.

This really sounds like there will be many people here, but about the largest we have ever had is about seventy, as so many invited are tied up in other things and cannot come.

I want to add to this that we never exploit the women. The Southern Regional Council is entirely in the background. It never is mentioned unless someone from the floor asks who it is. We do no seek membership from these women. Our concern is really that we may find a way to ease the tensions of our section and make it a proving ground for democracy.

Last year, the group desided that the State Chairman of Christian Social Relations of the United Church Women might be the one to call women to the State meeting. In some instances, this has been done. In others, it has been the Presbyterian or Methodist women who have taken the leadership.

I wish I might have had a longer time in New York to have gone into all of this, but I hope this letter gives you the information I failed to give you when I was with you.

Are you going to find it possible to be with us? I hope so.

Deeply appreciative of all you are doing, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary

CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

MRS. THEODORE O. WEDEL
Chairman

MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

EDITH L. GRONER
Associate General Director

July 20, 1956

Mrs. M.E.Tilly,
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs.Tilly:

I wish to thank you for your letter of June 1, making an approach officially to United Church Women to cooperate with The Fellowship of the Concerned. Your letter was discussed at a recent meeting of the Administrative Committee, and I am sure by this time Ida Milner must have explained their actions to you. However let me say that it did not seem wise to have as close a relationship as perhaps I might have felt was possible. It seemed to be the wish of the Committee that state and local councils of church women might, on their own initiative, participate in The Fellowship of the Concerned if they so desired, and that individual women, as well as state and local councils would be encouraged to do so. On the other hand an official relationship between The Fellowship of the Concerned and United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA did not seem necessary.

More definite cooperation in the planning of the conferences which you sponsor was thought advisable. In other words, if state and local councils of church women are to participate in conferences which you plan, it would seem well to have representatives of these councils plan with you in advance. I think this would be equally true as you work with the Department of Christian Social Relations of United Church Women. I should like to think that representatives of our committee would plan with you such a conference as the one you are holding in September.

This unofficial cooperation, with definite planning for more effective work, seems to be the better way to handle the matter. I hope we can talk about this together some time.

Sincerely,

Dorothy MacLeod

Mrs.W.Murdoch MacLeod
General Director.

DSM:sd

June 1, 1956

Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod, General Director
Department of United Church Women
National Council of Churches in the U. S. A.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

This is a request from the Southern Regional Council to the United Church Women, asking that it become joint sponsor and participant in "The Fellowship of the Concerned" - Southern women concerned about their South.

The concern now is the tensions in our area over the Supreme Court decision on schools. We have had two conferences on the Decision, one in 1953 in preparation for whatever it might be and one in 1955, bringing together Church women leaders of the three faiths and both races in the "Hard Core" States. All major denominations cooperated.

These conferences have been followed by workshops at the State level.

Miss Stamats has given us invaluable help and cooperation.

Now the tensions are growing more serious day by day, kept alive and at white heat by the resistance movements, so we know we must put forth greater efforts.

Therefore we are urging you to become co-partners with us, sharing in the planning of the Conference and in finances as far as you feel it is possible.

For years, as you know, the Church has given splendid education in human relations and we have found the women, for the most part, with deep convictions, but almost afraid to speak them. Coming together they are finding the strength and courage to become the shock absorbers and interpreters of the social change that is upon us.

They need the support and the cooperation of all of us. Therefore, please present the request to your Administrative Committee.

Attached you will find some explanation of "The Fellowship of the Concerned" and a list of the organizations which have participated in the conferences and workshops.

If I have not given you all the details you need, Miss Stamats and Mrs. Milner can give them to you.

The dates of September 27 and 28 have been set for the next meeting, including the Deep South and border States. Further planning will await the reply to this request to your organization. We hope it will be favorable.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Enclosures

Copied to Stamats, Esther, Miss
Milner, Spurn, Mrs.

June 1, 1956

Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod, General Director
Department of United Church Women
National Council of Churches in the U. S. A.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

This is a request from the Southern Regional Council to the United Church Women, asking that it become joint sponsor and participant in "The Fellowship of the Concerned" - Southern women concerned about their South.

The concern now is the tensions in our area over the Supreme Court decision on schools. We have had two conferences on the Decision, one in 1953 in preparation for whatever it might be and one in 1955, bringing together Church women leaders of the three faiths and both races in the "Hard Core" States. All major denominations cooperated.

These conferences have been followed by workshops at the State level.

Miss Stamats has given us invaluable help and cooperation.

Now the tensions are growing more serious day by day, kept alive and at white heat by the resistance movements, so we know we must put forth greater efforts.

Therefore we are urging you to become co-partners with us, sharing in the planning of the Conference and in finances as far as you feel it is possible.

For years, as you know, the Church has given splendid education in human relations and we have found the women, for the most part, with deep convictions, but almost afraid to speak them. Coming together they are finding the strength and courage to become the shock absorbers and interpreters of the social change that is upon us.

They need the support and the cooperation of all of us. Therefore, please present the request to your Administrative Committee.

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If I have not given you all the details you need, Miss Stamats and Mrs. Milner can give them to you.

The dates of September 27 and 28 have been set for the next meeting, including the Deep South and border States. Further planning will await the reply to this request to your organization. We hope it will be favorable.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Enclosures

Carbon
Carbon Copy Onion Skin

Same letter sent Mrs. J. W. Curry, Florence, South Carolina
163 S. Co. St
Florence, S. C.

August 7, 1956

Mrs. Rufus E. Clement
691 Beckwith Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Clement:

As tensions are still serious over the South over the Supreme Court decision, the Fellowship of the Concerned will have a workshop in Atlanta, October 30 and 31.

We are hoping you will find it entirely convenient to be with us.

All denominations will be represented, as well as the Jewish and Catholic groups.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Same letter sent:

Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, 10 S. W. 12th St., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Mrs. James R. Beach, 1063 High St., Macon, Ga.
Miss Mary Ellen LaRue, 506 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Le xington, Ky.
Miss Mary Ellen White, 207 S. Barksdale, Apt. 1, Memphis 4, Tenn.
Mrs. H. H. Settle, 702 West 4th St., Greensville, N. C.

August 8, 1956

Mrs. J. D. Conwell
1649 Eighth Avenue, W.
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Conwell:

In February of 1955, we had a meeting of the women's Church organizations of our several Southern states (The Fellowship of the Concerned) - women of both races, Protestant, Jewish and Catholic - to face the social issues brought about by the Supreme Court decisions.

We feel it is necessary to meet October 30 and 31, to have another workshop on the same issue. Miss Velva Dreese, your Executive Secretary of the United Christian Missionary Society, has given us your name as the key woman from your State. We hope you will accept this as an invitation to be with us.

Your transportation and entertainment will be provided through funds of the Southern Regional Council. You will hear later just where this meeting will be held in Atlanta. With your help in this meeting, I think we can find some direction for the Church in the challenging days in which we are living.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 9, 1956

Dr. R. L. Hunt, Director
Department of Religion and Public Education
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.
79 East Adams Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Dr. Hunt:

The meeting of the women of the South — The Fellowship of the Concerned — will be here in Atlanta, October 30 and 31. Please keep these dates clear on your calendar and be with us.

Later, I will send you further information as to hotel and place of meeting.

You did a great deal for us when we met last year, and would be of great help this year, if you find it convenient to be with us.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 9, 1956

Miss Florence Teague
General Board of Education
The Methodist Church 1101 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Teague:

Again this Fall, we will have a meeting of the women Church leaders of the South in a workshop on human relations, more particularly related to the tensions arising from the Supreme Court decisions on the schools.

The dates will be October 30 and 31, and the place will be Atlanta. We would love to have you with us. If you can't come, some one else from the Board of Education would be a great deal of help to us.

Later, I will give you further directions as to hotel and the Church in which we will meet.

I hope this summer has not been too hot and hard for you.

With the best of wishes to you always, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 9, 1956

Miss Margaret Forsythe
National Board
Young Women's Christian Association
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Forsythe:

You remember that when you were with us some years ago, the women at that meeting decided to call themselves the Fellowship of the Concerned -- southern women concerned about their South. We have had several meetings since then and last year a workshop on ways to ease tensions regarding the Supreme Court decision on schools.

We will have a workshop again October 30-31. Miss Harris has given me a list of YW people to invite. Since the YW agreed to be co-sponsor of the Fellowship of the Concerned, we would love to have you as some one from the New York office with us at that meeting. We would certainly love to have you come and see us again.

Miss Harris has given me a list of the National Board people of the southern region and they will all be invited, but we certainly need you with your broad world-wide experience.

We will let you know later more about the hours, the church in which we will meet, and the hotel nearby.

I would love to hear from you.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer
Honorary President
Miss Lilace Reid Barnes
President
Mrs. F. Beardsley Foster, Jr.
Vice President
Mrs. W. Maxey Jarman
Vice President at Large
Mrs. Boyd I. Miller
Vice President, Chairman, Central Region
Mrs. Ralph D. Booth
Vice President, Chairman, Eastern Region
Mrs. Eugene M. Sparling
Vice President, Chairman, Southern Region
Mrs. Earl Cranston
Vice President, Chairman, Western Region
Mrs. A. Hudson Sealy
Secretary
Mrs. Wandell M. Mooney
Treasurer
Mrs. William S. Blair
Assistant Treasurer
Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

August 14, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

It was with pleasure that I received your letter telling about the Workshop which the Fellowship of the Concerned is arranging October 30-31. I shall never forget the meeting I attended some years ago under the same auspices. It was a great experience and I count it a privilege to have been present.

At this moment I cannot give you a definite reply in regard to my attendance. September and October are quite full. I can assure you that I will come if I can.

You are much in my thoughts these days. I pray that you may be given continued strength for the important work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret E. Forsyth

Margaret E. Forsyth
Executive
Foreign Division

MEF:bs

To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians . . . .

From the Purpose of the YWCA

August 15, 1956

The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C. O.
Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Father Shean:

First of all, did you see the man about the one thousand dollars you thought perhaps you could secure for our woman's work?

This is also to remind you that we are looking forward to having you with us, October 30-31. We certainly need your experience, especially in community planning.

As I told you, we will need three worship services. Rabbi Gittelsohn has prepared one for us. You may remember he was the one who preached the service at Okinawa, and I happen to have served with him on the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Mrs. Charles Johnson, of Fisk University, has another worship service. We want you to prepare the third one for us.

You can not imagine how much this strengthens the courage of women, to know that together we who serve one God, find a way to work together as we face the challenges of the South. I hope you will find it entirely possible to do this for us. We ought to have it by October 1, sooner if possible, as there is so much mimeographing done in this office we are sometimes delayed.

With deep appreciation for all you are doing for the support of the Southern Regional Council and for us all who work in it, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

August 15, 1956

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
1700 McNarry Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I am not exactly sure where you are, but I hope this letter will find you. It is to recall to you your promise to prepare for us a worship service for our workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned — Southern women concerned about their South — to be here in Atlanta, October 30-31.

We will mimeograph this worship service and place it in the workbook, so it will be necessary for us to have it by October 1 — at least — sooner, if possible.

Sermon

There will be in our group representatives of the three faiths. You might want to think of this as you work out this service for us. Rabbi Gittelsohn, who you may remember preached the funeral service at Okinawa, has prepared one worship service; Father Shean, of the Catholic Committee of the South, will give us another.

We are more than delighted that you have promised to be with us, for we need you.

With the best of wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

June 4, 1956

Mrs. C. S. Johnson
1700 McNarry Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter written to you on May 10 asking you if you would give us a worship service to be used and included in the workbook of our South-wide conference on September 27 and 28 to be held here in Atlanta.

I am sure you must be out-of-town as I have had no reply from you. We are sending this letter marked "Please Forward". I sincerely hope you can do this for us. If for any reason you can't, I would appreciate your letting me know at an early date as I will have to find someone else.

We most certainly want you to be with us on these dates. Just where we will meet I do not know as yet, but you will receive the information later.

With the best of wishes and hoping you can do this great favor for us, I remain,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Enclosure

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
1700 Meharry Blvd.
Nashville, Tenn.

June 4, 1956

RECEIVED JUN 5 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

It seems a pity that I have had to get over two conferences and three commencement to be able to write even the briefest letter to my good friends. I am sure you will be in Junaluska when this letter comes to your desk but I do want to indicate my willingness to help on the September meeting.

I appreciate your feeling that I can write an approiate worship service for the workbook and shall turn my attention to it immediately after our return from the next commencement at Ohio Central State College on June 11.

Please call me when you pass through Nashville, Charles and I would appreciate having you in our home.

Very Sincerely,

Marie B. Johnson

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson

CSJ/nm

May 10, 1956

Mrs. C. S. Johnson
1700 McNarry Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

The South-wide meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned - women concerned about what is happening in the South - will very probably be September 27 and 28. First of all, please mark these dates on your calendar and guard them for me for I will need you.

Please work out a worship service to be used then and give it to me in time to have it mimeographed and put in the workbook we will give to each person. This will be of great service to the South. You know we will be studying ways to release tensions in our South. You will know how to fit your worship service in with this. I hope you will find it entirely convenient to do this for us, for I know no one else who could put into it the challenge, the seriousness, and the love that must be our potion now.

I have just received the minutes of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the United Church Women of Tennessee. Please accept my thanks for I am making good use of them.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Same letter sent:
Mrs. W. C. Carter, Prattsville, Alabama
Mrs. M. R. Tatum, 110 Justin Street, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Jack W. Frost, Murray, Kentucky
Mrs. S. W. Anderson, Whitakers, North Carolina

August 16, 1956

Mrs. Robert H. Duncan
2215 Highland Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Duncan:

For some years, in times of crises, the women of the South have come together to find the part they must play in easing the tensions and paving the way for the acceptance of social change. We have had two workshops on the Supreme Court decision on the schools. The first was while we were awaiting the decision and the other, last year after the decision came.

On October 30 and 31, here in Atlanta, the Fellowship of the Concerned — women of the South concerned about their South — will come together again to face the situation as it now exists. The meeting will be jointly sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and the YWCA. Miss Thelma Stevens and Miss Esther Stammts, from the United Church Women, will both be with us. Please mark these dates on your calendar and guard them, for we want you to be with us.

Your transportation and entertainment will be provided through the funds of the Southern Regional Council. You will hear later just where this meeting will be held in Atlanta. With your help in this meeting, I think we can find some direction for the Church in the challenging days in which we are living.

Hoping you will accept this invitation, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Same letter sent:

Mrs. Leon D. Sanborne, 2690 Dixie Highway, S. Fort Mitchell, Kentucky
Mrs. Alvis McNeill, 306 McDowell Road, Jackson, Mississippi
Mrs. E. M. Doggett, 4612 Government Road, Richmond, Virginia

August 21, 1956

Mrs. William Stewart
140 Forrest Boulevard
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Stewart:

For some years, in times of crises, the women of the South have come together to find the part they must play in easing the tensions and paving the way for the acceptance of social change. We have had two workshops on the Supreme Court decision on the schools. The first was while we were awaiting the decision and the other — last year — after the decision came.

On October 30 and 31, here in Atlanta, the Fellowship of the Concerned - southern women concerned about their South — will come together again to face the situation as it now exists. Miss Thelma Stevens and Miss Esther Stamats will both be with us. Please mark these dates on your calendar and guard them, for we want you to be with us.

Your transportation and entertainment will be provided through the funds of the Southern Regional Council.

You will hear later just where in Atlanta this meeting will be held. With your help in the meeting, I think we can find some direction for the Church in the challenging days in which we are living.

Hoping you will accept this invitation, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

CHECK LIST -
X - answered - will attend
O - answered - will not attend.

Letter of Invitation sent 8-21-56 to these Methodist Christian Social Relations State Chairmen (others listed on first page)

✓ Mrs. William Stewart, 140 Forrest Boulevard, Decatur, Georgia
✓ Mrs. Leon D. Sanborne, 2690 Dixie Highway, S. Fort Mitchell, Kentucky
✓ Mrs. Alvis McNeill, 306 McDowell Road, Jackson, Mississippi
✓ Mrs. E. M. Doggett, 4612 Government Road, Richmond, Va.

CHECK LIST
+ - yes - will attend
0 - " - will not attend

Letter of invitation sent
Mrs. J. W. Curry, 163 S. Coit St., Florence, S. C. - 8/7/56
Mrs. Rufus E. Clement, 691 Beckwith St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. - 8/7/56
Dr. Willa B. Player, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. - 8/6/56
Mrs. David Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. - 8/6/56

Revised letter sent: 8/8/56

(through contact: Miss Velva Dreese, Asst. Exec. Sec'y, Christian Women's Fellowship, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Indiana)

Mrs. J. D. Conwell, 1649 Eighth Avenue, W., Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. W. W. Thrasher, 10 S. W. 12th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
part of it Mrs. James R. Beach, 1063 High Street, Macon, Ga.
Miss Mary Ellen LaRue, 506 Bank of Commerce Bldg, Lexington, Ky
Miss Mary Ellen White, 207 S. Barksdale, Apt. 1, Memphis 4, Tenn. (also Tenn. rep)
Mrs. H. H. Settle, 702 West 4th St., Greensville, North Carolina (also S.C. rep.)

Letter of invitation sent: 8/9/56

Miss Florence Teague, General Board of Education, The Methodist Church, 1001 19th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee

if possible Miss Margaret Forsythe, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., NY, NY.

Mr. R. Lanier Hunt, NCCCUSA, ~~257 Fourth Avenue, NY 10,~~ NY

Letter sent: 8/16/56

Anderson, Mrs. S. W., Whitakers, N. C.
~~[illegible]~~
Duncan, Mrs. Robert H., 2215 Highland Drive, Knoxville, Tenn.
Carter, Mrs. W. C., Prattsville, Alabama
Frost, Mrs. Jack W., Murray, Kentucky
Tatum, Mrs. M. R., 110 Justin St., Shreveport, La.

(These women, according to letter received from Mrs. Bender of 8-13-56 are the replacements as Conf. secretaries in Methodist Church. Other names (under Methodist Church) on first page of these lists were scratched, unless they were invited to meeting in some other capacity.)

CHECK LIST

Letter of invitation sent: Mrs. John B. Moose, Box 457, Leesville, South Carolina (Lutheran)

original

~~Same~~ letter sent to: 5/31/56

(Jenkins, Stewens, Stamats mentioned)

X Mrs. George Longino, 1155 Cahaba Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia - Methodist
Mrs. H. B. Trimble, P. O. Box 725, Emory University, Georgia Methodist
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Thomaston, Georgia Methodist
~~Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville~~, Georgia Methodist
Mrs. Edward Askren, 685 Timm Valley Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia Congregational
Mrs. A. H. Sterne, 132 Westminister Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia Episcopalian
Mrs. Spann Milner, 1109 W. Peachtree, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia Southern Baptist
Mrs. John Patton, 1745 W. Wesley Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia Methodist
Mrs. Carlton Binns, 229 Bolin Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia Southern Baptist
Mrs. J. C. Thoroughman, 5998 Peachtree Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia Methodist
Mrs. Dow Hamrick, Ellijay, Georgia Methodist
Mrs. Rufus Clement, 691 Beckwith -

Letter sent to: 6/14/56 Contact letter: ~~MXXX~~ Rev. Annie R. Campbell, Minister of Christian Education, 673 Piedmont Ave., N.E. (SE Convention, Congregational Christian) Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Sadie L. Burroughs, 62 Hanover St., Charleston, S.C.

Rev. Campbell has contactedthe following people who agree to be representatives.

Tennessee representative	Georgia representative
Mrs. Arnold Slater	Mrs. Frank L. Simmons
1800 Crestwood Drive	3668 Kingsboro Road, N. E.
Chattanooga, Tennessee	Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Slater is the president of Women's Work, for SE Convention of Congregational Christian Church.

Mrs. Burroughs is president of Negro women's work in South Carolina & Georgia.

(Rev. J. ~~XXXX~~ Taylor Stanley, P.O. Box 957, Greensboro, ~~South~~ North Carolina, Superintendent of all C. Christian Church work in the South. ~~MXXX~~ Campbell is writing him)

Mrs. Melvin H. Cornilland (Geneva) - may stop by
104 Vine St. Paducah, Ky. (6/24/56)

Corrected date letter sent out July 3, 1956.

O Mrs. James D. Wyker, Rural Route # 2, Mt. Vernon Ohio, Minister-at-Large for Board of Missions and Education, The United Missionary Society (Disciples of Christ?). Is also contact for representatives in Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Ky. Letter sent requesting names of these women - 7/6/56. Also letter of invitation sent the same date.

7/9/56

X - answered - will attend
O - " " - will not attend

X - new date

The following letter was sent, as is, to:

SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION (Methodists)

Jurisdiction Secretary - Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr., Route 3, Laurens, S.C.

Conferences: ~~Alabama - Mrs. S. R. Jones, 303 N. Orange St., Dothan, Ala.~~
Florida - Mrs. Angus Barlow, 1010 Ayrshire Ave., Orlando, Fla.
5-23-56 dated — Holston - Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, Box 6082, Knoxville, Tennessee
Kentucky - Miss Mary Lena Wisehart, 25 West Villa Place, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
~~Louisville - Mrs. C. Dwight Townes, 1805 Gardiner Lane, Louisville 5, Ky.~~
Memphis - Mrs. George W. Stephenson, Jr., 1321 E. Court, Dyersburg, Tenn.
Mississippi - Mrs. E. E. Deen, 206 32nd Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss.
N. Alabama - Mrs. Herbert Stewart, 159 S. 9th St., Gadsden, Ala.
~~N. C. - Mrs. J. A. Warren, Box 224, Chapel Hill, N. C.~~
~~N. Ga - Mrs. Fred Williams, 508 Clearwater Road, Clarkdale, S. C.~~ Belvedere
N. Miss. - Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr., 1402 Sunset Circle, Clarksdale, Miss.
S. C. - Mrs. Herbert McAbee, 509 Penwood Drive, Overbrook, Spartanburg
S. Ga. - Mrs. L. R. Barber, Moultrie, Ga.
Tennessee - Mrs. Henry Smith, 122 Maple St., Sparta, Tenn.
Virginia - Mrs. W. C. Smith, 231 Broad St., Portsmouth, Va.
5-24-56 dated — Western N. C. - Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt, Creola Rd., RFD 332, Charlotte 7, N. C.
******
Mrs. E. U. Robinson, Gallatin, Tenn.

Mrs. J. A. Warren's term is up over June 1

Mrs. D. M. Howard, Garden Springs Lane, Route # 2, 7/3/56, Augusta, Ga.

Same letter minus reference to Miss Stamats and Miss Stevens sent to:
(United Church Women)
State Chairmen of ~~Christian Social Relations~~, UCW

Mrs. Candler Tatum, 2422 15th Ave., So., Birmingham, Ala.
Florida ???? Mrs. C. E. Biggerstaff, 4906 Adanson Street, Orlando, Fla., 5/31/56
Mrs. C. A. Leutenmayer, 516 Lone Oak Road, Paducah, Kentucky
Mrs. E. P. Cudd, 1010 St. John, Monroe, Louisiana
Mrs. I. N. Baker, Jr., 147 Cooper Road, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. Carrol Bryan, 210 Woodland Drive, Jacksonville, N. C.
Mrs. S. A. Harvey, 15 Riverside Drive, Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. T. T. McCarley, 2500 Ashwood Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee
Mrs. Tommie Stroud, 2524 Old Oaks Drive, Waco, Tex.

Same letter, adding name of Annie Tait Jenkins, sent to: (Presbyterians)

X Mrs. Earl Andrews, 3135 Audubon Road, Montgomery, Alabama
Mrs. J. B. Henry, 923 Sorrento Road, Jacksonville, Florida
Mrs. J. O. Cobb, 241 Brown Avenue, Smyrna, Georgia
Mrs. Charles Rexford, 846 Barton Woods Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. J. R. Sheppard, 1772 Jackson Street, Alexandria, Louisiana
~~Mrs. J. E. Johnston, 1506 Lyncrest, Jackson, Mississippi~~
Mrs. Alton B. Tinney, 1051 Glenwood, Jackson, Mississippi
Mrs. Jack Caudill, Hazard, Kentucky
Mrs. George B. Little, 2135 Malvern Road, Charlotte, North Carolina
Mrs. Edward Heifner, Jr., 450 Westover Drive, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Mrs. W. T. Cassells, 835 Kilbourne Road, Columbia, South Carolina
Mrs. Marion R. Wedlford, 3383 Prescott Cove, Memphis, Tennessee
Mrs. Frank R. Crawford, Farmville, Virginia

~~Same letter sent:~~

X Mrs. Chas. Johnson 1700 McNairy Boulevard, Nashville Tenn.
(asked also to prepare worship service)

Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait
6101 Louisville Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Goldthwait:

In February of 1955 we had a meeting of the women's Church organizations of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, facing the social changes brought about by the Supreme Court decisions. We thought at that time it should take in all the Southern States, but our funds were limited. This year we need, all of us, to be together - the Protestant women, the Catholic women, and the Jewish women, the white and Negro women leaders - in a two day meeting, and I am very grateful that we have the funds for such a meeting.

This meeting will be in Atlanta, ~~September 27 and 28~~ October 30 and 31. Miss Thelma Stevens and Miss Esther Stamats, from the United Church Women, will both be with us. Please mark these dates on your calendar and guard them, for we want you to be with us.

Your transportation and entertainment will be provided through the funds of the Southern Regional Council. You will hear later just where this meeting will be held in Atlanta. With your help in this meeting I think we can find some direction for the Church in the challenging days in which we are living.

With best wishes to you, I remain,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 3, 1956

PLEASE NOTE

The workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned which was to have been September 27 and 28, will be October 30-31, here in Atlanta. Please make this change on your calendar and hold the dates. You will get further information later as to place. The meeting will begin at 10:00 A. M. on October 30 and go through lunch on the 31st.

Miss Esther Stamats, from the United Church Women; Miss Thelma Stevens, from the Methodist Woman's Division of Christian Service; Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention; and Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, from the Presbyterian Committee on Woman's Work, will be with us.

Hoping you will find it entirely possible to be with us, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

214 N. Salem Ave.,
Sumter, S. C.
Aug. 26, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your invitation to the meeting of the Southern Regional Council. I am sorry that it is impossible to attend in person, but I shall be there in thought, wishing you a worth while endeavor.

With personal good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Sallie H. Bember

August 28, 1956

Pilgrim Press
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

On October 30-31, the leaders of the women's church organizations of the three faiths of both races from eight Southern states will be in a workshop here in Atlanta, seeking to find ways to ease the tensions that have arisen over the Supreme Court decision on the schools, and to pave the way for integration to be peaceably accepted.

These leaders have been meeting through the years whenever problems would arise in the South. We have named ourselves the Fellowship of the Concerned — Southern women concerned about their South. This is a program of the Southern Regional Council.

This workshop will be religiously motivated, as we all need to find the spiritual strength and spiritual power to face these days in our Southland. In our workshop, during those days, we would like very much to use the hymn, "We thank Thee, God," from As Children Worship, by Jeanette E. Perkins. We are therefore requesting your permission to mimeograph the song and use it. We believe it is the message that will fit in with our days' work.

We would appreciate hearing from you at an early date.

Hoping the reply may be favorable, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

cc: Rabbi Gittelsohn at Boston address:
(Temple Israel
Longwood Avenue at Plymouth
Boston 15, Massachusetts)

August 15, 1956

Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn
General Delivery
East Jeffrey, New Hampshire

Dear Rabbi Gittelsohn:

The worship service is even greater than I thought it possible for anyone to write. It has done us good here in the office, and it will be used over and over in the South by our various denominational groups and the leaders of the Temple Sisterhood and the Catholic women. It really is something I have longed to have, but never knew where to find. It is out and beyond anything I myself could have put together. I will go out to Rabbi Rothschild and get his guidance as to the music, and I am sure he will help us get someone to lead us in it.

It is really a thrilling experience to be alive in the South today. The challenges are hurled at us anew every morning. The South is suffering, but I am sure that through suffering, it will find the way to be a greater and better part of the country. Surely, it is great to be alive now and see the dreams of our Civil Rights Committee actually coming true, and to see free people all over the world are gaining their freedom. I thank God for the privelege of living in these times.

I want you to know I prize very highly your friendship and interest. Please accept my thanks and the thanks of the women of the South for your contribution to our October meeting. I will send you copies of what comes out of it all.

With the best of wishes to you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

July 20, 1956

Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn
General Delivery
East Jeffrey, New Hampshire

Dear Rabbi Gittelsohn:

We have no particular pattern. To each of the ones who prepared the worship services before, we gave the same request we gave to you. The result was their own conception of what they felt was needed. So you may follow your own direction.

I will say this: we would appreciate a larger worship service. The material in it matters much more than the length, for we know that human relations is a religious question and relates fully to religious living. We will build our two days' conference on spiritual background. So use your own judgment as to length and we will fit it in, for I know your message will be such as would give us strength we need for a difficult task.

This will be put into the workbook and used during the conference and again the State leaders would use it over and over again in their workshops.

Finally I say: use your own judgment as to length and content. Being written by you, it will be what we need.

I am deeply appreciative of the association I have had with you and I am appreciative and grateful for your great service rendered to the women of the South, who are trying to be the interpreters and shock absorbers of this social change.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

RABBI ROLAND B. GITTELSOHN
TEMPLE ISRAEL
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

Rec'd July 16. '56

July
11th
1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
7 Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Now that my family and I are comfortably settled in our cottage for the summer, I am ready to give some attention to the Worship Service you asked me to prepare for you.

In looking over the material you were good enough to send, I am still somewhat confused as to just what you would like me to do. Your original letter speaks of "three worship services, one by a Protestant minister, one by a rabbi, and one by a Catholic priest." The readings contained in the Workbook of February, 1955 which you sent for my guidance, however, seem to be only individual readings, each of which might be a part of a larger Worship Service and each of which would take no more than about three minutes to read. I am not clear as to whether you want me to prepare an entire brief Worship Service or just a reading similar to those in the February, 1955 Workbook. If it is an entire Service you want, please be good enough to let me know how long in minutes you wish it to run. If, on the other hand, all that you want is an individual reading similar to those you have already sent me, please indicate that and I shall be happy to do my best.

As soon as I have received a reply from you, I shall turn my immediate attention to this matter and have the material in your hands at the earliest possible moment.

I hope this finds you feeling well and making satisfactory progress in your most important work among Southern Religious Women.

Please address your reply to me c/o General Delivery, East Jaffrey, New Hampshire. I shall look forward to some word from you soon.

Very sincerely yours

Roland Gittelsohn

Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn

June 7, 1956

Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn
Temple Israel
Longwood Avenue at Plymouth
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Rabbi:

Your gracious letter brought me joy and I assure you we Southern women will be honored by having you share your deep convictions with us.

Now, answering your questions:

1. You will have until September 1 before we need your worship service.

2. I am mailing you a copy of one of the workbooks we used last year. This may give you some idea as to length.

3. I believe the worship service should be something for all groups - Catholic, Jewish and Protestant. There will be two others: one by a Catholic priest and one by Mrs. Charles Johnson, wife of the President of Fisk University, whom you may know. She happens to be a Congregationalist. I am asking these two also to prepare something that would fit all of us. It will help to show there is unity in faith.

There have been about two thousand women altogether in our State meetings, who have come together to strengthen their faith and their courage. The Southern woman must be the "shock absorber of the social change" that is upon us, and she is meeting the challenge.

I am delighted that the Hebrew Union College has seen the great work of Dr. Graham and will give him the honor he so richly deserves.

Again I wish to express my thanks that you are going to render this great service to us in the South who need your wisdom and guidance.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

RABBI ROLAND B. GITTELSOHN
TEMPLE ISRAEL
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIVED JUN 5 1956

June
First
1956

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dorothy:

It was good to hear from you in your letter of 22 May 1956.

I am honored by your request that I prepare a Jewish service for your South-wide meeting in September which would then be used later at State meetings as well. My ability to accept will depend upon when you would need to have this service in your hands. If you can wait to have me do it in July, I shall be glad to do so. Unfortunately, my schedule will not permit me to do it earlier than that. I can in any event promise to have it in your hands no later than 1 August if this will do.

If your answer is to be in the affirmative, please let me know the desired length of the service and whether it will be used by Jews and Christians together or only by groups of Jewish women themselves. The nature of the service I would prepare would in part depend upon your answer to these questions.

I shall look forward to some word from you as to whether your time schedule will permit my acceptance of the invitation.

I have thought of you and Frank Graham many times in these recent difficult months. My friendship with people like yourselves has done much to sustain my faith in the south and its future possibilities at moments when that faith has been severely taxed. I do hope we may be able to see each other again very soon. Incidentally, you will be interested to know that I expect to see Frank next Saturday when he is being awarded an honorary degree by the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. I shall be delivering the Baccalaureate address on that occasion.

Most sincerely yours,

Roland B. Gittelsohn

Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn

/b

Dictated but not signed
by Rabbi Gittelsohn

May 22, 1956

Rabbi Roland Gitteleson
Longwood Avenue at Plymouth
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Rabbi Gitteleson:

Before I ask this favor of you I want to thank you for the greeting cards that you have sent me from year to year. They have been deeply appreciated.

As you know, our South is very much disturbed now over the Supreme Court decision on schools. Knowing that the Southern women have always been equal to every crisis that has come up, I have been busy through the Southern Regional Council in South-wide and State meetings of the leadership of the women church organizations of the three faiths, of the two races. We have provided them with a workbook for the meetings and in it have had three worship services, one by a Protestant minister, one by a rabbi, and one by a Catholic priest. Now I am coming to my request to you. Will you write the one for us to use at the South-wide meeting in September and then to be used in the State meetings, along the line of human relations? Something that would strengthen the convictions and courage of our women who find it rather difficult sometimes to remain steady.

I know that you are very busy but perhaps you can find time to render this great service, not only to me, but also to our South. Serving with you on the President's Committee I know you have the feel of the heart hunger of people and also of their weaknesses. Our Southern women are like that. They know what is right but oftentimes do not have the courage of their convictions. Coming together across national and faith lines gives them courage and to that end I am bending my every effort.

The best of wishes to you, and very appreciative of your friendship, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:mef

Lauffer Branch
Young Women's Christian Association
2129 Fifteenth Avenue South Telephone 70-0382
St. Petersburg, Florida

August 29, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It will be impossible for me to attend the Workshop scheduled for October 30 - 31, 1956.

We are having a meeting here on the same dates.

I do hope the meeting will be successful.

Yours truly,
M. D. Burney
Mrs. M. D. Burney
Branch Executive

The Virginia Council of United Church Women
A Department of The Virginia Council of Churches

August 30. 1956.

Mrs. M.E.Tilly,
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I wish to thank you for your invitation and generous offer regarding your meeting on October 30-31 in Atlanta. These are indeed trying times in our states,(southern). I shudder to think of whats happening in Virginia.

With regret, I am impelled to decline your invitation, I trust Miss Stamats will keep me informed.

Yours sincerely,

Pearl Doggett
(Mrs E M)

Box 373
Forsyth, Georgia
September 5, 1956

Dear Mrs. Filley,

Will you please send me some information ond the meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta in October? I want to be sure that I save these dates so I would like to know when.

If this is to be a meeting of all the southern states will you please send some information to two of my friends who would be interested:

Miss Mona McNutt
Bethlehem Center
397 Highland Ave
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Miss Margaret Wilson
Rural Worker
Franklin, N. C.

Maybe you've already contacted all the Division workers but if you haven't put these girls on your list.

Sincerely,

Betty Jo Hill

Methodist

September 20, 1956

Miss Jean Stocks
Irwinton
Georgia

Dear Miss Stocks,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Miss Virginia Courtney
1347 Cave Spring Road
Rome, Georgia

Dear Miss Courtney,

My days have been so full of meeting and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Miss Betty Jo Hill
Box 373
Forsyth, Georgia

Dear Miss Hill,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Miss Patricia Bennett
Buena Vista
Georgia

Dear Miss Bennett,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20,1956

Miss Willa Dean Lindsay
810 S. Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia

Dear Miss Lindsay,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Miss Ann Pearre
Young Harris College
Young Harris, Georgia

Dear Miss Pearre,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Miss Acka Lewis
Funston
Georgia

Dear Miss Lewis,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Miss Thelma Smalley
Lincolnton
Georgia

Dear Miss Smalley,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Mrs. Ruth Beasley Mincey
Box 872
Rochelle, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Mincey,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Miss Addie Mae Jamieson
483 College Street
Macon, Georgia

Dear Miss Jamieson,

My days have been so full of meetings and conferences over the South, it has been impossible for me to give more explicit plans about the October 30 and 31 meeting. Please note these dates.

You will hear further from me before a week is over as to the plans and etc. You remember the October 30 and 31 meeting work shop is for the leadership of the three faiths and both races of church women of the South. Please reserve these dates and be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

September 20, 1956

Mrs. Charles Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Johnson,

I have not heard from you since you agreed to write one of the worship services for the October 30 and 31 meeting. I am enclosing one of the worship services prepared for us by Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn.

I would appreciate getting your worship service as early as possible because all of us here at the office require a great deal of mimeographing, and I do not want to wait until the last to get mine done. These worship services will be included in the work book that we use in our work shop.

While you are here, you will be a guest in the home of Dr. George Mitchell.

With best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Enclosure

MET/bms

September 21, 1956

Mr. Paul Sifton
Washington Office of UAW-CIO
Walker Building
734 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Paul Sifton:

On August third we made application to the William Green Memorial Fund for an appropriation for the Southern Regional Council work with the church women for some $17,500, and we have not heard from them. (See enclosure)

You are somewhat familiar with what I have been doing with church women and I am wondering if you could put in a plea to the William Green Memorial Fund for me. I am also sending you some Gleanings from the various meetings I have held in the last two years on the question of the Supreme Court Decision. Dealing with this work, I have definately come to the conclusion that the church women of the South must be the shock absorbers and interpretors of the Supreme Court Decision on schools. We are having a South-wide meeting in Atlanta on October 30 and 31, made up of the women state leaders of each domination, Catholic and Jews, and members of both races.

If it is not possible to secure the full amount requested, please see what you can do for us. I do not need to remind you of the confused and troubled state of our South. I do want to say, however, all over the South, our people know that the Supreme Court Decision is final, and are seeking ways to meet the situation without flare-ups such as they had at Clinton, Tennessee.

Please know we would appreciate anything you might do for us.

I would love to have you and Mrs. Sifton at this meeting the 30 and 31.

With the best of wishes to you, and the deepest appreciation of your friendship.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director Women's Work

MET/bms

September 24, 1956

Miss Mary Ellen La Rue
Executive Secretary
Kentucky Christian Women's Fellowship
506 Bank of Commerce Building
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Miss La Rue:

Your letter of September 5 has remained unanswered because I have been involved in Georgia meetings. While I regret very much that you cannot be with us, we will be more than glad to have Mrs. Dugan of 2726 Cumberland Avenue, Ashland Kentucky, to come in your place. Enclosed you will find our letter of invitation to her.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bsc

Kentucky Christian Women's Fellowship

506 BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
LEXINGTON

MARY ELLEN LARUE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MRS. PAUL A. CROW, OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE: 4-3951

PRESIDENT
MRS. D. D. DUGAN
2726 CUMBERLAND AVENUE
ASHLAND

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. KENNETH B. BOWEN
27 GRAVES AVENUE
ERLANGER

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS BESS HOWARD
GLASGOW

TREASURER
MRS. HAROLD ROBERTSON
ROUTE 2
SHARPSBURG

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. W. E. BAXTER
424 KINGSWAY DRIVE
LEXINGTON

GUILD CHAIRMAN
ELIZABETH HARTSFIELD
435 CLIFTON AVENUE
LEXINGTON

September 5, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 8 inviting me to attend a workshop in Atlanta, October 30 and 31. I am vitally interested in this whole problem of integration and all that it involves, and wish it were possible for me to come, but my schedule does not permit it at this time.

Would you accept a substitute? I would like very much for the president of my board to come in my place if possible, so that the Kentucky Christian Women's Fellowship might be represented. She is a well trained woman, and as keenly interested in this problem as anyone I know. She would be in a position to share her findings in many parts of Kentucky.

If you wish, you may write to Mrs. Dugan at 2726 Cumberland Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky. I would appreciate receiving a copy of your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Ellen LaRue
mc

Mary Ellen LaRue, Executive Secretary
Kentucky Christian Women's Fellowship

MEL:mc

September 24, 1956

Mrs. D. D. Dugan
President
Kentucky Christian Women's Fellowship
506 Bank of Commerce Building
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dugan:

On October 30 and 31, in Atlanta, Georgia, there will be a work shop in Human Relations bringing together the leaders of the various church women's organizations of the twelve southern states. This will include Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and members of both races. Miss Mary Ellen La Rue has suggested that you might be her substitute at this meeting.

Through the years, the church women have been meeting here in Atlanta, and have called themselves, The Fellowship of the Concerned, church women concerned about their South. Much has come from these work shops.

We have money for your travel and entertainment, and would appreciate it if you would advise us if it will be possible for you to be with us at the work shop.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director Women's Work

MET/bsc

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700

September 26, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I find that a very heavy schedule here at headquarters will prevent me from joining your Workshop on October 30 and 31. I regret this so much as I very much wanted to attend. This is a subject in which I am deeply interested.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret E. Forsyth

Margaret E. Forsyth
Executive
Foreign Division

MEF:o

Miss Lilace Reid Barnes
President

Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America
Division of Christian Education
COMMISSION ON GENERAL CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
257 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
President
REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary
REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary
CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

September 24, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am sorry to see a conflict on the dates October 30 - 31. At that time, I must be in Stony Point, New York. I am sorry. You know I would like to be in your meeting. Please keep me in touch with anything that happens as a result of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. Hunt

R. L. Hunt
Executive Director
Religion & Public Education

RLH/dmm

Bethlehem Pa.
397 Highland
Spartanburg, S.C.

September 20, 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I have received word from a friend of mine that a meeting of the Southern Regional Council will be held in Atlanta the first week-end in October, yet we have not received any information concerning such a meeting. Will you please send me information in case the meeting is to be held.

Sincerely,

Mora M. Mutt
U.S. 2

U.N.C.

Card

MRS. LEON D. SANBORNE
2690 DIXIE HIGHWAY
SOUTH FORT MITCHELL, KENTUCKY

Sept 17, 1956.

Dear Mrs Tilley,

I was glad to have your letter in regard to the meeting in Atlanta on Oct 30, 31. and am doing every thing I can to save those dates.

We certainly need to be alert as church women to do what we can to ease the tensions that exist in these days & I feel that we have a Christian responsibility in this area.

Sincerely yours,
Marion C. Sanborne.

360 College St.
Asheville, N.C.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Kindly send me more information about workshop "Fellowship of the Concerned".

I plan to attend.

Date:
Oct. 30-31, 1956

Mrs. Willie O. Moore

Dear Dorothy, I am so very sorry that an engagement I can not change makes it impossible for me to attend your meeting Oct. 30-31. I had carefully guarded the earlier dates.

I was greatly troubled that at the last minute, almost, it was impossible to meet with the Nom. Com. Sept. 17 - Too many regrets - for which I am not altogether responsible. Sincerely,

Lucy C. R.

September 27, 1956

Mrs. W. C. Carter
Prattville
Alabama

Dear Mrs. Carter:

I am delighted that you will be with us on October 30 and 31. Further information will be sent you.

I know Mrs. Dismuke, and I agree with you that she is a valuable person wherever she may be; however, I have money only for one person in a conference. If your conference will send you, you can have the money I have for Mrs. Dismuke, or if you want to divide it, that will be wonderful.

I hope that you can work it out soon, for I would like very much to have both you and Mrs. Dismuke.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director Women's Work

MET/bsc

September 27, 1956

Mrs. John B. Moose
Box 457
Leesville, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Moose:

As you possibly know, we are having a work shop here in Atlanta October 30 and 31, bringing together the state leaders of the women's organizations of the various southern states. We have received all lists except those of the Lutheran Church. We would appreciate it if you would send us the names of your key women in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Enclosed you will find a stamped, air-mail letter for your convenience in replying.

In the mean time, we hope that you will hold these dates open so that you will be with us.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bms

P. S. We have funds for their travel and expenses.

September 27, 1956

Mrs. Duval Chambers
3517 Deverus Road
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Chambers:

As you possibly know, we are having a work shop on Human Relations in Atlanta, October 30 -31; and we are inviting the state chairman of social relations, and have money for their travel and entertainment. We would appreciate it if you would send us the names of your key women in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, We would also appreciate your rushing these names so that we might get them in time to send them an invitation.

We hope that you are planning to hold these dates open and be with us.

Enclosed you will find a stamped, air-mail letter for your convenience in replying..

With the best of wishes to you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bsc

September 27, 1956

Mrs. Cecil P. Hardin
14 Nokomis Circle
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mary Hardin:

On October 30 and 31, we are to have a work shop here in Atlanta on this question of integrated schools and I hope that you will reserve the dates and be with us.

In the man time, I must go to Clinton, Tennessee and find out, if I can, what might be done in other places to prevent what happened in Clinton. I am wondering if you would be free to go with me any time the latter part of next week or the first part of the next week. You would be a great help to me, as this is in your conference and you know the people there. Of course, we would take care of your expenses.

I would appreciate an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director Women's Work

MET/bms

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

September 27, 1956

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr.,
Route 3
Laurens, South Carolina

Dear Inez Wilson:

First of all, we hope you will hold the dates of October 30-31 to be with us here in Atlanta for the work shop on Human Relations. I am enclosing your list of the secretaries of the Christion Social Relations that we have here in the office. I am sure there have been many changes. Please correct the list and send it back to us as quickly as you can. Enclosed, also, is a stamped, air-mail envelope for your convenience in replying.

I wanted to write you after South Carolina's election, but many things used up my time. I, like many others, regreted that Mr. Wilson was not returned to the legislature. However, he can certainly hold his head up as a person that never compromised; and in days to come, I am sure he will be recognized as a man willing to face defeat to uphold a rightous principle. I am sure you and your children are proud of him as many of us are.

With love and best wishes.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure (2)

MET/bsc

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mrs. Harry M. Gershon
1590 Harvard Road, N. E. Atlanta 6, Georgia

September 30, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

In response to your request for a list of presidents of Temple Sisterhoods, I am enclosing two lists which I obtained from Mrs. Sam Mohr, who is president of the Georgia-Alabama-Florida district. (Mrs. Mohr is Julian Baehr's daughter and a most capable person.) Although she has not listed herself, I am sure you will want to include her among those invited to attend the conference.

Mrs. Mohr has sent me the list of presidents in her district, and the check marks and accompanying notations are, of course, hers. Mrs. Mohr tells me that the only way to obtain a list of local presidents in the other

Mrs. Harry M. Gershon
1590 Harvard Road, N. E. Atlanta 6, Georgia

regions is to contact the district president. She suggests, as a starter, inviting the presidents of the several regions. You will naturally be the judge of whom you wish to ask from the state and regions covered by the second list.

With the best wishes for a satisfying and fruitful conference, and good wishes to you,

Cordially yours,

Rebecca M. Gershon

MRS. SAM MOHR 972 EAST CLIFTON ROAD, N. E. ATLANTA 7, GEORGIA

Please do not offer to pay rail road expenses for any one in first letter. Say that expenses will be paid for a few who are vitally interested. Then see who replies and make your offer then.

X means out standing women in these 3 states.

GEORGIA

Albany	Mrs. Leonard Gilberg, 911 First Ave.
Athens	Mrs. J. Leon Kahn, 176 Fortson Circle
Atlanta	Mrs. J. Kurt Holland, 4029 Lake Forrest Dr. N W
Augusta	Mrs. Mose Darling, 2208 Crestwood Dr.
Brunswick	Mrs. Emanuel Fialkow, 312 Norwich St
Columbus	Mrs. Richard A. Hecht, 3466 Ethel St
Macon	Mrs. Frank M. Happ, 3850 The Prado
Savannah	Mrs. S. R. Starrels, 415 Columbus Dr.
Thomasville	Mrs. Ivan Friedlander, 233 W Jackson

ALABAMA

Anniston	Mrs. Elias Bodenheimer, 936 Montvue Rd
B'ham	Mrs. Clifton I. Dreyfus Sr., 1338 S 32nd St
Bessemer	Mrs. Sam Barr, % Temple Beth-El, 17th St and 6th Ave.
Huntsville	Mrs. Abe. Goldstein, 411 Randolph St.
Jasper	Mrs. Isadore Newmark, 604 E 19th St.
Dothan	Mrs. Harold Blumberg, 1503 Osceola
Gadsden-	Mrs. Arthur Berman, 229 Ridgeway, Clubview
Tuscaloosa	Mrs. Harry Lipson, 1002 Elmwood Dr.

FLORIDA

Clearwater	Mrs. Leonard Collman, 115 N. Aurora
Coral Gables	Mrs. Alfred Reich, 6003 SW 59th St, South Miami
Daytonna Beach	Mrs. Morris B Seltzer, 1143 N. Halifax, [redacted] Ave.
Ft. Lauderdale	Mrs. Ralph Gross, 1636 NE 18th Ave
Jacksonville	Mrs. Dan R Schwartz, 2319 Broadmoor Lane
Miami	Mrs. Miriam Kobley, 3928 Meridan Ave. Miami Beach
Orlando	Mrs. Sidney C Gluckman, 2000 Cordova Dr.
Pensacola	Mrs. B. M. Barrett, 2855 N. Magnolia Ave.
Sarasota	Mrs. P. T. Paderewsky, 953 S Ospray Ave.
Tallahassee	Mrs. Werner Baum, 1909 Old Fort Dr.
Tampa	Mrs. Chas. Adler, 38 Columbia Dr.
St. Petersburg	Mrs. Miriam Weiss, 1726 10th Ave. N. (Vice Pres)
W. Palm Beach	Mrs. Harry Halpern, 259 Oleander Ave. Palm Beach

MRS. SAM MOHR 972 EAST CLIFTON ROAD, N. E. ATLANTA 7, GEORGIA

Hist. Pres.

Ky - Tenn -

Mrs Edgar Haas

628 West Dr. Memphis Tenn.

S.C. Mrs. J. H. Lenger

32 Frank Clarke St. Sumter. S.C.

La. Mrs. Lewis Claus

474 Audubon St. New Orleans La -

Md. - D.C. - Md.

N.C. & Va -

Mrs Lra A. Spear

Marlborough apt. 9-B -

1701 Eutaw Pl.

Baltimore 17. Md.

Miss. Ark -

Mrs. Harry Lasker

5 - Palisades Dr.

Little Rock Ark.

October 1, 1956

Dr. Willa B. Player
President
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Player:

Our work shop of The Fellowship of the Concerned, will be held at the YoungMen's Christian Association, and we hope to begin about 10:00 and close at noon the second day. You are to be the guest in the home of Dr. George Mitchell.

I am deeply grateful that you are sparing the time to be with us and help us think through what church women should be doing in this time of social change.

Very good wishes to you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

P. S. The Y.M.C.A. is on Luckie Street.

October 1, 1956

Mrs. Florence Small
Bethune - Cookman College
Daytona, Florida

Dear Mrs. Small:

On October 30 and 31, we are bringing together the leadership of the various denominations, both races and three faiths, in a work shop similar to what we had last year. We would be delighted if you would find it possible to be with us. We, of course, would take care of your expenses. We will meet in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Luckie Street.

Please let me hear from you at the earliest date possible, and I hope that you will advise me that you will be present.

With every good wish to you, and sincerely grateful for the help you have been to me.

I remain,

Mrs. M. F. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 1, 1956

Mrs. Stewart Colley
Grantville
Georgia

Dear Mary:

I appreciated your note about the retreat. What I appreciated more was the fact that Mrs. Milner said to me, perhaps she also said to you also; " You and Mary Colley both measured up to the fullest in the evening discussion. You both were equal to the occasion.

Now about the Post Office matter. The branch office is just a few blocks away from my home. Purposely, I fixed up a package, took it to the window to have it weighed. This gave me a chance to talk to the man. This is about what I said.

"Have you a fine Negro named Dallas working at this office?

He replied, "Yes, we have, but he is at home sick now. Do you know him?"

I then told him about knowing his wife and how fine she was, and how much the people in Grantville thought of her husband.

A broad smile came over his face. "Yes", he answered, "He is a fine carrier. Is he yours?"

I gave him the name of my street and told him that he was not, but that I wished he might be, although my own carrier was more than satisfactory to me.

He then replied, "Dallas makes a fine record here. We have had no complaints from his patrons."

It was really a nice conversation, and the man thanked me for being interested in Dallas.

Let me know if there is anything further that I can do.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

T/bms

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE **NEW YORK 11, N. Y.**

108 S. Crest Road,
Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Oct. 1, 1956.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Room 432,63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

It is hard for me to say that it would be hard for me to do anything that you ask but I have moved to Chattanooga and am trying to get myself loced. We just moved about two ago to this new church and we find ourselves swamped. In addition to that I have myself in a new job in the Woman's Division-the Chairman of the Department of Work in Home Fields. Therefore, I find myself in a very busy spot right now.

Mrs. R. H. Duncan, our Conference Secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities, is now living where I lived in Knoxville and they are serving that church. It would not be far for her to come, so it might be that you would like to contact her. She is a very fine and capable person.

With best wishes to you in this most important work that you are oing.

Mary H

Mary Hardin

Ja 5-3472

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION
MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
Secretary of Christian Social Relations
and Local Church Activities
Rt. 3, ~~[illegible]~~, LAURENS, S. C.

Oct. 1, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am so sorry I have a conflict with your meeting of Oct. 30-31. However, I do hope many of our Secretaries can be present. We have a Scholarship Committee meeting of the Jurisdiction on those dates. I will appreciate any information coming from the meeting.

We do have some changes in Secretaries. They are listed below. My apologies for not being able to type. This way will expedite matters.

Mrs. W. C. Carter, Box 143, Prattville, Ala.
Mrs. Angus S. Barlow, 1010 Ayrshire Ave., Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. R. A. Duncan, 2215 Highland Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
Miss Mary Lena Winchart, 25 W. Villa Place, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Mrs. C. Dwight Towner, 540 Barberry Lane, Louisville 6, Ky.
Mrs. Jack W. Frost, Murray, Ky.
Mrs. E. E. Heen, 206 - 32nd Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION
MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
Secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
RT. 3, ~~505 West Main Street~~, LAURENS, S. C.

Mrs. Herbert Stewart, 1595 9th St., Gadsden, Ala.
Mrs. S. W. Anderson, Whitakers, N.C.
Mrs. H. M. Howard, Garden Springs Lane, Augusta, Ga.
*Mrs. J. G. Carpenter, 300 Pamela St., Water Valley, Miss.
Mrs. Herbert McAbee, 509 Pennwood Dr., Spartanburg, S.C.
Mrs. L. K. Barber, 602 - 3rd St., S.W., Moultrie, Ga.
Mrs. Henry Smith, 122 Maple St., Sparta, Tenn.
Mrs. Wm C. Smith, 231 Broad St., Portsmouth, Va.
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt, 5830 Creola Rd., Charlotte, N.C.

Yours Sincerely,
Inez Wilson

(Mrs. W. K. Lehman
110 Jewella St envelope
Shreveport, La

October 2, 1956

Miss Thelma Stephens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Thelma:

I really think Maun Henry ought to be at our work shop October 30 and 31. However, I have not the funds for her travel. I can easily take care of the entertainment. Think through this and if you think she should be invited, let me know and I will include her on the list.

The work shopp will be at the Young Men's Christian Association, which is just two or three blocks away from the Piedmont Hotel, where we will all stay.

We hope to begin about 10:00 or 10:30, and close about noon the next day. I will make a reservation for you -- single room and bath. It is wonderful to have you. In fact, I would not like to have it without you.

Love and thanks.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

October 2, 1956

Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont
Jackson 41, Mississippi

On October 30 and 31, we are having a work shop here in Atlanta, bringing together the state women church leaders of the various denominations, three faiths, and both races. These lists have been sent to me by the denominational heads; and all denominations have co-operated (only some Southern Baptists).

We will consider, of course, the segregation questions. I really need you to be at this meeting. Can't you come? We have money for your transportation and entertainment.

The work shop will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street, N.W. The Hotel is the Piedmont, just a few blocks away from the Y.M.C.A. The meeting will begin at 10:30 on the first day, and close at noon on the second.

Of course Thelma is coming, and Miss Stamats. I certainly would appreciate hearing from you very quickly, as I must know who will be here.

I hope Mr. Arrington comes through his operation. All through the days I have thought of him and your sister, and breathed a prayer that all might be well.

With every good wish to you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

October 2, 1956

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 516
Gallatin, Tennessee

Dear Ruth:

I am rather sick that you do not find it possible to be with us on October 30 and 31. I would like so much for you to designate someone to take your place. I wonder if you could corral Betty Cathcart? She is very apt to be our new president, and I think it would be well to have her at this meeting, that our connection might not be broken.

The meeting will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street, just a few blocks away from the Piedmont Hotel, where we will all be staying. We will begin the meeting at 10:30 the first day, and end at lunch the next day.

I have not written to Betty Cathcart directly myself because I thought it prerogative that you speak to her. You might tell her that we have money for her travel and entertainment.

With the best of wishes to you.

I remain,

Mrs. E. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

EET/bsc

October 2, 1956

Mrs. Font Tilman
Route #1
Lewisburg, Tennessee

Dear Sadie Tilman:

Congratulations to the Methodist Women of the nation for electing you as our president! I am very happy over their choice.

On October 30 and 31, we are having another work shop in Atlanta on Fellowship of the Concerned, and would like so much to have you with us. You have been such a help before. Thelma is coming, and I need you also.

The place of the meeting will be the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street, N.W.; and the Hotel is the Piedmont, just a few blocks away from the Y.M.C.A. The meeting will begin at 10:30 on the first day, and end at noon on the second.

I would certainly like to have a letter from you telling me you will be here. If the funds are not ready for the new president's travel, I can certainly take care of it, and also your entertainment.

With the best of wishes to you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 3, 1956

Mrs. R. H. Duncan
2215 Highland Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Duncan:

First of all, I hope that you are going to be at the October 30 and 31 meeting. Thelma Stevens will be with us. Most of the secretaries of the CSR of our jurisdiction will be there.

Before this meeting, I should go to Clinton, Tennessee to interview some people as to what might be done to prevent a repitition of the trouble that Clinton and other places experienced.

Could you go with me next week, the 17th or 18th, or the next week. You know the people, at least the Methodist people there.

Of course, you expenses will be paid. I know you have moved to a new parsonage recently; but this visit is most important, and I am sure you realize that it is.

Please wire me collect.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Woman's Work

MET/bsc

October 3, 1956

Miss Annie Tate Jenkins
Presbyterian Committee on Woman's Work
341-A Ponce De Leon Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Annie Tate:

The place of our meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned will be the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street. The hotel will be the Piedmont, just a few blocks away from the Y.M.C.A. We will begin the meeting at 10:30 the first day, and close at lunch the next day.

It looks now as if most of your Presbyterian women will be present.

The best of wishes to you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Woman's Work

MET/bsc

October 3, 1956

Mrs Jack Caudill
Hazard
Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Caudill:

I do hope you will be at this meeting, and come prepared to tell us about the peaceful way in which Hazard intergrated their schools.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Woman's Work

MET/bsc

October 3, 1956

Southern School News
Nashville
Tennessee

Gentlemen:

Please send us 100 copies of your September issue on Southern School News, billing the Southern Regional Council for the sum.

Thanking you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 3, 1956

Mrs. C. Dwight Townes
540 Barberry Lane
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Townes:

I hope that you will plan to be with us at the work shop.

Please come prepared to tell us the preparation Louisville made for integration in the schools. In know it is an interesting story.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. B. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MBT/bsc

October 3, 1956

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
Laurens, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

Thank you so much for your promptness in sending me the revised list of secretaries of Christian Social Relations.

I regret very much that you will not be able to be with us, but you may be sure we will send you copies of the plans and the gleanings after the metting is over.

The best of wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

October 3, 1956

Mrs. Lawrence S. Ashley
1611 Drake
Ocala, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ashley:

The Fellowship of the Concerned will have another work shop October 30 and 31 here in Atlanta, meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street. The hotel where we will al be staying is the Piedmont.

I would like for you to be with us, and of course, you transportaion will be taken care of by us. Also your entertainment, as we did last time.

Please let me know as quickly as possible.

Love and best wishes.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Woman's Work

MET/bms

October 3, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
3054 Oak Forrest Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dora Ratliff:

On October 30 and 31 the church women leaders, specially those interested in Christian Social Relations, are meeting here in Atlanta, and we certainly need you to be with us. Of course, we can take care of your travel expenses and entertainment.

The hotel if the Piedmont. The place of meeting if the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street; and just a few blocks away from the hotel. We begin the meeting at 10:30 a.m. the first day, and close at lunch the next day.

Please let me know quickly if you are coming.

Love always,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bms

V

MRS. BERNARD WERTHAN
4440 TYNE LANE
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

Oct 6, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thanks you for your invitation to the SRE workshop. I regret to say that I shall be out of the city from October 10-24 this would be about as much "leave" as I can take at this particular time.

I should be so deeply grateful to have any copies or summaries of proceedings - if such are made.

MRS. BERNARD WERTHAN
4440 TYNE LANE
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

Dr. George Mitchell contributed so much to our Institute in May of 1955 - and I should have enjoyed seeing him again -

My sincere regrets that I cannot participate in the meeting -

Most cordially
Lucy Rose Werthan

MRS. LEWIS S. ALCUS
474 AUDUBON STREET
NEW ORLEANS 18
LOUISIANA

October 6,1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Workq
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta3, Georgia.

My dear Mrs Tilly:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 3. I am very interested in the work of the council but regret that due to another committment I will be unable to attend the meeting in Atlanta on October 30-31.

If possible, I would like to receive more information on this meeting and the results of it.

Yours sincerely,
Fanny K. Alcus.
Mrs. Lewis S. Alcus

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thanks for the invitation to the Oct. 30 meeting but a previous committment will prevent me from attending.

Sincerely

Mrs. Abe Goldstein
411 Randolph St.
Huntsville, Ala.

refuse

Water Valley Miss
October 7, 1956

Dear Mrs Tilley

Thanks so very much for the invitation to the Workshops by the Southern Regional Council. I would like so much to have a part in it and benefit from the work but I will not be able to attend.

A number of years ago I attended some of your inter-racial meetings, with Mrs Neblett and I know this one would be most helpful but I must decline

Sincerely
Alma H. Carpenter
(Mrs. J. G.)

Mrs. W. Carroll Bryan 210 Woodland Drive Jacksonville, North Carolina

It will be impossible
to attend the workshop
Oct. 30th and 31st in
Atlanta.

Cordially,
Lanie W. Bryan

Mrs. Maynard Neider
2407 Craig Road
Columbia, South Carolina

October 8, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:
Your letter of October 3rd, in reference to a workshop to be held in Atlanta on Oct.30-31, received.
I am vitally interested in the issues of this section, and would like very much to attend. You state that my expenses for travel will be paid. Just what will I have to pay..will it be hotel bill, food..? Please let me know just how much expense is involved in this for me. If it isn't too great, I shall make every effort to be there. I would probably have to leave on Oct. 29th to arrive in Atlanta that evening in order to attend the 10:30 a.m. session on the 30th. This would mean that I would need a room for the nites of the 29th and 30th..and I prefer a private room.
May I hear from you soon, so that I may make my plans. Thank you.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Maynard Neider

Mrs. L. S. Ashley
1611 Drake
Ocala, Florida

Oct. 8, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I found your letter when I returned Saturday from United Church Women's Committee meetings in New York.

Your invitation to be with you in Atlanta Oct 30, 31st is greatly appreciated and I want very much to come. After being gone from my teaching job a whole week, the only way I could possibly be in Atlanta two days is either to fly or ride the pullman all night - which - ever I can work in the schedule. If your budget doesn't allow for this much expense, please tell me.

With Every Good Wish,

Mary Ashley

Nashville Ga
Oct 8, '56

Dear Mrs Tilly -

Our Cou. Ex Committee meets at the same time of your meeting and I must attend that one.

I have sent your letter on to Mrs Claude Kemp 1163 Pio Nono Ave Macon and asked her to go in my place. I told her to notify you at once what she could do.

Sincerely
Martha Parker

(Mrs L.R.)

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

MRS. J. FOUNT TILLMAN, PRESIDENT
PALMETTO FARM
LEWISBURG, TENN.

October 8, 1956

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of October 2 is greatly appreciated. The honor of this office is only exceeded by the responsibility.

I regret that I cannot attend the meeting in Atlanta October 30-31 because of the Trustees' meeting at Scarritt at that time. Dr. Gibson, the new president, will be installed on October 30.

I have been embarrassed over missing most of the sessions of the Managers of the Southern Regional Council but this has been due to conflict of dates.

I am glad Thelma is to be with you in this work shop.

With best wishes and all appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

Sadie W. Tillman
Mrs. J. Fount Tillman
President

SWT:gw

HGS

October 8, 1956

Good Morning, Mrs. Tilly —

I received your kind invitation in today's mail re the meeting to be held in Atlanta on Oct. 30th & 31st.

Unfortunately, I cannot attend — nor, at the moment, can I secure a proxy.

Thanks a lot, again —

Good Luck

Helen Smith
(Mrs. Milton T.)

L M L

October 8, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

In answer to your letter of Oct. 2nd I want to thank you for your invitation to attend the meeting of the Southern Regional Conference on Oct. 30th and 31st However, because of my crowded schedule I shall be unable to attend.

Sincerely yours
Lucile L. Mack
(Mrs J. L. Mack, Jr.)

October 9, 1956

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg
4 Montevallo Terrace
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Greenberg:

Just a note to say that we will provide your expenses if you prefer to travel by plane.

Reservations, also have been made for you at the hotel.

I certainly hope that you will be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN'S GRAND LODGE

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN

October 8, 1956

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MRS. JAMES E. DEUTSCH
322 S. 24TH AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

First Vice-President
MRS. MILTON T. SMITH
BOX 873
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Second Vice-President
MRS. EMANUEL GREENBERG
4 MONTEVALLO TERRACE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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MRS. ARNOLD TURNER
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Executive Secretary
MISS MIRIAM WEISS
2153 WASHINGTON #15
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MRS. RUBEN GILDEN
2908 MAGNOLIA
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MRS. ALFRED SALLINGER
3809 BEVERLY DR.
DALLAS 5, TEXAS

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MRS. OTTO SCHLAMME
HOUSTON, TEXAS

MRS. MAX SIGNOFF
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

MRS. LEONARD STONE
SHREVEPORT, LA.

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MRS. M. A. TEMERSON
MRS. WILLIAM KELMAN
MRS. HYMAN HART
MISS MIRIAM WEISS
MRS. HARRY STRAUSS
MRS. SOL LIPMAN
MRS. S. THOMAS FRIEDMAN
MRS. ALBERT FELDMAN
MRS. ALFRED SALLINGER

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your invitation to your workshops.

I shall be able to attend this year if it will be all right for me to arrive a little late for the first session.

Would you please let me know if your funds cover plane transportation and if you will make my reservation at the Piedmont Hotel. If I cannot fly in on Tuesday morning it may be possible that I won't be able to make it.

Thank you again and I shall hope to hear from you soon.

Y ours sincerely,

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg

Woman's Society of Christian Service

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
THE METHODIST CHURCH

CONFERENCE OFFICERS

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Mrs. Pierce Johnson
609 Sycamore Street
Weldon, N. C.

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Mrs. H. C. Turlington
Box 587
Dunn, N. C.

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Mrs. Norman C. Wood
426 N. Main Street
Burlington, N. C.

Student Work
Mrs. W. Stanley Potter
507 Summitt Drive
Sanford, N. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. W. I. McLamb
Clear Run
Garland, N. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. T. M. Maxwell
708 Pender Street
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. J. C. Burwell
Warrenton, N. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. P. F. Newton
Whiteville, N. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. C. H. Boyd
Route 4, Box 356
New Bern, N. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. T. S. Newbold
Box 1296
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. Allen C. Lee
Box 627
Hamlet, N. C.

Chairman of Public Relations
Miss Mary Gardner
206 W. Edenton Street
Raleigh, N. C.

Whitakers, N.C.
Oct 9, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting in Atlanta on Oct 30. I have been waiting to hear from Mrs. J. A. Warren, if she could go to represent me, but she have received no word from her.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
Margaret Anderson
(Mrs. S. W.)

Young Women's Christian Association
105 Oglethorpe Avenue, West
Savannah, Georgia

October 9, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

This is to let you know that I have received the letters of information concerning the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I wish that it could be possible for me to attend this important meeting. However, there are so many duties here in Savannah at that particular time, that I do not think I will be able to get to Atlanta on the thirtieth. I shall be thinking about you, and wishing for you and the council a most successful conference.

From a personal standpoint, I would like to see you again, as I remember you so pleasantly from the days when I was with the YWCA's in Charleston and Columbia.

Most sincerely yours,

Virginia Prouty

Virginia Prouty
Executive Director

VP/jg

A COMMUNITY CHEST AGENCY

MRS. PA[illegible]RRINGTON
1735 PIEDMONT STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

October 9, 1956

Dear Dorothy:

Thank you for the invitation to attend the meeting in Atlanta, October 30-31. I have an engagement for the 30th which prevents my going.

Mrs. Ratliff tells me she plans to attend and I am glad we will have a representative.

When you come to Jackson be sure to get in touch with me and stay with us if you should be here over night.

With love

Bess

MRS. E. S. HEEFNER, JR.
450 Westover Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.

October 10, 1956

Dear Mr. Tilley:

I have just returned from out of town to find your letter of October 3rd about the workshop on October 30 and 31.

I am sorry to be late letting you know that I will be unable to attend

this year. Certainly hope it is held every year and that I may be able to come another year.

Will there be any minutes mimeographed of these meetings? If so, will you send them to me at my expense?

Wishing you a most successful meeting, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Elizabeth S. Heafner

Mrs. E. S. Heafner Jr.
Director Negro
Women Conference
Winston-Salem
N. C.

483 College Street
Macon, Georgia
October 11, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It is with deep regret that I must decline the invitation to attend the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta on October 30-31. Previous engagements that can not be changed make it impossible for me to attend. Some of our rural workers are planning to attend. In our meetings together I can reap at least a little of the benefit of the meeting. I will be remembering you as you seek together to find ways of helping our society to become more Christian in everyday relationships.

Sincerely yours,

Addie Mae Jamieson

Addie Mae Jamieson, Coordinator
Georgia Cooperative Rural Work

Nashville, October 11, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,-

My first talk will be

A Story from an Old Garden

My second talk will be

A Visit to the Temple

A third if needed:

A Torn Veil

Will C-U-B-4 long, A. C. Miller

AL 4-1361

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 18, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am looking forward with much pleasure to being with you and your group on October 30-31. I note what it is you want me to do and I am glad you have asked me to do this, because it is the kind of thing I like to do and feel that I can do best.

I was in a symposium with Mrs. Millner on August 30-31. She is certainly a delightful person. She is one who knows both her mind and her heart and is willing to stand on her convictions. It was a pleasure to meet her.

Best of wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

October 11, 1956

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of October 1 has been received. Thank you for writing and I shall be hoping to hear from you again before the conference actually takes place.

I know I shall enjoy being in the home of Dr. George Mitchell. It is certainly gracious of you and of him to provide this accommodation for me.

With every good wish to you, I am

Very truly yours,

Willa B. Player

Willa B. Player
President

wbp t

October 11, 1956

Dr. Harrison McMains
Atlanta Christian Council
167 Walton Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. McMains:

This is to confirm our conversation of a few days ago.

The place of meeting for the South-wide church women-"Fellowship of the Concerned - will be the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street. The first meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. October 30; and 9:00 a.m. October 31. The meeting will close at lunch the second day.

We would be glad to have you stay the whole time, but if you can not, please be ther on the 30th and give us some little greeting from the Christian Council. I've always remembered with joy, all that you did for us church women when Mrs. Roosevelt was here. I often feel I am rich because I know you and have you for a friend.

Best of which.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

(40)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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AA13 CTD073 1956 OCT 12 AM 11 24

CT HVA020 DL PD=GREENVILLE KY 12 900AMC=

TU ATLANTA

=MRS M E TILLY=

=ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLA=

=WE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IT HAS BEEN VOTED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE FROM LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL WORKSHOP ACTOLER 30 IT IS OUR HOPE THAT MRS G W HUMMEL WILL GO. MUST DELAY FOR HER ACCEPTANCE PLEASE HOLD RESERVATION=

KATHLEEN T TOWNES MRS C D CAUF SECTY C S R=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Dear Miss Tillery -

Yes, I plan to come to the meeting. Out of town Oct. 12-21

Laura Askew

PRESIDENT
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Leesville, S. C.

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Mrs. Cecil H. Bowers
1225 Sherwood Road
Columbia, S. C.

United Lutheran Church Women

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA

10/12/56

Mrs. M.E.Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly;

In reply to your letter of 10/5/56, I am very sorry that I will be able to attend nor will I be able to have any one attend. Our church is the midst of Evangelsim Mission Program and all of our women are veru busy with that and then with our Fall Conference meetings coming at this time, it will be impossible to have any one present.

Yours sincerely

(Miss) Lois McCartha

Box 872
Rochelle, Georgia
October 12, 1962

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

There is a conflict with my dates. With regret, I will be unable to attend the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned October 30-31st.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Ruth Readley Mincey
Rural Worker

Honorary President
MRS. R. L. HOBDY
Union Springs, Alabama

President
MRS. S. R. JONES
303 N. Orange Ave., Dothan, Ala.

Vice-President
MRS. J. A. CROOK
Union Springs, Alabama

Recording Secretary
MRS. J. T. ALLEN
Cromwell, Alabama

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

Treasurer
MRS. A. W. OLIVER
Union Springs, Alabama

SECRETARIES

Promotion
MRS. HARTWELL DAVIS
3333 Cloverdale Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Missionary Education and Service
MRS. C. M. NUTTALL
3763 MacLamar Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Spiritual Life
MRS. R. I. LAWRENCE
Clayton, Alabama

Christian Social Relations
MRS. W. C. CARTER
Prattville, Alabama

Student Work
MRS. TROY GILBERT
Chipley, Florida

Youth Work
MRS. SELMAN BRADLEY
905 Government St.
Mobile, Alabama

Children's Work
MRS. C. H. SHERRER
722 N. 65th Avenue
Pensacola, Florida

Literature and Publications
MRS. F. S. ARANT
751 Wrights Mill Road
Auburn, Alabama

Supply Work
MRS. A. E. MIDDLEBROOKS
Marianna, Florida

Wesleyan Service Guild
MRS. ALMA SOLLIE
425 Broad Street
Ozark, Alabama

Status of Women
MRS. COMER WOODALL
Brundidge, Alabama

Missionary Personnel
MRS. H. H. WILKINSON, JR.
Gastonburg, Alabama

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Troy District
MISS ANNE CLOUD BASS
Brundidge, Alabama

Alabama Conference

Prattville Ala
Oct. 13, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilley

I am so very sorry that you had to write a reminder — Mrs. Jones, our Conference President, has called a very important Conference Executive Committee for Oct 30, 31 — Mrs. Aubrey Dismukes will attend the Workshop in my place — if I find I cannot get to Atlanta. She will be a fine representative — Please send me a copy of all material and information — also anything I need to do — I am so sorry we have this conflict and will do my best to get to Atlanta — if not, please hold my reservation for Mrs. Dismukes —

Sincerely
Mrs. W. C. Carter

3785 No. Stratford Rd.
Atlanta, Ga.
Oct. 13, 1956

Dear Dorothy —

Thank you for your invitation — of course I'll accept a mimeographed invitation — delighted to get it! I will be glad to attend at least a part of the conference sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. I'm expecting out-of-town guests who wrote that they would arrive "the 30th or 31st", and said I would be notified definitely next week as to which it would be. Then I can make more clear-cut plans. In the mean time, I

plan to attend at least one entire day. I can not be there at night because my husband will be out of town and my youngest child, age 11, is too big for a sitter yet too young to be left alone a long time at night — (an awkward age in more ways than one!)

Thank you for wanting me. I shall be glad to be there.

Very sincerely yours,

Evelyn Owen

(Mrs. Sheffield Owen)

PAINE COLLEGE

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E. C. PETERS, PRESIDENT

AUGUSTA
GEORGIA

October 14, 1956

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

As much as I would like to attend that meeting on the 30th and 31st, I am afraid I cannot. Our new science building is to be dedicated on the 30th. At that time we are to have a number of visitors and members of the Board of Trustees on the campus, and that means that I should be here. I have some program responsibilities also.

I am very glad that meeting is to be held. I know that it is needed, and I know that the meetings you sponsor usually bear fruit. I shall be thinking of the meeting, and praying that out of it will come much good.

I thank you for thinking of my sister. We have high hopes that she will be completely well before very long. She is improving steadily.

Very sincerely yours,
Emma C. W. Gray

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Mrs. Reeves Bowen
1718 Broom Street
Tallahassee, Fla. was
appointed and she will
get in touch with you
at once. While in N. York
attending United Church
Women's Conference I saw
Miss Annie Laite Jenkins
and gave her Mrs. Bowens
name and address to
contact. I hope she will
be able to attend your
meeting. I very much regret
that I am not eligible

Oct. 15, 1956

Dear Mrs Lilly:-

Your card came in this
morning's mail and Mr. Red. just
returned home from a 3
weeks trip to New York. I
found your letter also
waiting and since there
was a new Intergroup
Chairman appointed at
Synodical the last of
September. I called the
President of Florida and
she had me mail your
letter at once to her.

to come this time, I am deeply interested in the work of Southern Regional Council and hope some time in the near future I will be a part of it again from Florida.

With sincere appreciation and best wishes I am,

Very truly yours,

Mary E. Henry

215-40
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WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

October 15, 1956

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110 N. CEDAR STREET,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you so much for your letter of October 2 which was on my desk these several days but I did not have opportunity to acknowledge it.

Because of the very limited office and travel budget which our department has this current year, it does not seem advisable for more than one person from the department to come to the meeting in Atlanta at department expense. Therefore, I do not believe the department could afford the extra travel from Wisconsin to Atlanta. It does not seem too important at this point since I will be at the meeting and Mrs. Ralph Wilson, who is Chairman of the department Committee on Issues, will also be there. In addition to Inez Wilson, Mrs. Curry will be at the meeting in Atlanta and both of them will be at the Annual Meeting of the department in January. Any interpretation that needs to be made of the issues discussed and recommendations made in Atlanta will be brought to the department at its meeting in January by these two persons.

Thank you so much for making the reservation for me at the Piedmont Hotel. I expect to arrive the morning of October 30 and shall look forward to seeing you at the YMCA where the meeting is scheduled for 10:00 or 10:30 that morning.

With my love and gratitude always, I am

Hurriedly yours,

Thelma Stevens

TS:mb

P.S. Your letter of Oct. 11 came Today since I dictated the above! Thanks — Your workbook content sounds wonderful.

347

HARRY STRAUSS
AMELIA CORKLAND STRAUSS
PHONE 4-5491

STRAUSS & STRAUSS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 401-04 COMMERCIAL NAT'L. BANK BLDG.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 15, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 3rd relative to the coming workshop sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, which letter arrived while I was in Washington attending the National Executive Meeting of B'nai B'rith Women.

I have checked my calendar and have found that it is possible for me to attend, and I will be glad to accept your kind invitation to meet with this group in Atlanta. I presume that you will make a hotel reservation for me for October 30th. I will arrive around nine o'clock a.m. and will leave around five o'clock in the afternoon, October 31st.

I shall look forward to this meeting, and I am sure that there will be much information to be gathered for possible use at the National ADL Commission meeting which takes place in Washington, November 24-27.

With kind personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Amelia C. Strauss

Mrs. Harry Strauss

ACS:dw

Mrs. Maynard Neider
2407 Craig Road
Columbia, South Carolina

October 15, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am one of those people that do not specially care for plane travel. I only fly when absolutely necessary!

Our BB Women have a food booth at the State Fair, and I'm going to be rather tired after all that. I believe I will be able to get a ride to Atlanta on Monday, the 29th. I will need a good full nights rest before your sessions start on the 30th.

So, if at all possible, please make my reservations for the 29th & 30th. I do not have any idea, as yet, when I will arrive, but I can go directly to the hotel, unpack, get comfortable, and go to sleep, and greet all of you nice and bright on Tuesday morning!

I do hope this will not put you to too much trouble. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sara Neider

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2714 BLUEFIELD AVENUE
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WEST
MRS. R. J. BIRGE
126 W. GRAND
JACKSON

United Church Women of Tennessee

PRESIDENT
MRS. JOHN T. MCCALL
3726 WEST END AVENUE
NASHVILLE

October 14, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Attention of Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of October 3 addressed to Mrs. McCarley has just been turned over to me by Mrs. McCall, State President of the United Church Women, with the request that I attend the conference if possible.

Do I understand from your letter that attendance at the conference will be at your expense? If so, is there any special way that I would have to come? I find, upon checking transportation from Memphis that if I come by train, I would have to leave the morning of October 29, arriving in Atlanta Monday night and on returning to Memphis, it would be necessary to have a pullman. The trip by plane would put me in Atlanta on the morning of October 30 at 10:17 A. M. and I would be able to leave Atlanta the afternoon of October 31, depending on the closing time of the meeting, and reach Memphis that same night. Since Miss Mary Ellen White of Memphis will be in attendance at the meeting representing the Christian Churches of this Area, I would like to request that she and I be room-mates.

Kindly advise.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. L. Patton

Mrs. M. L. Patton
President-elect United Church Women of Tennessee

Mrs. Arnold Slater
1800 Crestwood Drive
Chattanooga 5, Tennessee
Oct. 22, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley

I expect to attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned - October 30 and 31 at the Y. M. C. A.

Very Sincerely Yours
Pauline Slater
(Mrs Arnold Slater)

519 MAIN STREET
HATTIESBURG, MISS.
P. O. BOX 1287

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OFFICE, 3-1705

October 11, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Atlanta, 3 Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I will be very happy to accept your kind invitation to attend the meeting in Atlanta on October 30 and 31.

I am planning to arrive in Atlanta on the early morning flight Tuesday morning at 2:30 A.M. and would appreciate you making my hotel reservation accordingly.

I would appreciate it very much if you could tell me if anyone else from this vicinity is also attending this meeting.

Yours very truly,

Era D Signoff

Mrs. Max Signoff
504 So. 28th Ave.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

P. O. Box 25
Young Harris, Ga.
October 11, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am grateful for the invitation to attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, and am looking forward to being present.

Sincerely,

Ann Pearre

Ann Pearre
(Rural Worker)

Oct 10 -
Whitakers, N.C.

Have just received a letter from Mrs. J. A. Warren, Box 224, Chapel Hill, N.C. saying that she can attend the meeting on Oct. 30-31st to represent N.C. Conference WSCS Methodist Churches. If we are not too late, will you let her know the details & plans? Thank you. Sincerely,

Margaret Anderson
(Mrs. S. W.)

Mrs. Marion R. Wellford
3383 Prescott Cove
Memphis, Tennessee

Oct. 8th, '56

Dear Mrs. Tilly, -

I expect to be with you for The Fellowship Conference - "Southern Women Concerned about their South, Oct. 30th and 31st.

Sincerely,

Henrietta P. Wellford

RECEIVED OCT 9 1956

The Women of the Church
Synod of Mississippi
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

Oct. 8, 1952

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I shall be able to attend the meeting Oct 30-31. If Mrs Cassel from Carolina is coming I would like to room with her as we know each other - I will have to fly - leaving Jackson, Miss. Monday Oct. 29 a.m. I shall write Miss Annie Tait Jenkins regarding this meeting.

Sincerely

Mrs. Alton V. Tinney
1051 Glenwood Rd.
Jackson 9, Miss.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Secretary of Christian Social Relations
Mrs. William C. Smith
231 Broad Street
Portsmouth
Virginia

October 8, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your recent letter - it is good of you to plan so nicely for us - I'm sure it will be a very splendid meeting -

If it is possible I'd like very much to room with Mrs. Leslie Barnhardt from Charlotte, N.C. - as She + I have spoken of traveling together + talked with her at Lake Junaluska and will write her immediately.

Thank you so much. Will look forward to seeing you October 30, 31st.

Very sincerely,
Faye Savage Smith

The Women of the Church
Synod of Louisiana
Presbyterian Church in the United States

Oct. 6, 1956.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly-

Your letter of Oct, 3 was received this morning.

I appreciate your invitation to participate in the Workshop on "Southern Church Women Concerned about their South" to held in Atlanta Oct. 30, 31; and am happy to be able to accept the invitation. I shall be looking foward to attending the workshops and to meeting you personally-

Sincerely,

Lois Sheppard
Mrs. J. R.

1772 Jackson
Alexandria La.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

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509 Pennwood Dr.,
Overbrook
Spartanburg, S. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Kathleen South
21 Harvley St.
Greenville, S. C.

Student Work
Mrs. Ralph O. Bates
P. O. Box 100
McClellanville, S. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. J. H. Martin
Box 164
Lancaster, S. C.

Children's Work
Miss Florence Hurst
204 Main St.
Sumter, S. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. G. W. Green
Box 327
Kingstree, S. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. R. B. Burroughs
Conway, S. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. Welborne Summers
Box 43
Seneca, S. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. R. H. Johnson
662 Ravenel St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. C. H. Boulware
111 Pinckney St.
Chester, S. C.

EDITORS

Advocate Page
Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River St.
Anderson, S. C.

Work Sheet
Miss Eula Winn
5307 Fairfield Rd.
Columbia, S. C.

Spartanburg, S. C.,
Oct. 6, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I received your letter today, upon my return from our mid-year Executive Committee meeting at Myrtle Beach.

I of course plan to attend your meeting October 30 and 31. I will arrive the morning of the meeting by train, and should be there by 10 o'clock. So I should get to the meeting on time; however if I am a little late, you will know I will be in as soon as I can, after registering at the hotel.

Looking forward to being with you again, as always.

Most sincerely,
Effie H. McAbee
Mrs. Herbert McAbee

Dear Dorothy -

This looks very formal, but it is all I have at the present -

The days you have selected are fine with me -

Will arrive late Mon eve - Oct 29th -

Love always -

Cora -

October 5, 1956

Mrs. William Hardy Ratliff

MRS. SAM MOHR 972 EAST CLIFTON ROAD, N. E. ATLANTA 7, GEORGIA

Sept. 8-56

Dear Mrs. Tilly:-

Thank you very much for your invitation to the meetings of the Southern Regional Council on Oct. 30th + 31st. I sincerely hope that I can attend. If I am not there you will know that I have been called out of town by the illness of a member of my family.

I wish you and the organization a most successful meeting.

Cordially

Marian Mohr.

Mississippi Christian Women's Fellowship

FORMERLY MISSISSIPPI CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

MARY ELLEN WHITE, EXECUTIVE SEC'Y
207 S. BARKSDALE, APT. 1
MEMPHIS 4, TENNESSEE

MRS. J. K. SESSIONS, PRESIDENT
WOODVILLE

MRS. VAN RICHARDSON, V.-PRES.
409 E. HARDING, GREENWOOD

MRS. DREW McCULLY, RECORDER
940 N. CONGRESS, JACKSON

MRS. WENDELL CARR, TREASURER
713 COOPER ROAD, JACKSON

MRS. ROBERT GLENN, CHM. WORSHIP
651 ALLEN ST., TUPELO

MRS. SAM SCHWARTZ, DIR. SERVICE
1209 RIDGE AVE., GREENVILLE

MISS MARJORIE MASSEY, DIR. STUDY
205 - 17TH ST., HATTIESBURG

MRS. J. D. DURRETT, GUILD CHM.
86 E. WESTBROOK ST., WEST POINT

September 4, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Director of Women's Work

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Room 432

63 Auburn Avenue N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your gracious invitation, of August 8th, to attend the second workshop of women's church organizations in Atlanta on October 30 and 31 of 1956.

As I see it now I shall be able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. White

(Miss) Mary Ellen White

MEW/p

I serve Tenn. Miss and Louisiana.

MEW.

✓

Waco Texas
Aug. 20, 56

Mrs. W. E. Tilly
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am looking forward to the meeting with you, Mrs Stamps and other Church leaders in Atlanta Oct. 30-31, 56.

Many thanks for this fine opportunity

Sincerely, Tommie Stroud

2524 Old Oak St.

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 16, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 2, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Tilly:

I will be glad to participate in the conference on October 30 and 31 in Atlanta. Thank you for asking me.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Willa B. Player

Willa B. Player
President

wbp p

Christian Women's Fellowship
of North and South Carolina

MRS. H. H. SETTLE, GENERAL SECRETARY
700 WEST FOURTH STREET
GREENVILLE, N. C.

August 15, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Auburn Ave.
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

It is with pleasure that I accept the invitation to attend the workshop in Atlanta, October 30 and 31. I shall await further word from you.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes Settle

(Mrs. H.H.) Agnes Settle

Florida Christian Women's Fellowship

Mrs. W.W. Thrasher, Exec. Sec'y.
10 S.W. 12th Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

August 13, 1956.

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Your letter of August 8th was received with interest and I am interested in knowing more about the organization of Southern Regional Council, Inc., and will look forward to learning more about your organization.

According to my present plans I will be able to accept your invitation to attend the workshop on October 30 and 31st. If for any reasons my plans are changed I will notify you and perhaps could send an alternate. I will expect to hear later as you indicated, as to where the meeting will be held.

These are challenging days for the Church and for all of us and whatever we can do to help is our duty and our privelege.

Sincerely,
Martha Thrasher
Mrs. W.W. Thrasher

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I have received your letter of July 3, changing the date of meeting of the Fellowship of the Cleveland to October 30-31. I will make my plans to meet this change.

Sincerely yours
Mrs. Henry Smith
Sparta, Tenn

July 9, 1956.

Wisehart

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Kentucky Conference **The Methodist Church**

May 30 1956

Dear Mrs Tilly

So very glad to have your most interesting letter. I shall certainly hold Sept 27 & 28 for meeting of Southern Regional Council. I need to know of the Jewish people. We have few in Kentucky as was brought out in a Workshop during Lincoln Leadership school several years ago! -

I had planned to write you, I am so glad you are to teach & Conduct Clinic at Gulfside. I am going there instead of Lake Junaluska this year. My first time & Mrs Robinson tells me I am to be only one from Southeastern Jurisdiction. All will be very new to me -

We have had three Local Workshops in Covington District (mine). How we do need these Local Wksh shops. With 25 women 7 negro, the information will finally reach them. We just have to tried to find out how they live & what they do for hospital Care - My summer at Lincoln Leadership School ~~ha~~ mean more to me every day - Looks as if we will have a fine school - Hope we have time for a chat -

Also just how the workshops are really reaching all –

Sincerely

Mary Lou Wisehart

Mrs Tilly

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

October 15, 1956

Mr. F. D. Patterson
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Patterson:

My leaving the Council is solely a matter of reaching an age when I had long planned to sop whatever I am doing and launch out on my own. I have barely means enough to live until pensionable at a most modest standard and in some poverty-stricken spot. For which I pick the Western Highlands of Scotland!

But one of my purposes in going over there is to burrow out a pleasant visiting place for anybody who will come to see us. Next time you and Mrs. Patterson are heading out for far parts, please plan a stop in Scotland. I would like to tramp with you across the moors.

'Tis most urgent for Mrs. Tilly's work with the church women to be helped. Out of years of experience, we have found that the women can be persuaded to move mountains if they can be fetched together. The various denominational central bodies have so stripped down the treasuries of local units of church women that they have no means of travelling anywhere farther than across the street. What Mrs. Tilly does is get them together area by area, across all lines of race and faith and denomination. And that gets going a wave big enough to wash a lot in front of it.

The John Hay Whitney people put up a thousand or even two thousand a year for it. I afford, out of SRC's budget, modest amounts for such special meetings. She needs more meetings than she has had means to arrange, and she should have the money to retain one particular lady in each of the more difficult states, with little or no salary, but with an expense account for getting around to see people locally.

It would all add up to fifteen or eighteen thousand a year. No one supposes that the Phelps-Stokes Fund would be likely to find so large a sum. But two, three, or four thousand dollars toward it would help enormously, and at a most critical time.

The truth is that unless the conscience of the South speaks through the church women, the job of opening the schools will be anguished in a way perfectly avoidable.

We in the Council have always been exceedingly careful not to lay ourselves open to the charge that we are trying to lead the forces of organised religion around with rings in their noses. We have found that if you simply bring the ladies together, they figure out what to do; and they are pretty good about doing it! And nobody thinks it is wrong to enable church ladies to work together.

I hope I can be in New York in early December, and if so I will try my luck again on catching you there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mrs. Tilly

TRUSTEES

EMORY ROSS, *President*
I. N. PHELPS STOKES, *Vice-President*
JOHN H. REISNER, *Secretary*
EDWIN K. MERRILL, *Treasurer*
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LISTON POPE, RT. REV. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Jr.
JUAN T. TRIPPE, CHAUNCEY L. WADDELL

REV. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, *President Emeritus*

PHELPS-STOKES FUND

101 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

FREDERICK D. PATTERSON, *Director*
FREDERICK L. ROWE, *Executive Secretary*

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Education: EMORY ROSS
Housing: MRS. DYSON DUNCAN

TELEPHONE: MUrray Hill 3-8578

CABLES: "Stokesfund"—New York.

October 10, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 12 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am greatly distressed that I was not here at the time of your visit to New York City.

In view of what I have heard about your leaving the Southern Regional Council, I should have welcomed the opportunity of discussing this with you and of knowing something of your thinking about the future of the Council's program.

I had a brief but very pleasant conference with Mrs. Tilly. It is my plan to put her needs before the Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. I assume you indorse this.

I am sure you also recognize the fact that whatever we do in the way of a grant would necessarily be modest, but I do feel that working with the Church Women of the South is the kind of important grass roots activity we desperately need at the present time.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Patterson

F. D. Patterson
Director

FDP
RLH

October 15, 1956

Mrs. John T. McCall
3728 West End
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. McCall:

We are having a workshop here in Atlanta at the YMCA Building, 145 Lucky Street, with headquarters at the Piedmont Hotel, October 30-31.

Your Chairman of Christian Social Relations, as were all State Chairman, was asked to be at the workshop. ~~She has not replied~~, and in view of that fact, we hope you can come in her place. Mrs. Stamats will be with us and of course, I am anxious that each State Council be represented.

She is unable to come

The whole theme of the workshop is "Our Responsibility in this day of Social Change and Tension".

~~I asked Mrs. Johnson to talk with you about this, and I hope she has.~~ Please wire me if you or someone from your Council will be present. We are holding reservations at the Piedmont awaiting your reply. Transportation and entertainment will be cared for by SRC.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:fc

October 15, 1956

Mrs. T. S. Newbold
Box 1296
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Newbold:

We are having a workshop here in Atlanta at the YMCA Building, 145 Lucky Street, with headquarters at the Piedmont Hotel, October 30-31.

Your Chairman of Christian Social Relations, as were all State Chairman, was asked to be at the workshop. She is unable to come, and in view of that fact, we hope you can come in her place. Mrs. Stamats will be with us and of course, I am anxious that each State Council be represented.

The whole theme of the workshop is "Our Responsibility in this day of Social Change and Tension".

Please wire me if you or someone from your Council will be present. We are holding reservations at the Piedmont awaiting your reply. Transportation and entertainment will be cared for by SRC.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:fc

October 15, 1956

Mrs. Glenn Laskey
710 N. Vienna St.
Ruston, La.

Dear Mrs. Laskey:

We are having a workshop here in Atlanta at the YMCA Building, 145 Lucky Street, with headquarters at the Piedmont Hotel, October 30-31.

Your Chairman of Christian Social Relations, as were all State Chairman, was asked to be at the workshop. She is unable to come, and in view of that fact, we hope you can come in her place. Mrs. Stamats will be with us, and of course, I am anxious that each State Council be represented.

The whole theme of the workshop is "Our Responsibility in this day of Social Change and Tension".

Please wire me if you or someone from your Council will be present. We are holding reservations at the Piedmont awaiting your reply. Transportation and entertainment will be cared for by SRC.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Women's Work

MET:fc

Board of Women's Work

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A PONCE DE LEON AVE., N.E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

MRS. LEIGHTON M. MCCUTCHEN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MISS MARY S. QUIDOR
TREASURER
MISS EVELYN L. GREEN
SECRETARY, PROGRAM DIVISION
MISS JANIE MCCUTCHEN
DIRECTOR, CHRISTIAN GROWTH
MRS. BEN KNOX
DIRECTOR, PUBLICATIONS
MISS ANNIE TAIT JENKINS
DIRECTOR, LEADER DEVELOPMENT
MRS. H. Q. HUIE
DIRECTOR, MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

October 16, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
1013 Highland View, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Since you were here Friday morning I have been giving a good bit of thought to the conversation which we had and to a statement of purpose for the meeting October 30-31. On the enclosed sheet you will find two statements, one a little bit more condensed than the other. It may be that neither expresses exactly what you have in mind, although it seems to me that it has caught that significance which you hope the conference will have, and the thing for which it is called and which you hope will be accomplished. Please feel free to change this and "scrap" it altogether if it is not adequate, and then after you have decided definitely on statement of purpose if you will let me have a copy of it I will appreciate it very much.

Today I have reread the chapter on Fellowship of the Concerned in Elton Trueblood's book, Alternative to Futility. There is much in that to be thought through and I am glad that my attention has been called to it in connection with the meeting October 30-31.

Thank you for coming and letting us talk things over with you, and assuring you of our appreciation of what you are making possible for some of our denominational women as well as for other church women throughout these eight southeastern states, and with personal appreciation and love.

Sincerely your friend,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ/s
Enc.

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

October 16, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I would love to come to your Fellowship of the Concerned meeting and will, of course, be glad to help you in any way that I can.

If there will be no publicity and it will fit in with your program, I could contribute a few "lessons from Clinton." Fisk is doing a summary of what happened there for the Anti-Defamation League, and the Valiens and I have recently done some field work in the community. I spent 8 days there talking with people in various segments of the white population--leadership, school officials, parents, students, and "opposition"--and the Valiens interviewed in the Negro community. I say "no publicity" because the Social Science Department did the field work for ADL and Dr. Valien feels we should not make open use of the material until they have had their chance at it.

Will look forward to seeing all of you. Grace Hamilton was up in Nashville weekend before last and caught me up on some of the news. She, incidentally, offered me a bed should I come to Atlanta, so I will check with her and maybe save the Fellowship hotel bills.

Thank you so much for inviting me.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden

Anna Holden

Funston, Georgia
October 15, 1954

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I did not know until today whether I would be able to attend the workshop.

I hope that I have not waited too late in answering your letter that I do plan to attend the workshop on October 30-31-

Sincerely,
Alba Lewis

Lincoln Leadership School of Christian Service

Madisonville, Ky, Oct. 13. 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilley: Today I received from Mrs. Towner a letter saying that the Louisville Conference executive committee voted to ask me to come in her place, to the meeting in Atlanta, Oct. 30-31. - I refer of course to the work shop on The Fellowship of the Concerned which will convene then. Unless something intervenes, I think I can plan to attend.

From Mrs. Towner and from my son who teaches in one of the Louisville schools, I shall try to bring an account of the work that has been done in Louisville in preparation for integration.

I am sorry Mrs. Towner cannot attend. She is so fine and also so lovely.

Love,

Pearl C. Hummel -

Mrs. Towner included with her letter the correspondence ~~with~~ from you concerning the workshop -

Service — Fidelity
Devotion

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 12, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Attention: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

With reference to your invitation of October 3rd, we shall be happy to have representatives from our Organization in attendance at the sessions planned for October 30th and 31st.

I regret that, at this time, I am unable to give you the names of the women who will attend, but, if this is necessary, I shall be glad to do so at a later date.

Assuring you of our interest, we are

Sincerely,

Mrs Bernard Facher

Mrs. Bernard Facher, President
B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta

October 9, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your letter regarding the exact date and time for the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

I am planning to attend this workshop and expect to arrive before 10:00 a.m. October 30.

Sincerely,

Willa Lindsay

Board of Women's Work

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES
341-A PONCE DE LEON AVE., N.E., ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

October 8, 1956

MRS. LEIGHTON M. MCCUTCHEN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MISS MARY S. QUIDOR
TREASURER
MISS EVELYN L. GREEN
SECRETARY, PROGRAM DIVISION
MISS JANIE MCCUTCHEN
DIRECTOR, CHRISTIAN GROWTH
MRS. BEN KNOX
DIRECTOR, PUBLICATIONS
MISS ANNIE TAIT JENKINS
DIRECTOR, LEADER DEVELOPMENT
MRS. H. Q. HUIE
DIRECTOR, MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Director of Woman's Work,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter of October 3rd. We have a note of the time and date of this meeting and will be looking forward to it. If there is any way in which we can assist you just kindly let us know.

Sincerely your friend,

Annie Tait Jenkins

Annie Tait Jenkins

ATJ/s

MRS. J. A. LEVY
32 FRANK CLARK STREET
SUMTER, S. C.

October 8,1956

Mrs M.E.Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave,Atlanta,Georgia

Dear Mrs Tilly:

I am very interested in the meeting you are planning on October 30-31 and I thank you for your invitation. Could you let me know if there are others who are planning to attend from this area so that perhaps we could make transportatinn arrangements.

I would also be interested in any further plans you have made as to program. I hope to be able to come and plan to do so. My leaving home is always contingent on illness in my family and it is often necessary for me to make last minute changes in my plans. As things stand now I will be very pleased to be with you.

Thank you again for your invitatinn - I am a little curious as to how you got my name.

Hoping to hear from you soon
Sincerely

Pauline Levy

Mrs. J. Kurt Holland
4029 Lake Forrest Dr., N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Oct. 8, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I will look forward to joining you and the Southern Regional at the workshops on October thirtieth and thirty-first.

Thank you for including me as representing the Temple Sisterhood.

Very sincerely,
Carolyn H. Holland
(Mrs. J. Kurt)
Pres. Temple Sisterhood.

2135 Malvern Rd.
Charlotte (7), N. Car.
Oct 6, '56.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I am looking forth to your meeting Oct 30 – 31 st. I shall make a reservation on the plane Eastern Air line leaving here 8:54 AM Oct 30th – arriving in Atlanta at 10:10 – I shall go straight to the Y.M.C.A. ~~at~~ 145 Luckie St. I plan to stay over night at the Piedmont (so please make my reservation) shall leave following day Oct 31 st in afternoon to return to Charlotte. Hope this ~~xxx~~ arrangement meets your approval.

Shall be looking forth to seeing you.

Sincerely,
Augusta Little
(Mrs. Geo. D.)

Please let me know if this arrangement is satisfactory

MRS. D. M. HOWARD
309 GARDEN SPRINGS LANE
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Oct 5 1956

Dear Mrs Tilly

I do plan to be in Atlanta Oct 30 and 31 for the Fellowship of the Concerned, workshop.

I consider it a privilege to be included in a meeting so important and timely.

The arrangement seems perfect. I hope you feel that it is and that you didn't have to worry too much about it.

Sincerely
Mamie Howard

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Memphis Conference Methodist Church

MRS. JACK W. FROST
SECRETARY CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
~~AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES~~
MURRAY, KENTUCKY

September 25, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Please accept my apology for the delay in answering your invitation to participate in the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Much of the summer I was out of town, in work of the Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service. On my return, the first of September, from a short vacation trip with my husband, I became ill and was unable to begin on schedule my work in Murray State College, where I teach. However, I am now back in routine, attempting to take up where I left off and catch up on all lines.

I want to thank you for the opportunity you have offered me to be a part of this workshop. I believe I shall be able to attend. Although it is scheduled during a teaching week, if I can secure flights from Paducah, Kentucky or Nashville, Tennessee so that I will miss only two days' classes, I think it can be arranged.

Please send me all further information about the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Maryleona Frost

Maryleona Frost
(Mrs. Jack W. Frost)
Christian Social Relations Sec.

mra

Dear Mrs. Tilley,

Thanks for the letter telling me about the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned Oct. 30-31.

I plan to go for the entire meeting, and I am looking forward to it.

Thank you for inviting me.

Sincerely,

Betty Jo Hill

MRS. LEON D. SANBORNE
2690 DIXIE HIGHWAY
SOUTH FORT MITCHELL, KENTUCKY

Oct 16/56

Dear Mrs Tilly

Family & local church circumstances have developed that make it impossible for me to come to the meeting of the S.R.C. on the 30th & 31st. I am writing Mrs Brown our W.C.W. state president to see about arranging for another C.S.R. chairman to go in my place which I hope is alright with you.

I am very sorry to have to give this up but after prayerful consideration I feel that I must do so. I shall look forward to getting a report from my "sub".

Very cordially yours,

Marion C. Sanborne.

national
council of
jewish women

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK 36, N. Y. · CIRCLE 6-3175 · CABLE: COUNJEW-N. Y.

office of the president
MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

October 17, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am grateful indeed for the opportunity to meet with women leaders in the South to discuss the Supreme Court Decision on Integration. I accept with pleasure the invitation of the Southern Regional Council.

In your communication of October 12th I note the hotel is the Piedmont. Is it necessary to make a reservation, and if so, I would like one starting Monday night.

I anticipate this opportunity to meet you again and in this letter send warmest good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Gladys F. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
President

GFC/rmm

MRS. LAWRENCE ASHLEY
1611 DRAKE AVENUE
OCALA, FLA.

Oct. 16, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter received and I plan to get a round-trip airplane ticket arriving in Atlanta Monday afternoon around 5 P.M. and leaving Atlanta Wednesday Oct 31st at 2 P.M. Will I be able to take in the whole meeting with ~~the~~ schedule?

I am assuming that you will make reservations for me for Monday and Tuesday nights at the Piedmont Hotel.

Looking forward to the fellowship I am

Most Sincerely
Mary Ashley

MRS. JOSEPH COHEN
241 AUDUBON BLVD.
NEW ORLEANS 25, LA.

October 12, 1956.

Mrs. M.E.Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I am happy to accept your kind invitation to attend the SRC workshops on October 30 and 31.

May I ask that your office kindly reserve a room for me at the Piedmont Hotel. I shall arrive on the 29.

Looking forward with deep interest to the opportunities which this meeting offers for clearer understanding of how our section's issues can be met, I remain

Respectfully,

Rosalie P. S. Cohen

Mrs. Joseph Cohen

1347 Cave Spring Road
Rome, Georgia
October 11, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your letter regarding the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned to be at the YMCA, October 30th and 31. I am keeping those dates open to be there.

Looking forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Courtney

Virginia Courtney

P. S.: Please note change of mailing address from the old one at West Georgia College to the following one:

Ella Virginia Courtney
Church and Community Worker
1347 Cave Spring Road
Rome, Georgia

Kentucky Christian Women's Fellowship

506 BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
LEXINGTON

MARY ELLEN LARUE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MRS. PAUL A. CROW, OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE: 4-3951

PRESIDENT
MRS. D. D. DUGAN
2726 CUMBERLAND AVENUE
ASHLAND

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. KENNETH B. BOWEN
27 GRAVES AVENUE
ERLANGER

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS BESS HOWARD
GLASGOW

TREASURER
MRS. HAROLD ROBERTSON
ROUTE 2
SHARPSBURG

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. W. E. BAXTER
424 KINGSWAY DRIVE
LEXINGTON

GUILD CHAIRMAN
ELIZABETH HARTSFIELD
435 CLIFTON AVENUE
LEXINGTON

October 10, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please forgive my delay in answering your letter of September 24. It was mis-sent to Lexington, Kentucky.

Thank you so much for your invitation to attend the Human Relations work shop in Atlanta, October 30 and 31. It is most gracious of you to take care of my expense for this trip. We are keenly interested in this problem and I am happy to represent the Disciple women of Kentucky at this meeting.

Will I receive further information as to the place of meeting in Atlanta, time schedule, etc.?

Very sincerely,

Mrs D. D. Dugan

Mrs. D. D. Dugan, President
Kentucky Christian Women's Fellowship

HD:mc

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

195 OCT 10 AM 9 46

AA10

(25).

TO ATLANTA

A ORB006 PD AR=ORLANDO FLO 10 922AME=

MRS M E TILLY=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=

RM432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

OCTOBER 30 AND 31 SECURE ONMY CALENDER PLEASE SEND TRAVEL INSTRUCTIONS=

MRS AGNUS BARLOW 1010 AYRSHIRE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Vice-President
Mrs. J. W. Clark
Utica, Miss.

President
Mrs. P. E. Cunningham
Box 703
Vicksburg, Miss.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. Stanley Wilson
2212 15th St.
Meridian, Miss.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

Treasurer
MRS. B. M. STEVENS
Richton, Mississippi

The Mississippi Conference

206-32 Avenue,
Hattiesburg, Miss.
Oct.9, 1956

Mrs.M.E.Tilly,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs,Tilly:

I will be able to go to the meeting Oct.30-31 if it is alright to leave the morning of the 31st. I will have to be at home by Wednesday night and that is the only way I can make it. I will also have to leave here Monday morning and arrive at Atlanta Monday night at 8 oclock in order to be there by 10:30 Tuesday morning.

I will be glad to room with someone and have their company.

Sincerely,
Cecil Deen
Mrs.E.E.Deen

HAZARD CITY SCHOOLS
HAZARD, KENTUCKY

R. G. EVERSOLE
SUPERINTENDENT

October 9, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Please make reservations for me as I plan to attend the Workshop on October 30 and 31.

I will be glad to explain the way in which our school was peacefully integrated.

Sincerely,
(Mrs. Jack) Ann W. Gudice

V

Columbia, SC
October 7, 1956

Dear Mr Dilly,

I am expecting to attend the meeting October 30 and 31. As my plane arrives at 10 o'clock I will be a few minutes late.

I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,
Rosalie O. Cassels

MRS. J. D. CONWELL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
1649 8TH AVE., WEST
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
PHONE 56-1875

MRS. O. G. THOMAS, SR., PRESIDENT
1726 FAIRFAX AVE., SO.
BESSEMER, ALABAMA
PHONE 5-0574

ALABAMA

Christian Women's Fellowship

October 6,1956..

Dear Mrs.. Tilley:

Thank you for your second notice of the meeting of the Southern Regional Council.I could not be sureuntil my return from an out of state meeting, but I am planning to be present. Mrs.. Candler Tatum and I plan to drive over together in my car in time for the morning session which beginsat 10:3o a.m.. October 30,I believe.We will plan to stay until noon the next dav.. We will be glad to room together if that fits into your plans..Mrs.. Candler Tatum is serving just now as state Christian Social Relations chairman of United Church Women..

We are looking forward to this meeting.

Sincerely, Elma Conwell.

Mrs.. J.D.Conwell

Ex.Sec.Ala.Christian Women's Fellowship.

Georgia
Christian Women's Fellowship
MRS. JAMES R. BEACH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OFFICE: 1063 HIGH STREET HOME: 3852 DRURY DRIVE
MACON, GEORGIA

October 5, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Yes, I rejoice that I can be with the meetings of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta October 30 and 31.

Please make a hotel reservation for me at the Piedmont and have them confirm it. I do not know just when I shall arrive, but I believe I shall reach Atlanta about 8:00 o'clock on the 30th.

I have just returned from an International Convention in Des Moines of our communion. It was most stimulating.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Ann Beach
Mrs. James R. Beach

P.S. Would it be permissible for the Social Concerns Chairman of our Women's State Board to attend the sessions? There would be no expense involved. She lives in Atlanta and would take care of her own meals. Please let me know. She is Mrs. S. J. Brodmann, 622 Wesley Dr., N. W.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

CENTRAL JURISDICTION
THE METHODIST CHURCH

MRS. FETTA HOLLAND
Home Work
1025 Fuller St., Knoxville, Tenn.

MRS. R. K. GORDON
Foreign Work
Box 226, Dillon, S. C.

MRS. J. W. CURRY
Christian Social Relations
and Local Church Activities
163 S. Cecil St., Florence, S. C.

MISS GRACE W. ARNOLD
Promotion
112 Brown Ave., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. M. M. DRAKE
Missionary Education
1032 Second Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.

MISS LILLIE FLORENCE ARNOLD
Wesleyan Service Guild
112 Brown Ave., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.

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MRS. WM. C. STROTHER
Children's Work
5101 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. L. J. CALLIER
Spiritual Life
2811 Dallas Ave., Houston, Texas

MRS. T. J. GRIFFIN
Literature and Publication
350 West Oak St., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. A. C. WHEATON
Supply Work
220 Union St., Hattiesburg, Miss.

MRS. G. P. MONROE
Status of Women
1907 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md.

MRS. J. W. GOLDEN
Missionary Personnel
1106 S. Orleans St., Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. L. B. FELDER
Chairman Research Committee
Houston, Texas

October 5, 1956

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your note and also for your letter of Oct. 3rd. I am rushing this note to say I expect to arrive for the workshop on the morning of October 30th. I shall go directly to the Y.M.C.A.

I always look forward with great interest, in attending the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned. We truly need guidance and encouragement for facing the grave problems of the South.

With every good wish for you. I am,

Devotedly,

Willie Curry

Presbyterian

MRS. F. R. CRAWFORD
P. O. BOX 208
FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

Sept. 23, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly -
Yours of May 29th and again July 3rd, both received. I note the date is now set for Oct. 30th & 31st. I have been slow to reply, but now think I can say that I definitely expect to come for the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Am grateful for the privilege.

Sincerely
(Mrs. F.R.) Paxton M. Crawford

July 29, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Just back from a nice vacation trip. I have the "notice" of the change in date of workshop. October really suits me better for being away from Charlotte.

Sincerely yours,

Lurlene B. Barnhardt

(Mrs. Leslie E.)

1200000

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Woman's Society of Christian Service

THE METHODIST CHURCH

CONFERENCE DIRECTORY
1955-1956

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Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt
5830 Creola Road, Route 332
Charlotte 7, N. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. Ira C. Shelley
1339 Seminole Dr.
Greensboro, N. C.

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Mrs. D. D. Holt
2122 Wright Ave.
Greensboro, N. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. E. A. Lamb
Route 4
Concord, N. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. H. B. Simpson
Children's Home
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. L. A. Byx
Box 48
Derita, N. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. G. E. Brown
Stuart Star Route
Mount Airy, N. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. H. F. Anderson
Route 9, Box 709
Charlotte, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. Harry Hendrick
1200 N. Hamilton
High Point, N. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. Dan K. Moore
Sylva, N. C.

Editor Woman's Page N. C. Christian Advocate
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A-10 Apt. 62, Twin Castles
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Treasurer Emeritus
Mrs. P. N. Peacock
Salisbury, N. C.

V.

July 3, 1956

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Before leaving for my Annual Conference of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and the Jurisdiction School of Missions, I did put a big ring on my calendar for the dates of September 27 and 28. Thank you for the advance notice- for surprisingly for so early in the summer- September is already becoming a very important and busy month.

I shall look forward to meeting with you and the other representatives of tChurch women.

Sincerely yours,
Lurlene G. Barnhardt
Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt

Mrs. Melvin Henry Cornillaud
104 Vine Street
Paducah, Kentucky

Rec'd 6/28/56

June 24 1956

Dear Mrs Tilley—

Sorry I have been so long answering your letter. But it had gotten misplaced in my desk and I am just now finding it again—

It is very difficult for me to plan that far in advance — but there is a possibility that I will be enroute to Miami Fla to a Provincial meeting about that time. If I should drive, I would be delighted to stop by Atlanta and attend your Churchwoman's meeting—

Let me know the dates and will do my very best to be there —

Sincerely
Geneva Cornillaud

Women of the Church

Synod of Alabama

Presbyterian Church in the United States

June 3, 1956

Dear Mrs. Dilly,

I am so happy to know about the meeting being planned for September and shall look forward to being there - These meetings are of immeasurable good and far-reaching in effects -

There was a letter from Dr. Calhoun the same day yours came, inviting me to attend a Race Relations Institute either at Fisk or at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago - I do feel so honored and yet so humble to be thought of in this connection, and only pray that I may be worthy and able to do whatever the Lord has planned for me.

I leave Thursday for our annual Conference of Negro Women at Stillman College - Its a wonderful experience - Cordially

Olive Andrews

United Church Women of Georgia

Dear Dorothy,

Please contact Mrs. Curry, her or whoever the state Mess-ge is and also the State Baptist Pres - Dorothy Mrs. Boundy and Mrs Mayo.

Counting on your love and prayers always -

Dorothy

Montgomery

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Due to an oversight on my part, I completely forgot about telling you whether or not I shall attend the meeting. I would like to come to the meeting if it is possible for me to still get reservations. Do you think I can be accepted, although my notice is overdue?

Would you please let me know whether or not I should plan to come? Thank you.

Sincerely,

Patricia Bennett

Christian Women's Fellowship
of North and South Carolina

MRS. H. H. SETTLE, GENERAL SECRETARY
700 WEST FOURTH STREET
GREENVILLE, N. C.

October 17, 1956

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I regret terribly, but I find it is going to be impossible for me to attend the Conference in Atlanta, Oct. 30-31. I am keenly disappointed. I do hope that you will have a good Conference.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. H. H. Settle

CLARK COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 18, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are having our Annual Meeting of the Clark College Board of Trustees on Tuesday, October 30, but if possible I shall attend the workshop by the Southern Regional Council the evening of the 30th and the next morning, October 31.

Thank you very much for this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

James P. Brawley

James P. Brawley
President

JPB:mbb

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

(33) 18 PM 3 49

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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AA48

ATLANTA

A JND104 PD=JACKSONVILLE FLO 18 317PME

=MRS M E TILLEY=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ROOM 432 ATLA=

REPRESENTATIVE FLORIDA SYNOD WILL ATTEND WORK SHOP

PLEASE KEEP RESERVATION:

=LAURA B WOMACK PRESIDENT WOMEN OF THE CHURCH FLORIDA SYNOD=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

October 18, 1956
Shreveport, La.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

The Louisiana Conference of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church has authorized me to attend the meeting in Atlanta on October 30 and 31st. I plan to come, but will not need a hotel reservation. I have investigated prices, and find that the Day Coach flight on Delta is the cheapest way to come. The round trip including tax is $62.70. Looking forward to attending the meeting and hearing from you I remain

Sincerely,
Dorothy Tatum
(Mrs. M. R.)
La. Conference Secretary of
Christian Social Relations
110 Austin St.
Shreveport, Louisiana

THE EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE
108 SEVENTEENTH ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 19th, '56

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend your workshop on Oct. 30th & 31st — It will be impossible for me to attend, but I do appreciate your asking me & hope that next time it will be possible.

The programs for the Mission Institute were lovely — and we appreciate your making them so with the design of Calvary on the cover. Thank you.

With good wishes for the success of your workshop, I am, sincerely

Clara Claiborne

Women of the Church, Synod of Florida

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

MRS. FRANCIS M. WOMACK
PRESIDENT
1835 BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE (8), FLORIDA

October 19, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilley
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Mrs. M. T. Crumley of 1132 Ingleside Avenue, Jacksonville
5 ~~10~~, Florida, the recently elected Chairman of Inter-group Work, will represent the Women of Florida at the Work Shop.

Mr. Crumley will be with Mrs. Crumley, and I would appreciate your making reservations for these two at the hotel. Of course, Mr. Crumley will take care of his own expense.

With every good wish for much information and good from this Meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Laura B. Womack

Mrs. Francis M. Womack.

LBW:nw

Dear Mrs. Lilly,

I will not be able to come to Work shop Oct 30-31. I am on the regular teaching staff in DeKalb County and I have school those days. I am sorry

Yours truly
Mrs. Chas. Ryford

Oct 20th, 1934

Dear Mrs Gilley:-

Due to the fact that my husband is slowly improving from a coronary thrombosis, I am unable to leave my home -

I am very, very sorry to have to disappoint you; I know we need to go and learn and grow!

Sincerely
Lillian Cudd
Mrs E. P. Cudd
1604 N. 4th
Monroe, La

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Tennessee Conference — The Methodist Church

122 Maple St. Sparta, Tenn.
October 20, 1956.

Mrs. M. E. Lilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Lilly,

I am very sorry that I will not be able to attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned - I would like for you to accept our Conference president, Mrs. Grady L. Wall, 1208 Hardlee Drive Nashville 4, Tenn. in my place.

Mrs. Wall is a very fine person and much in sympathy with your program and will represent our conference well. I am sending to her the letter of Oct. 3 - giving details of time place, etc.

Thanks so much for your kind invitation and I regret very much that I cannot attend -

Sincerely yours -
Virginia (Mrs. Henry) Smith -

Chapel Hill
Oct. 21, 56

Dear Mrs Tilley,

Thank you for your letter of information concerning the meeting Oct. 30, I will wait further instructions.

Sincerely
Pattie Harrison

Tennessee Christian Women's Fellowship

FORMERLY TENNESSEE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

MRS. CHESTER MITCHELL, PRESIDENT
661 DECATUR ST., MEMPHIS

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1120 RIDGEWAY DR., CLARKSVILLE

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MARY ELLEN WHITE, EXECUTIVE SEC'Y
207 S. BARKSDALE, APT. 1
MEMPHIS 4, TENNESSEE

MRS. M. A. BLAND, CHM. WORSHIP
GRACEY COURT APTS., CLARKSVILLE

MRS. E. R. SNYDER, DIR. SERVICE
210 MAPLE LOOP RD., KNOXVILLE

MRS. HAROLD P. THOMAS, DIR. STUDY
600 SHOTWELL, MEMPHIS

MRS. LOIS DICKERSON, GUILD CHM.
1574 BUNTYN, MEMPHIS 14

Oct 22, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I wrote you on Sept 4th that I wanted attend the workshop of womens church organizations scheduled for Oct 30 + 31.

You have recieved letter from Mrs. M. L. Patton also of Memphis, asking that she and I be assigned to same hotel room.

I am looking forward to this meeting and trust that we may all be helped by the interchange of ideas

Sincerely yours

Mary E. White

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

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President

REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

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General Director

EDITH L. GRONER
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Christian Social Relations

MRS. LILBURN B. MOSELEY
Pittsburgh, Penna.
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MRS. ALFRED M. CHAPMAN
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May Fellowship Day

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Ocala, Florida
Race & Cultural Relations

MRS. CLARENCE T. NELSON
Washington, D. C.
Family Life

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
New York, New York
Economic Life

ESTHER STAMATS
Director

October 22, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room #432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I find that it is impossible for me to come to your workshop since I have over-spent my travel fund and there are no funds available to make the trip possible.

I cannot tell you how very sorry I am or how much I regret not being able to attend the sessions.

Mrs. Spann Milner is planning to attend the workshop and will, I hope, send me the materials and the findings.

It is with great regret that I find I am unable to come at this late date.

With best wishes for the success of the workshop.

Sincerely yours,

Esther C. Stamats

Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations

ECS:go

October 23, 1956

Dr. Willa B. Player
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Player:

The plans for the workshop are well in shape now. We will meet together at first and have information given to us by different people who have information to give us regarding the meaning of the law, the resistance movements, and etc.

At 2:00, we will break up into three workshop groups, and I am asking you to be the chairman of one of the groups. Just what they will face in the workshop will be what we gather from the problem inventory, which will come out of 10-minute buzz-groups that morning.

I am deeply appreciative of the fact that you will be with us, for we need your leadership. I think I told you that you are to be the guest of Dr. Mitchell.

The best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 23, 1956

Mr. John Griffen
Emory University
Georgia

Dear John:

Remember, I am counting on you for the morning of October 31, at the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street, to lead the discussion on the reports brought from the workshop groups.

Thank you so much.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

Lincoln Leadership School of Christian Service

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 23, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Tilley: When you wrote to Mrs. Towner about coming to the meeting in Atlanta next week, you expressed a hope that she would bring some information about what the Louisville Schools have done with regard to desegregation. I shall bring anything she sends. However, at my request, my son has sent me from his files several articles and some clippings which may contain information you may want. He is a teacher at Male High in Louisville, is active in K.E.A., and until recently served as president of Louisville Educational Association. During his term in office the constitution of L.E.A. has amended to admit immediately all Negro teachers to membership in L.E.A. - Negro teachers had previously had their own organization. This, he felt, would enable them to face their common problems as a united group, and better assist in the integration program.

Unless I hear from you advising me not to come, I hope to be in your meeting next Tuesday morning, Oct. 30.-

Sincerely,

Pearl C. Hummel

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN'S GRAND LODGE

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN

October 23, 1956

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2nd Vice President

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BOX 873
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MRS. S. THOMAS FRIEDMAN
MRS. ALBERT FELDMAN
MRS. ALFRED SALLINGER

Mrs. M.E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

Again I have to write that I will be unable to make the workshops this year. My Doctor has advised me to stay at home on a very strict diet due to an ulcer just discovered.

Mrs. David Staff is taking my place. She is well versed in Human relations as she has and is working in that field with the Birmingham Chapter of B'nai B'rith Women. She will take the same plane I had planned to take and will arrive during the first morning session and stay thruout the balance of the workshops.

I will appreciate you changing my hotel reservation for her name.

Thank you so much for your invitation. I am really sorry I am unable to attend as I have been looking forward to it since I first heard from you. Perhaps sometime in the future I will be able to work with you and attend.

Yours sincerely,

Ruth Greenberg

Mrs. Emanuel Greenberg

3020 Red Rock Dr
Birmingham
Ala

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY
To The National Council Protestant Episcopal Church
DIOCESE OF ATLANTA

MRS. WILLIAM C. NEW, JR., President
610 Jefferson Avenue
East Point, Georgia

October 23, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Dilley
Director, Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Dilley,

Thank you for your invitation to participate in the meeting of the Southern Regional Conference on October 30 and 31.

Because of an out of town speaking engagement, it will be impossible for me to accept. I am interested, however, and if copies of the findings are to be made, I should appreciate your having one sent to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel M. New
(Mrs. Wm. C., Jr.)

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE SOUTH

LEON M. ADKINS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FLORENCE TEAGUE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

October 23, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Chances for my coming to the meeting on October 30 and 31 are dim at present, although I would certainly like to be there. I haven't entirely given up hope. Dr. Adkins would like for us to be represented, if possible.

Thanks for your letter.

Cordially yours,

Florence Teague

Administrative Assistant

FT/b

P.S. I have to be at the J.C.C.C. meeting in Cincinnati the rest of this week.

PRESIDENT ELECT
MRS. M. L. PATTON
1753 GALLOWAY AVENUE
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BOX 68
MARYVILLE

MIDDLE
MRS. FRED D. ESTES
2714 BLUEFIELD AVENUE
NASHVILLE

WEST
MRS. R. J. BIRGE
126 W. GRAND
JACKSON

United Church Women of Tennessee

October 23, 1956

PRESIDENT
MRS. JOHN T. MCCALL
3726 WEST END AVENUE
NASHVILLE

Mrs. M.E.Tilley
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

Thank you for the nice letter inviting me to the Workshop, Oct. 30 & 31. Since it was impossible for Mrs. McCarley to come I had given serious thought to taking her place. It has now developed that I, too will not be able to work it in with my other commitments. I appreciate your cordiality but cannot accept the invitation. Because neither of us could go I took the liberty of asking our state president-elect, Mrs. M.L.Patton, 1753 Galloway, Memphis, Tenn. to represent the UCW of Tenn. for the workshop. She said that she would have to consult with her husband and would then let you know and would also inform me. I do hope that you have heard from her. So far, I have not. I also asked her to try to get another representative in case she found that she could not go. I am writing to her today to see if I can get a reply. If I get a negative answer I shall try to get Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville, Tenn. to come. Mrs. Russell has had experience in the first ecumenical institute to be held in the South last June at Junaluska, has attended the Race Relations Institute at Fisk this past summer and was Tennessee's alternate on the Christian Social Relations national committee which met just recently in New. York. My only reason for not asking her first is that I feel she has had so much experience and I want to give some of our other women a chance to grow up in this field. I had felt it would be especially valuable to have our president-elect come to such a workshop.

I hope that I have not upset the apple cart by not wiring you but I felt that it would be best to let you know the whole story. Mrs. Johnson had not talked to me about this and Mrs. McCarley did not turn the letter over t to me until just as I was starting to Memphis for our Christian World Relations Institute. Then your letter to me came while I was still in Memphis. Please continue to hold the reservation for Tenn. at the Piedmont and I will make every effort to have someone there at the appointed time. It might be well to send me an outline of the agenda with exact times given so that I could inform whoever I can get from Tenn. UCW to take advantage of this workshop. It may be the last minute that I can let you know. Do hope this is alright. I am sorry that we have to do it this way.

Enclosed is the folder about the Radio-TV Institute to be held for this area in Memphis Nov. 11-16. If you have not had the information about this I hope that you will try to think of someone who would be interested in such an intensive training in the radio-TV field. Registrations have to be in at the Broadcasting & Film Commission right away. ($15.00)

With all good wishes - Gertrude McCall

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

=(03)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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AA42 NSB225

NS CXA188 PD=CX NEWORLEANS LA 23 1233P MC=

MRS M E TILLY=CARE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

THANKS FOR THE INVITATION WILL ATTEND THE WORKSHOP=

MRS LAZARE LEVY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CECIL A. JARMAN
PRESIDENT

MORTON R. KURTZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Department of United Church Women

Affiliated With The Department Of United Church Women Of The National Council Of Churches

BOX 6637, COLLEGE STATION, DURHAM, N. C.

2-1866

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
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203 FOREST HILLS AVE.
ROCKY MOUNT

HISTORIAN
MRS. WALTER P. SPRUNT
BOX 960
WILMINGTON

Rocky Mount, N.C.
Oct. 23, 1956.

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Illy:

Please send me information concerning the workshop to be held Oct. 30-31. Until your letter came, I did not know anything about it. If I am to attend, I must know immediately the opening and closing hours in order to make transportation arrangements. I very much hope it will be possible for me to be there.

Sincerely,
Helen H. Newbold
Mrs. T. S. Newbold

October 23, 1956

Dr. Willa B. Player
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Player:

The plans for the workshop are well in shape now. We will meet together at first and have information given to us by different people who have information to give us regarding the meaning of the law, the resistance movements, and etc.

At 2:00, we will break up into three workshop groups, and I am asking you to be the chairman of one of the groups. Just what they will face in the workshop will be what we gather from the problem inventory, which will come out of 10-minute buzz-groups that morning.

I am deeply appreciative of the fact that you will be with us, for we need your leadership. I think I told you that you are to be the guest of Dr. Mitchell.

The best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

HARRY STRAUSS
AMELIA CORKLAND STRAUSS
PHONE 4-5491

STRAUSS & STRAUSS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 401-04 COMMERCIAL NAT'L. BANK BLDG.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 24, 1956

Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

On October 3rd I received an invitation from you to attend the coming workshop in Atlanta on October 30 + 31st. On October 15th I replied stating that I was delighted to accept.

In checking my file I find that I have not had a confirmation on a hotel reservation or any other information that would confirm my attendance.

I would appreciate hearing either from the hotel as to my reservation or from your office, whichever is your usual procedure.

Thanking you and with kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Amelia C. Strauss

Amelia Corkland Strauss

ACS:dw

October 24, 1956

Mrs. Bernard Facher
1665 Noble Drive
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Facher:

We have not received the list of women from your organization who will attend the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Our seating capacity is small, and if possible, I will appreciate your giving us the names of the women and the sessions they will attend. If that is not possible, please advise them to tell the registrar at the door that they are from B'nai B'rith.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

MADE IN U.S.A.

October 24, 1956

Mrs. W. W. Thrasher
10 S.W. 12th Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Mrs. Thrasher:

Thank you so much for your considerate letter! While we are certainly not flushed with money for this workshop, you are important enough to come the way that would best suit you. The two nights at a hotel can certainly be cared for, so I suggest that you come by plane on the 29th—if that is the easiest way for you.

This is to say — we want you and need you more than we are thinking of expense!

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

Esleeck
Glearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Florida Christian Women's Fellowship

Mrs. W.W. Thrasher
10 S.W. 12th Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

October 19,1956

Mrs. M.E. Tilly,Director of Women'sWork
Southern Regional Council,Inc
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Your letter of October 2, was here when I returned to my home after being away for six weeks. With the work for me to do I am just now getting to answer the letters waiting for me.

Realizing how soon I was to be in Atlanta I began to make inquiry into the transportation and in thinking over the high cost of my going I decided to write you the situation and ask for your suggestions. I thought perhaps you might think it advisable for me to not make the trip and perhaps even at this late date you might be able to bring in someone who could do you more good and yet not have the expense. This is the information regarding travel: I can leave here Monday 1:34P.M. arriving in Atlanta 7:40A.M. or I can take the faster train and arrive there 4:20A.M.; returning leaving Atlanta 9 40P.M. and arriving Fort Lauderdale 4:23 P.M. the fare round trip is $41.82,plus meals and tips however I do not feel with the heavy load that I carry I could spend two nights on the train with one night of sleep in Atlanta. A Roomette would make the cost $82.84,which is by far too much. I can take a Day Coach on Delta leaving Miami 4:35P.M. arriving Atlanta 7:37 P.M. returning by Eastern leaving there 6:45P.M. and arriving Miami 8:55P.M. the cost of this round trip is $73.16. This would mean two nights in the Piedmont Hotel,namely Monday and Tuesday nights. The last time I attended a meeting in Atlanta,which was last September, I flew because I figured it was the most reasonable and by far the most time saving.

Since my own allowance for travel and State work will not at the present time allow me to absord any of this expense I felt it only fair to write you and explain my expenses before further plans were made for me to make the trip. I can try to find someone to take me to Miami otherwise I have to take the limousine down just as I have to take it in from your airport. I can attend if I fit into your plans and budget and I shall await your reply. Sincerely hoping this meets with your approval , and for what is best.

Most sincerely,
Martha Thrasher
Mrs.W.W. Thrasher
President & Executive Secretary.

October 24, 1956

Miss Thelma Stevens
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Thelma:

I am more than glad that you will be with us October 30 and 31, as neither Mrs. Robinson nor Mrs. Wilson will be here.

We want you to speak on the evening of the 30th. So much of our time will be spent within the "Bounds of the South", that we must bring in the "World Import" of all of it. There will be questions after you speak. Perhaps then, we will have some time in the workshop groups before the evening is over.

Things are shaping up very well, but I do grieve that so far, no officers of the South East Jurisdiction W.S.C.S. will be with us; although most of the Secretaries of Christian Social Relations will be with us.

Love and best wishes.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 24, 1956

Miss Ruby Hurley
c/O NAACP
204 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Hurley:

This is to give you further information about the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. October 30, with afternoon and evening sessions following; and 9:00 a.m. October 31, ending with lunch.

I want you to speak to us on the morning of the 31st, and I am listing your subject, "An After Story of the Supreme Court Decision".

You know how to lead people along, and I am sure that before you get through, you will have sold the NAACP to all of us.

Thanking you so much.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 24, 1956

Mr. Morris Abram
515 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Abram:

This is to give you further details about the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. The dates are October 30 and 31. The place is the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie St. The meeting will start at 10:00 a.m. the first day, with afternoon and evening sessions following. The second day will begin at 9:00 a.m., and end at lunch.

We want you to speak to us the afternoon of the 30th at 2:00 p.m. The subject we have listed for you is: The Meaning of the Law (The Supreme Court Decision). Speak about 15 minutes, and then we will be ready for questions.

We look forward to having you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 24, 1956

Miss Anna Holden
Department of Social Center
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Anna:

Your letter brought both joy and comfort to me, for we certainly needed you to be at the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

On the morning of the 30th, we will put you down for, "Lessons from Clinton". Can you give it to us in 15 minutes, and then have questions?

I hope you will help us put the findings together, as you did before. Your work on them then was really a masterpiece.

Love, thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 24, 1956

Very Reverend M. V. Shean
Clergyman
Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Father Shean:

The place of our meeting is the Young Men's Christian Association, 145 Luckie Street. The dates are, October 30 and 31. We will begin our first meeting at 10:00 a.m. the first day, with afternoon and evening sessions following; and begin the second day at 9:00 a.m., ending the entire meeting at lunch.

Your reservation is at the Piedmont Hotel.

We will divide the group in three workshop sections, with all facing the same questions. I am counting on you to be the leader of one of these groups. The work shop questions will be sent to you in a day or so.

Remember, we do not have the list of Catholic women who will come, and we have to make hotel reservations for them also.

Thanking you for everthing, I remain,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

The Catholic Committee of the South

P. O. BOX 895

ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 19, 1956

MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MRS. TILLY:

I KNOW I AM BEHIND IN MY COMMITMENT TO YOU BUT I SHALL CATCH UP IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE. HOWEVER I MUST ADMIT THAT I AM NOT SURE OF THE EXACT DATE, TIME, AND PLACE OF YOUR MEETING. THEREFORE I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD LET ME KNOW THE EXACT DATES AND PLACE OF THE MEETING.

YOURS IN CHRIST AND ST. PHILIP,

Maurice V. Shean

(REV.) MAURICE V. SHEAN, C. O.

MVS:E

October 24, 1956

Mrs. Robert H. Duncan
1021 W. Nokomis Circle
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Duncan:

I regret that I was never where the long distance call could reach me. However, we do have someone to speak on, "Lessons from Clinton," who spent a week in that section.

I also regret very much that you can not be at our workshop, but will send you Gleanings from it, and also a work book that has much information in it.

Sometime, I am sure I will have the privilege of working with you in some of the conferences we have.

I am deeply appreciative of your letter.

With best wishes to you.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

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The Methodist Church

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~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
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1021 W Nokomis Circle

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Box 247
Copperhill, Tennessee

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Mrs. Howard Gilliam
Box 416
LaFollette, Tennessee

Director of Rural Work
Miss Catherine Ezell
Box 1178
Johnson City, Tennessee

October 20,1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs Tilly:

Your letter of October 3, came in the mail only day before yesterday! I am so sorry. It had evidently been lost since it bore "not at this address". We have recently moved across town and this letter must have lain in the postoffice, from October 3rd to 18th !

I tried all day yesterday to reach you by telephone and again this morning to tell you that I would be so happy to go to Clinton with you either yesterday or today, since I am leaving early Monday to teach in a leadership school in Tazewell, Virginia.

I had planned to be at the workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, but when the dates were changed I had already committed myself for Oct. 30 and 31st. It will surely be my loss, since I need the experience so much, being new in this work.

I want to express my appreciation for your splendid leaflet "The Christian Conscience and the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools" I have distributed it widely, it is fine! I am eager to meet you, and I am dreadfully sorry that something happened to your letter to delay it so long. You must have felt I was a very negligent person!

The trouble in Clinton was so regretable. In talking with the Pastor's wife, she seemed to think the Newspapers played it up too much, and of course the "agitator" from another state played the title role.

A World Understanding Workshop in nearby Maryville District was called off because the Negro speaker and some other Negroes who helped in the planning felt it unwise to go ahead with it. The Workshop will be held, however, as planned in the near future.

Please let me know if I may have the privilege of helping you in any way.

Sincerely yours,
Letha Duncan (Mrs Robert H.)

62 Hanover St.
Charleston S.C.
Oct. 24, 1956.

Mrs. M. E. Zilly
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Zilly,

I have delayed in confirming that I would be present for the October 30th meeting, because of an ailing husband. I have now provided for him and will be present on October 30th.

Very sincerely,
Sadie L. Burroughs

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Kentucky Conference **The Methodist Church**

Oct 24-1956

Dear Mrs Tilley -

Received your letter of Oct 3 - I plan to leave here Monday Oct 29 via L & N arriving in Atlanta early evening & will go to Piedmont Hotel. Would rather have regat in Hotel than Pullman.

Looking forward to seeing you Tues Oct 30 - 10:30 Y M C A -

Sincerely

Mary Eva Wickhart.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH

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1956-1957

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Treasurer Emeritus
Mrs. P. N. Peacock
Salisbury, N. C.

October 25, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

I have made reservations to leave Charlotte, Monday Oct. 29 to attend the Workshop. I am assuming the Hotel Piedmont will be able to house me Monday night.

Looking forward to meeting with you and other Church women.

Yours sincerely,
Lurlene G. Barnhardt

October 25, 1956

Dear Mrs. Tilly,

For months I have been looking forward to the workshop of the IOC and had been jealously guarding those dates - Now a wire comes from a brother in Montana that he and his wife will arrive Saturday to stay thru. Oct. 31 - I haven't seen him for years and am overjoyed at his visit - but why did it have to conflict!!

I tried to reach you at SRC yesterday but failed and so I am taking the liberty of asking someone to go in my place - Mrs. Morland G. Smith - Marjorie is a Jewish girl who married a gentile and she and her husband are both active in the

Episcopal Church and also the Mtg. Council on Human Relations. She was delighted at the opportunity to go and will make a wonderful "delegate." I did so want Montgomery to be represented and to bring back to us all the benefits of the meeting.

May God richly bless all that is done during the two days of meeting.

Love,

Olive Andrews

2407 Craig Rd.
Columbia, SC

Norfolk, Va.
Oct 25, 1956

Dear Mrs Tillie -

Since I do not have full address with me, I do hope you get this letter. I shall telegraph you when I get back home to make certain.

My father passed away & have been here since the 20th. Hope to be home by the 30th. Am so sorry that now I shall be unable to join you in Atlanta on the 30th & 31st. I pray God will be merciful, & keep us well, & keep sadness away for a time.

Sincerely,
Sarah Reader -

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Robert [illegible]
" "
3 long table

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

DR. A. C. MILLER
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

RESERVATIONS - HEART OF ATLANTA MOTEL, 255 COURTLAND AVENUE N.E.

SINCERELY,
MRS. M. E. TILLY

October 26, 1956

Mrs. Grace Town Hamilton
Executive Director
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

The group will break up into three sections, and I am asking you to be the observer in the group headed by Father Shean.

Enclosed you will find a sheet of information to the observer.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/bsc

October 26, 1956

Mrs. S. P. Ryan
8440 Penola Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Ryan:

The group will break up into three sections and I am asking you to be the recorder for the workshop lead by Arthur Levin.

Enclosed you will find a sheet of information to the recorder.

Your reservation is at the Piedmont.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bsc

October 26, 1956

Mrs. James R. Beach
1063 High Street
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Beach:

The group will break up into three sections and I am asking you to be the recorder for the workshop lead by Father Shean.

Enclosed you will find a sheet of information to the recorder.

Your reservation is at the Piedmont.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bsc

October 26, 1956

Mrs. George B. Little
1235 Malvern Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Little:

The group will break up into three sections, and I am asking you to be the observer in the workshop lead by Mr. Arthur Levin.

Enclosed you will find a sheet of information to the observer.

Your reservation is at the Piedmont.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bsc

October 26, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
3054 Oak Forest Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ratliff:

The group will break up into three sections, and I amasking you to be the observer in the section lead by Dr. Willa B. Player. You may know Dr. Player. She is the new president of Bennett College.

Enclosed you will find a sheet of information to the observer.

Your reservation is at the Piedmont.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bsc

October 26, 1956

Mrs. David Staff
3420 Mountain Park Drive
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Staff:

The workshop will break up into three sections, and I am asking you to be the recorder in the group lead by Dr. Willa B. Player.

Enclosed you will find a sheet of information to the recorder.

Your reservation is at the Piedmont.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

Enclosure

MET/bsc

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STERN UNION
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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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MRS M E TILLY DIRECTOR OF WOMANS WORK SOUTHERN REGIONAL=
COUNSEL INC ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=
1956 OCT 27 AM 9 06

GREATLY EMBARRASSED TO BE UNABLE TO FILL ATLANTA
ENGAGEMENT JUST RETURNED FROM DAYTON OHIO TO FIND
PRESSURE OF RESPONSIBILITIES OVERWHELMING SINCE
INAUGURAL WEEK END KINDLY WIRE COLLECT IF YOU WILL
ACCEPT SUBSTITUTE HOBARD JARRETT OF OUR FACULTY WELL
PREPARED FOR SUCH DISCUSSION APPRECIATE YOUR
UNDERSTANDING OF MY SITUATION=

WILLA B PLAYER PRESIDENT BENNETT COLLEGE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Mrs. Tilley - Mrs. Aubrey
Dismukes will attend the
meeting in my place - am
so sorry I cannot be there

Sincerely
Mrs. W. C. Carter

RECEIVED OCT 27 1956

October 27, 1956

Dr. F. D. Patterson
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Patterson:

At last I think everything is ready for the Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned--Southern Church Women concerned about their South. The women are coming from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

I am enclosing a copy of the Workbook--they will use the blank pages in it for notes. The main purpose is to find ways together to prepare a town or city for integration of schools. If all the denominational groups--Protestant--Jews and Catholic of both races work at this, the resistant movements will have little sway.

Thanking you for anything you can do for us, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET/rha
Enclosures

The Agenda is loose--but it will begin by Singing together the great hymns in the Workbook at each session.

A Buzz Session of 10 minutes the first morning--to give us a Problem Inventory--for the later Workshop groups.

Dr. A. C. Miller of the Southern Baptist Board will lead us spiritual adventuring in three messages during the two days--that we may find the spiritual strength to meet the great challenge of this hour.

His subjects:

A Story of An Old Garden (Creation Story)
A Visit to the Temple
A Torn Veil

We have two great prepared Worship Services--one by Mrs. Charles S. Johnson and the other by Rabbi Gittleschn. All of this to give us spiritual strength.

Our speakers are:

Mr. Paul Anthony--on the Resistant Movements
Mr. Morris Abram--on The Meaning of the Law
Miss Ruby Hurley--who will give us the story of the NAACP and Alabama--the aftermath of the Supreme Court Decision
Mr. Ralph McGill--will be with us if not called to ride "A political train".
Miss Anna Holden--will give us "Lessons from Clinton"

Several hours will be spent in workshop groups --

Leaders --

Georgia
Christian Women's Fellowship
MRS. JAMES R. BEACH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OFFICE: 1063 HIGH STREET HOME: 3852 DRURY DRIVE
MACON, GEORGIA

October 28, 1956

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Thank you for your invitation to serve as recorder for one of the groups during our coming meeting next week. I shall be happy to serve, but I have to leave during the morning on Wednesday as I have a district convention which I am to address during that day. The date was made a year ago. Should I have someone take the notes for Wednesday, or do you prefer having someone take them for the entire period? I shall be happy to do either way.

I am sure that you made my hotel reservation at the Piedmont. I did not hear from them.

Sincerely,

Ann Beach

Mrs. James R. Beach

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			Southern Regional Council 63 Auburn Avenue N.E. Atlanta, Ga.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 29, 1956

Miss Anna Holden
Dept. Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Reservation for you Piedmont Hotel tonight

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

THE SUPREME COURT'S CHALLENGE

Fellowship of the Concerned Workshop
Luckie Street YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.
October 30 & 31, 1956

Reporter - Anna Holden

FIRST SESSION, 10:30 AM, OCTOBER 30

After opening the session--and the workshop--with the hymn, "Praise to the Lord Almighty," Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen and Mrs. John Patton read a worship service, "Worthy of This Calling," prepared for the group by Mrs. Marie B. Johnson of Fisk University.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, workshop chairman, noted that Mrs. Johnson was unable to attend as planned because of the death of her husband, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. In paying tribute to Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Tilly mentioned his continued interest and support of the work of the Fellowship of the Concerned and similar groups, such as those the participants individually represented. Dr. Johnson secured financial assistance to bring this workshop together, Mrs. Tilly stated. Mrs. Johnson wrote Mrs. Tilly she had great difficulty in preparing the worship service , but was finally able to do it and found new spiritual strength in doing so. "If we follow the path Mrs. Johnson has taken, we will see she has marked the way for all of us," Mrs. Tilly told the group.

Greetings

Dr. Harrison McMains of the Atlanta Council of Churches brought greetings to the group. He welcomed them to Atlanta and referred briefly to his own organization, which serves as "a voice of conscience" in the community. Mr. McMains stated: "It is a heartening thing in our community. A new climate of optimism is

beginning to appear. Men are not afraid to speak their convictions and there is a rising tide against the hate that is being poured on us. We are banding together to build unity against the pot-shots of small hate groups. There is a greater faith in common belief and common power. These things are not always reported in the press, but they are here."

Mrs. Stewart Collins, President of the State Council of Church Women, Dr. George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council, and Dr. Campbell of the National Council of Churches also greeted the group.

Mrs. Tilly pointed to some of the material in the Workbook each participant received which could be read at their leisure. She noted several items, among them the table, "The Long Trails and Trials to the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools," which participants would probably find useful in their work.

Introduction to the Purpose of the Workshop

In introducing the group to the workshop and what it hopes to accomplish, Mrs. Tilly quoted from the opening chapter of Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities: "It was the best of times, the worst of times . . .". Dickens wrote that many years ago and in another era, but we find that it strangely fits us in the South today. We find some in the room that have suffered terribly, but have no anger and no resentment in their hearts. We all want to get that way.

Mrs. Tilly continued: "We come together today to find conviction--conviction that will not let us rest. When we leave I hope we will find the conviction to go out and do the things we should do as church women. And why shouldn't we?"

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Director, Leadership Development, Women's Work, Presbyterian Church U. S., elaborated further on the purpose of the workshop. "We need clear convictions and clear consciences to wait and watch and work and do a citizen's job. All the sores afflicting the world today are sores of human sins--sins of selfishness, brutality and passion, and forms of ignorance, stupidity and uncertainty. They stem from our inability to accept all people as equal children of God.

"Andre Malraux has said, 'A taste for danger is indispensable today.' You and I need to recapture and reactivate our concern for people and to develop our taste for danger. You cannot yield to tensions without giving up the cross. It is only when you separate yourself from God that you separate yourself from your fellow man.

"We must not only fight for rights, but use rights to serve. When times get critical, it is not important to be important. Christians get excited when there is an issue. . . . We should get excited when there is not an issue. As we work together to seek to reactivate concern, let us fill up the gaps in our hearts, find common understanding of purpose and ways of breaking through silences. Let us find ways of overcoming apathy and dealing with controversial issues. And, finally, let us act in such a way as to strengthen moral and social values.

"Someone said not long ago that a church woman is like a new car--no one would suspect that underneath the hood there is a 240-horsepower engine. We are seeking His will, and we ask Him to help us think dangerously and act courageously."

Problem Inventory

Members of the workshop divided into small "buzz" groups and listed problems in their communities and their states stemming from

conflict over school desegregation. The consolidated list of "Problem Barriers" below ennumerates those which are common to many parts of the South:

1. Lack of communication between groups; channels of communication blocked.

2. Negroes unwelcome and segregated in white churches.

3. Failure of local groups to implement policies of national church bodies (denominational pronouncements).

4. Frustration of the individual church member to know how far he can go without endangering his institution or organization.

5. The individual's indecision as to what he believes and what he can do.

6. How to change opinions in the rank and file of membership in the various groups we belong to; how to change community attitudes.

7. How to change the opinions of church leaders and lay leaders.

8. State laws and state leadership handicapping positive work in relation to desegregation (e.g. Alabama and Louisiana) and legislative defiance of the Supreme Court.

9. Withdrawal of local organizations from parent national bodies because of stands on desegregation (e.g. PTA's in Alabama).

10. Retrogression in state policy through laws and new administrative devices (e.g. Louisiana); how counter this trend?

11. Political voices speaking louder than church voices.

12. Supression of dissent (e.g. Governor's "watch dog" committee in Mississippi).

13. Widespread fear.

14. Economic and social pressure to retaliate against "dissenters."

15. Inability of people to face facts.

16. Growth of resistance organizations, such as the White Citizens Councils, the State's Righters, etc.

17. Obedience to state laws which violate the federal Constitution.

Resisting Groups: The Pro-Segregation Movement in the South

Paul J. Anthony, Southern Regional Council

In gathering material on the pro-segregation movement in the South, the Southern Regional Council has found that they are present in all the Southern states, though they vary a great deal in power from state to state. All the pro-segregation organizations throughout the region are similar in organization and purpose and, generally speaking, they are extremely well-led and well-financed. They are not powerful in all states, but are very secure in several states.

The current pro-segregation movement in the South grew out of a meeting of fourteen men in Wynona, Mississippi, shortly after the Supreme Court's school decision. They came together to organize a movement to block the decision, using the premise that public opinion, not the court decree, is the final law of the land. The White Citizens Council organization which developed from that meeting in Wynona and all of the other White Citizens Councils and resisting organizations have used this one idea. Mississippi now has 80,000 White Citizens Council members. So far these groups combined have used about $3,500,000 in funds, or about two million dollars a year.

The Citizens Councils have a distinct program. They work with legislators and with state officials and have gotten a great deal of power in state legislatures in several states. They have been able to influence organizations and political figures and have built up large memberships.

One aspect of the Citizens Councils is essential to all their aspects--they create an emotional condition which makes it impossible to sit down and reason and think in good faith. In opposing them

you must be conscious of the fact that emotional appeals, such as appeals to fairness and good will, can be used to counter their appeals. Groups like this depend heavily on an emotional climate. They have used this to good advantage and the emotional climate they have created, plus intimidation, has had a great deal of influence on reaction to the school decision in the South.

Mrs. Tilly noted that she feels like she is not doing enough if she doesn't get mail from the opposition. "There is nothing in all this (referring to the resisting groups and their tactics) to be afraid of."

Commenting that we need spiritual power more than anything else, Mrs. Tilly introduced Dr. A. C. Miller of the Southern Baptist Convention in Nashville.

A Story from an Old Garden
Dr. A. C. Miller
Southern Baptist Convention

We must begin in the beginning and see some of the things the Lord has done to man. Let us begin in Genesis, which itself means beginning.

We find in Genesis that God created man in His image: in the image of His character, not in physical appearance. To say, "I have a soul," is inaccurate. I am a soul. I have a body. The various chemicals and minerals which make up the body are worth only 98 cents, the experts tell us. One joker said you might get it at Sears-Roebuck for 49 cents. We make so much of the body, but man had better be more concerned about what he is, a living soul. God made man a living soul in a state of untried innocence.

After He had created man, God charged him to go forth and conquer the world, to subdue it and modify it. He wants man to be

a conqueror of His world, not simply to live off the world. Man was tempted to go and eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge. Satan told man he would be like God in power and wisdom if he ate of the tree, and the conflict established, the conflict with God's idea for man, has been raging ever since. It led man to (1) disobey and (2) misuse people and things which God had given us for our glory.

The plan of the ages is to redeem man from his condition of conflict with God, to bring him back to a holy relationship with God. God first asked man, we learn from the story of Cain and Able, "Where are you?" Where are you in your relationship to Me? He then asked, "Where is thy brother?" The two important things to know are our (1) relationship to God and (2) our relationship to our brothers.

People quote individual scriptures to prove that wrong is right. When you take in the whole totality, it is clear where God stands. The two voices in the garden, "Where are you?" and "Where is they brother?" were written into law when God gave Moses the Ten Commandments. They were written side by side in two parallel columns, the laws relating to our relationship with God in one column, and the laws relating to our relationship with our fellow man in the other. Christ took the relationship to man and put it across the column representing our relationship to God and made a cross and died on it.

We are not "right" with God if we are not "right" with our fellow man. (The "get right with God" gospel is the gospel of the big stick. The gospel is not right until we have a cross and we are also right in our relationship to man. Christ said we must love God and "love thy neighbor as thyself.")

It strikes sorrow in our hearts when we hear people say God is the first segregationist. It is a significant fact that love is absent and doesnnot operate in all our attitudes toward our fellow man. Love is weak and cannot flourish in us all. There is nothing in the quotations regarding Ham and the curse, the tower of Babel and other passages used, to bolster or support segregation, and there is nothing in the Bible to support it. (The words that are used are there, but their meaning is the exact opposite. Man was made as one.)

The greatest teaching in the Bible is that man was made like God, like Him in character and in volition. Evil came in and did then what it is doing today--changed the motive of man so that he is not like God. But God created a plan whereby we may be made one and we will seek that way out.

SECOND SESSION, 1:45 pm, OCTOBER 30

Opening hymn, "All People of the Earth".

Dr. Miller took the text for his second spiritual talk from John, 12, 20-32.

A Visit to the Temple
Dr. A. C. Miller

There were certain Greeks who wanted to meet Jesus and they came to the temple in Jerusalem and asked to see him. (Philip was anxious and went to Andrew to ask him what to do. These men were Gentiles and the disciples were unsure because they were afraid if they permitted them to see Jesus they would want to go into the temple, to go beyond the wall, where only Jews went to worship.

They were worried about the "outsiders" and hesitated. They decided to go see Jesus and ask Him what to do, and Philip and Andrew went to Jesus and told Him about the Greeks. He answered them by telling them that the hour had come when the Son of man should be glorified. And then He said:

> Amen, amen, I say to you, unless the grain of wheat falling into the ground die,
>
> Itself remaineth alone. But if it die it bringeth forth much fruit. He that loveth his life shall lose it and he that hateth his life in this world keepeth it unto life eternal.
>
> If any man minister to me, let him follow me: and where I am, there also shall my minister be. If any man minister to me, him will my Father honor.

He was telling them that those who would follow Him must "hate" their lives--that part the world values--and must also minister unto all peoples. Only if the grain of wheat "die," it "bringeth forth much fruit" and only he that "hateth" his life shall "keepeth it unto life eternal." He is telling us that unless we despise and reject the things of this world, we shall lose life everlasting. And that if we wish to follow Him, we must break down the wall in the temple that divides us as people.

Jesus was troubled by the attitude of Philip and Andrew, because he saw in it the seeds of division. "Now is my soul troubled," He said, "And what shall I say?" Jesus asked what He should say, and a voice came from heaven and glorified His Father's name.

God's voice will never reveal itself to us unless we are together on this question of "hating" our lives and ministering to all people. Our trouble today is that we do not want to give too much. We do not want to "die," to lose our lives in the ordinary sense, and live in the word of God. It is not sufficient to "hate"

our lives and "die" to the world, unless we also minister to all people. "This voice came not because of Me," Jesus said, "but for your sakes." God's voice came for the sake of others, that His followers might give it to them.

Jesus then said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all things to myself." Jesus said He would draw all men. He came to break down the wall, and you and I, in our society, have been guilty of putting back the wall that He broke down.

If we would follow Jesus, we must be worthy of breaking down the wall and all the other barriers we have put up.

The Meaning of the Law

Morris Abram, Atlanta Attorney

It is a strange thing to be speaking on the legality of a Supreme Court decision. It is, I think, a measure of the depth to which we have fallen, to have to drum up sentiment to respect the highest court in the land.

The Supreme Court was doing no more than interpreting and applying a decision to a state of facts when it ruled on the school segregation cases. The facts were that the schools challenged were equal in physical equipment. There was no mistake of facts. All parties agreed on the facts. The Court was asked to interpret part of the Constitution which says:

> No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

The Court didn't make the Fourteenth Amendment. It was placed in the Constitution through regular channels. It went through

Congress, was ratified by three-fourths of the states. It is as surely part of the Constitution as if it were struck off the pens of the founding fathers.

Suppose the people filing the suits were redheads, or Catholics or Jewish. Would we have any difficulty accepting a ruling that they have the right to send their children to school with children that are not redheads, or are not of the same religious faith? The problem is that we have become blinded to the meaning of the words of the Constitution in applying them to black people. The Supreme Court pierced the veil of tradition and history and said we cannot segregate on the basis of race. It said nothing else, than that the Constitution is color blind.

It is being said that the Supreme Court decision destroyed the doctrine of states rights. The people who say this cite another amendment to the Constitution, the Tenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment takes away the right of states and municipalities to discriminate on the basis of race, so this argument has no legal foundation. The Tenth Amendment gives the states power over those areas <u>not</u> relegated to the federal government. The Tenth Amendment is not applicable in the case of racial discrimination, because the Fourteenth Amendment gives the federal government the power to control discrimination.

Some people are saying the Supreme Court slipped up on us and didn't let us know ahead of time what it was doing. The Supreme Court has been opposing segregation in its decisions consistently since 1937. It has been knocking down segregation on one ground or another for nineteen years. It has not upheld a state statute requiring segregation since 1937. The Court blew the whistle to warn us in 1937, and the 1954 decision was the culmination of a long

progression of decisions. Nineteen years is a long time for something to "slip up" on you.

The Supreme Court has not said anything about who you live with, who you marry, or the necessity of going to school on a mixed basis. It has only said we shall no longer discriminate on the basis of race. The only "reform" it has called for is reform of discrimination. There is nothing in the decision about you or me and our hearts and what we believe in them. The Supreme Court has never put a man in jail for having thievery in his heart. The Court does not operate that way. We may have to answer to a higher court for what is in our hearts, but in the United States courts you only answer for what you do; you can continue to believe anything you wish, so long as you obey the law.

It will take a long time to get the decision enforced, because unless people are willing to comply, voluntarily, it takes a long time to go through the courts. I am from Ben Hill County, Georgia, and I do not fool myself that Ben Hill County, Georgia, will begin desegregation because it wants to at any time in the near future. It takes a lot of money and broken hearts to get enforcement through court suits and there are tremendous natural pressures against enforcement in parts of the South for a long time. Even if the laws are removed and the signs calling for segregation are taken down, in many areas normal pressures will keep segregation. But ultimately the decision will be enforced, even in Georgia and Mississippi. It must if the federal union is to hold together. The interposition doctrine was decided at Gettysburg and that decision is irreversible. If a state remains a part of the federal union, it must comply with its laws.

The decision is accepted where it is acceptable already. The Court's decision is remarkably practical, when you look at it. Those who were ready to comply with the decision have gone ahead. Whole states like Kentucky and West Virginia are complying voluntarily. Suits are being brought and will be brought in areas where the Negro is alert and active and where white leaders are most ready to accommodate. The cities, where Negro leadership is well-organized and aggressive, will be the places where suits will be brought first and suits will be slow to originate in the rural areas where resistance is greater.

In 1935 Hitler said the Jews couldn't sit on the park benches in Germany. I have never heard of but one Jew that sat on park benches--and that is Bernard Baruch--but immediately when they were told they couldn't, all the Jews in Germany wanted to sit on the park benches. When you single people out and put up signs labelling them second class citizens, when you insult them with signs barring them from the facilities other people use, you can expect them to resent it and fight back. I have always maintained that the best way to preserve segregation in Georgia would be to repeal all the laws on the books requiring segregation. As long as the cork stays on the bottle, the pressure inside builds up, but if you remove the cork, the pressure inside goes down. If you would take the insults down, the pressure would let up. If you removed the signs and the barriers, the fight against segregation would not be nearly so intense.

This year a resolution saying the American bar would support the Supreme Court decision was introduced at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. When you have the American Bar

Association introducing resolutions saying its members recognize the Supreme Court as the highest court of competent jurisdiction in the United States, you see what a tragic situation we are in. There should be no question of the American Bar recognizing the legality of a decision of the United States Supreme Court. When decisions of the courts no longer mean anything, you had better go home and take a good look at your life insurance policies and at your deeds to your homes and figure out what they are worth. You cannot breed disrespect for the law in one field without affecting another. You cannot say one type of decision is "illegal" and defy it and expect to maintain enforcement of other decisions. Ultimately all our rights and liberties are based on law, and the tragedy of our present situation is that we are losing our fundamental liberties by sowing seeds of defiance and disrespect for the law.

We can see this in the situation at Koinea Farm in south Georgia. The people of Koinea have lived in peace there for a number of years and nobody bothered them until one of the members of that cooperative community came to Atlanta to sign a Negro student's application for enrollment in the Atlanta Business College. They tried to close Koinea's summer camp with an injunction that had no legal merit and the people of Koinea could not even get a lawyer from that area to defend them in court. Now they will not buy their eggs and their peanuts and will only sell them gas under the cover of darkness. This is not white people against colored, but white against white. Whites that are not in keeping with the pattern are being pressured by the rest of the whites and the sort of economic pressure they are being subjected to is outside the juristiction of the courts.

We had better think carefully about what we are doing, because we are going to end up losing all our liberties. In trying to deprive Negroes of their rights, we are going to end up losing our rights as well.

Workshop Sessions, "To Find the Answers"
Workshop Groups

Members of the workshop were divided into three groups and the groups met simultaneously "to find the answers" to the "questions" and problem barriers raised during the morning session. The three groups considered problems arising in connection with the Supreme Court's school segregation decision for the remainder of the afternoon and reported their findings back to the total workshop the following morning. Workshop group findings, as reported by recorders in each group, are summarized below.

Group 1

Mrs. James R. Beach, recorder for Group 1, led by the Rt. Rev. Maurice Shean, CO, of Rock Hill, S. C., reported discussion of the following needs in communities and the ways in which church women can help to meet them :

1. Small groups to discuss community problems. This is a good way to open channels of communication. It may be well to begin with some problem besides a racial problem.

2. Individual contacts to promote ideas that we are committed to. These may be sought on an informal basis, over a period of time.

3. Speaking freely. Many people are in accord but do not speak out because of fear; there is silence in many pulpits, for example. Fear is based on concern over losing social prestige, jobs, friends; there is fear because of a few people who criticize and attack.

4. Creating the right atmosphere in the home. We depend too often on the school and the church to form attitudes that should be formed in the homes. We can influence our children and our grandchildren to have the right attitude.

5. Influencing husbands. We can use the same techniques in influencing our husbands in this area we use in getting new furniture, clothes and other things we want. We know how to do it.'

6. Factual information. We need to get factual information on the White Citizens Councils and other hate groups and mail it out along with other materials we mail out as part of our work.

7. Acquiring understanding and patience. We need to acquire understanding and patience that does not stand still. If we always have Christian love, we will be guided in that direction.

Group 2

Mrs. David Staff, recorder for Group 2, led by Miss Thelma Stevens, Women's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, reported her section focused on the following points:

Our discussion was built around this question: How can we, as Christian and Jewish women, do our job in implementing the Supreme Court decision?

In answering this question we find that there are two main steps communities must take: (1) give people a choice in getting to the school decision; different communities can approach desegregation in different ways; and (2) prepare teachers for it.

There is a great deal of fear regarding school desegregation, we find, and part of this fear is that the next thing will be integrated housing.

We must set our goal first and then decide how to do it. If we try to work through a voluntary community group, the group should include school officials and someone to guide them. Some leadership should come from the clergy and some from lay people from the various churches. If we are to be effective in groups like this, we must first take down the signs within ourselves.

Two difficult problems face us in working in this area:
(1) How can we make people vocal?
(2) How can we communicate across racial lines?

We find that these are steps in the right direction:
(1) Strengthening individual commitment within ourselves;
(2) As groups, using radio, TV and other mass media;
(3) In areas of tension, starting to work across racial lines on something other than racial problems;
(4) Children, health, welfare problems offer broad fields in which to work;
(5) Plan with and not for Negroes.

We agreed that this is a complicated undertaking and that we shoud:
(1) Utilize people in the community who are informed;
(2) Utilize publications of groups such as the Anti-Defamation League.

Group 3

Mrs. J. W. Curry reported the workshop findings of Group 3, led by Mr. Arthur Levin of the Atlanta Anti-Defamation League office:

In thinking through the kinds of problems we are faced with, we discussed concrete situations in our communities and, on the basis of these specific experiences, listed some positive and some negative factors which seem to help and to hinder implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

The following negative factors are operating against implementation of the decision:
(1) Organized hate groups;
(2) Fear on the part of citizens because of possible economic, social, political or physical retaliztion;
(3) Attacks on organized groups in the community who have taken positive positions, e.g. the Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League and other groups in New Orleans;
(4) Lack of community planning and leadership planning to counteract these attacks;
(5) A chipping away of principle; being willing to compromise to maintain the budget or temporarily appease the attackers;
(6) State laws hindering citizen activities, as in Louisiana;
(7) Silence; no voices raised to answer charges of hate groups and defend democratic principles;
(8) Lack of communication between different aspects of the community;
(9) Paternalistic practices rather than cooperative efforts.

Positive aspects of the situation:
(1) Standing together of citizens, e.g. Clinton, Tenn.;
(2) Interracial advisory committees recommended, as in Virginia;
(3) Resolutions by church groups and organizations supporting the decision; speaking out on principle;

(4) Sharing of facts;
(5) Putting the right people into organizational offices;
(6) Getting to know each other better in the community;
(7) Working together on common problems, as in Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga.

Two general principles emerged from our discussion:
(1) No person is unimportant; human problems are dependent on human people for their solution;
(2) No action is unimportant or too small to matter.

Suggestions for individual action:
(1) Soul-searching--what do I believe, what am I committed to?
(2) Setting personal standards and giving personal example;
(3) Working through our own groups;
(4) Supporting others who dare to speak out and stand up.

Suggestions for group action:
(1) Put commitments on record through statements and resolutions;
(2) Begin in your own groups and open the doors to all;
(3) Let community leaders and other groups know what your group stands for; tell them how your group stands;
(4) Study the facts; misinformation is prevelant.

Suggestions for community action:
(1) Begin an interfaith, interracial group, working on common problems; get to know each other across economic and social lines;
(2) Undertake a community self-survey or self-study in some area;
(3) Offer assistance and support to community leaders and officials;
(4) Acquaint others with what is happening in different communities and let them know about resources that are available through workshops and institutes.

THIRD SESSION, 7:30 PM, OCTOBER 30

Opening hymn, "Rise Up O Men of God."

Mrs. Authur Whitehill led the group in the worship service prepared by Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn, a member of President Truman's Commission on Civil Rights.

Miss Thelma Stevens, Executive Secretary, Department of Christian Social Relations, Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, discussed reactions to racial policies of

the United States in India, Japan, Korea and countries of southeast Asia. She based her remarks on a trip of last winter that took her to a number of southeast Asian countries, including Burma, Borneo, the Philippines, Formosa and the Malay peninsular. In introducing her, Mrs. Tilly commented, "We find that the world is a listening post and a whispering gallery."

The Impact of Racial Practices in the United States On Other Peoples of the World

Thelma Stevens

When we travel today, we don't get away from the South. People everywhere know all about us. They know more about us than we know about them almost everywhere you go.

These four questions were on my mind when I left the United States last January; (1) the major social, economic, and political problems in the countries I was to visit; (2) how the behavior of the United States affects these problems; (3) what the Christian church is doing in regard to these problems; and (4) what is our job as citizens and people who call ourselves Christians?

Einstein says that our world faces a crisis as yet unperceived by those who make decisions for good and evil. The unleashed atom, he says, has changed everything except our mode of thinking, and so we drift along toward chaos. Possibly the only hope we have today is to generate enough faith to speak and act in terms of the things we know. Faith is not belief in spite of evil, it is life in scorn of consequences. Life in scorn of consequences . . . . Those who are committed to building a good world must have this kind of faith--the kind of faith to accept the way of the cross.

Here are a few of my general observations on the reactions of people in India, the Far East and southeast Asia to our racial practices at home and abroad:

(1) The eyes of the world are on the United States as a whole, not just on one section. The kind of bigotry that isolates the United States into compartments and sections is not understood by the rest of the world. When something like the Till case and the Lucy case happen in the South, the world sees it as happening in the United States, and the nation as a whole is thought of in terms of what is done in Mississippi and Alabama.

(2) People who used to be far away are now looking at us from nearby and hearing us from close by. Advances in communication and transportation have made the world a small place and distances no longer separate the peoples of the world as they once did. The rest of the world knows about the Citizens Councils and what Eastland and Talmadge are saying. They hear what Talmadge is saying almost as soon as we do and they know what is going on.

(3) The people of the East are looking at the ~~Christian~~ church to see what part it plays in this. They see the ~~Christian~~ church in their part of the world as a tool of colonial power and as an agency propagating war. They relate Christianity to racial practices of Western culture, particularly racial practices of the United States.

(4) The people of India and Asia distrust our motives in our foreign policy because it is not in keeping with the challenge of the day. There is too much militarism tied to our foreign policy and anything that stems from the white world of dominance is looked on with skepticism by colored peoples of the world. They question,

for example, United States policy on human rights. Our present policy of not ratifying any United Nations covenants on human rights they particularly question. They distrust talk of democracy from a nation that is not willing to recognize basic human rights.

(5) The white man is no longer in the saddle in the eyes of the colored peoples of the world. At the Bandung Conference last year, for the first time in the world's history, the colored peoples met together and declared themselves first class citizens. It gave new confidence to the humblest people of the world. Two-thirds of the world is colored and this two-thirds is no longer willing to go along with white dominance.

(6) Communism is on the march in that part of the world and is doing a good job on propaganda. The Communists' main talking point in southeast Asia is our racial policy. They are using the fact that the Negro in the United States is a second class citizen to gain support among the colored peoples of the world and they are using it to good advantage. Illustrations

I would like to give you some illustrations to show you more clearly how our actions and policies are received in this part of the world.

(1) I was in Burma two days after the Lucy case, when Autherine Lucy was expelled from the University of Alabama. The papers were full of headlines about it--it was all over the front pages. I met with thirty Christian missionaries while I was there and they all wanted to know what is happening in the United States regarding the Supreme Court school decision. They wanted to know because of concern that we improve our practices and because they are being bombarded with questions and demands for explanations from the

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people of Burma. Missionaries are asked constantly if cases like the Lucy case and the Till case are what Christianity and democracy stand for. I talked with officials in the government of Burma and they want to know why it takes us so long to make first class citizens out of our Negro population.

(2) In Malay I talked with a group of high school students and the main thing they were interested in is the attitude of the United States toward people of color in this country. They were predominately Chinese and I remember very well one high school girl who asked me if she could come to the United States if she wanted to. I had to tell her that we hope it will be possible to make changes in the McCarran Act, but that under our present immigration law she could not come to this country. They cannot understand such inconsistencies in what we say and what we do.

(3) I attended a meeting of the Women's Society of Christian Service in the Philippines and just that morning Congress passed a bill adopting a minimum wage law providing a minimum of $1.00 per hour. A second bill was passed saying the minimum wage would not apply to people from the Philippines working in Guam. That was all we could talk about. The only conclusion they can draw from such actions is that the United Sta tes is practicing discrimination against people of color.

(4) In Japan I took part in a conference of 325 missionaries from the United Church of Japan. Among the things we discussed was the attitude of fear and great distrust toward the United States, with the increasing number of A-bomb tests and the great difficulties they face as missionaries from the United States. Their difficulties grow out of the fact that they come from a country where democracy

is practiced in terms of discrimination against people of color, both at home and in our immigration policies.

(5) On the last part of my Japanese trip I spoke to an audience of high school students at Hiroshima, and as I looked at those students' faces the thought of the bombing of that city seared on my conscience. All I could think and feel as I sat on the platform was of and for those 120 high school girls who were leaving the chapel--the old chapel, it was all destroyed during the bombing and rebuilt--at the time the bomb was dropped. Being there brought home to me more effectively than anything else could the responsibility we have as committed people.

There was never a time in history when the United States had a greater responsibility to do more in our own country to demonstrate to the world that we are truly committed to democratic principles. Civil rights and civil liberties in the United States have become the "number one" question in the world. Something has got to happen and happen more quickly than we think it can. We have to move faster than we are moving now. We have to work and see that, somehow, as leaders, we do more and do more faster. We have to do this because of our commitment and because the world will not wait for us.

Mrs. Tilly, in closing the session, remarked that "God has called the people of the South and has given us great opportunity and great responsibility to answer the challenge."

FOURTH SESSION, 9:00 AM, OCTOBER 31

Opening Hymn, "Lift Up Our Hearts"

Rock Hill, S. C. Commission on Human Relations
Rt. Rev. Maurice Shean, C.O.

Before 1954, Rock Hill had a biracial group started by the Southern Regional Council. It had died out to some extent, but before the Supreme Court decision some of the people who had been associated with the group decided to do something to prepare people for the decision. Those of us who were interested got eight men together originally. This group of eight included the Mayor, ministers, a rabbi, a priest, a Negro doctor, a Negro dentist and the president of the Negro college. We discussed the community and the issues that existed in the community because of racial issues. The people we got together wanted to sell to influential people in the community the idea of doing something to prepare. We wanted to sell it to the "power structure," but we didn't know who made up the "power structure."

We decided to find out, so we went to a bank president and asked him and talked over our idea and he gave us five names. They turned out to be good names. One of the men we talked to was a mill owner and he told us he had already figured out job reclassifications in his mill, on the assumption that school integration would come within a few years and would be followed shortly by changes in employment patterns. We talked with the Mayor, the heads of three mills, and selected doctors and dentists. Our appeal was twofold: (1) to make Rock Hill a better community so that people could live peacefully there; and (2) that integration was coming and if we had the community ready, it would avoid law suits. They liked the second appeal best. They asked us what we wanted and we told them the things we had already

thought through. Among the things we mentioned were plans to prepare for integration, Negro representation on public boards, improved housing in the Negro community and redistricting of political wards. We wanted to set up an official human relations commission to work for these things and we planned to ask the city council to set up a commission. The influential men we had sold on the idea worked on the city councilmen, and when we went to them they were all ready and adopted the idea right away.

So far the work of the commission has included surveys of welfare, hospitals, safety, and recreation in the community. Public officials have been cooperative at all times and furnished any information we wanted. In the area of recreation we have increased the number serving on the city recreation commission and appointed a Negro member. In the area of welfare we have recently set up a community social service council. A housing survey is now on our agenda.

One of our difficulties is that the commission is too top-heavy with top brass--membership should be spread to include somebody besides the top brass and give it a better balance. It is bogged down now because of a labor dispute, but when that dies down we will pick it up again.

On the school question, there has been no bitterness. We studied the educational facilities in the community with an eye to finding out just what integration would involve. The superintendent of schools did the work for us, and on the basis of the information assembled, we drew new lines for the school districts--on geographic lines, not gerrymandered--and found out that there would be 48 children involved, what grades would be affected, and so forth. There were two meetings

between the board of the NAACP and the school board of trustees. The school board members suggested they could not move on ahead with integration because the state would take away their funds, but expressed no opposition to integration. The board of trustees agreed to accept a committee from the Commission as an advisory committee on the school question and that is about as far as we have gotten at this point.

There are eighteen members of the Commission on Human Relations; twelve white, six Negro. It has status as an official body in the community.

The NAACP: Its Purposes and Approach

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast Regional NAACP Director

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded by a group of white and colored people, including many church-related people. Its foundation followed rioting in Springfield, Ill. in 1909. The question of such an organization was raised by a New York Post editor, who, commenting on the rioting, said there was no large national organization to come to the defense of Negroes. It is now forty-seven years old and the oldest organization working specifically and only in the field of civil rights.

The NAACP is now concerned with the human rights of all people. Its work affects all people. Its basic ideas are founded on the Constitution--it seeks to secure the rights guaranteed in the Constitution for persons who are denied those rights. It is not an "extremist" group, though many people call it that and compare it to the White Citizens Council. (out I am very disturbed by comparison of the two organizations, the NAACP and the Citizens Council, as representing the two "extreme" points of view. There is no basis for such a comparison.

The NAACP is not "extreme." Its program is very "moderate" since it seeks to secure the basic rights for all citizens outlined in the Constitution. It works through three methods: (1) legislation, (2) litigation, and (3) education.

Segregation has separated people so that white people do not know what Negroes are really like and the conditions under which Negroes live and try to go to school. In spite of all the talk about "separate but equal" we have always had separation, but never equality. I wish white people could see how Negroes are forced to live and then I think they would understand Negroes' insistence on their rights. When I first began working for the NAACP Southern Regional Office in 1951, Negroes in a Florida town I visited were actually going to school in the back of a barber shop. When I told the national office about it they couldn't believe it, but it was actually true. Even the legislative commission in Mississippi several years ago was surprised at the amount of funds diverted from Negro schools. There was no comparison in the amount set aside for Negro schools, as compared with white schools, and a great deal of that was going somewhere besides the Negro schools. It was only a few years ago that Negro teachers were making $40.00 a month.

The inequality has been such that the NAACP felt it had to do something to prepare children to compete in a highly competitive society. The Negro didn't come to this country because he wanted to. Negroes were brought here first as indentured servants and then as slaves. They have always wanted freedom because that is human. People say all Negroes do not want to end segregation. What has happened is that conditions have made many feel there is not much use in fighting.

If ~~Negroes~~ white people understood some of the basic things about Negroes better--education and job opportunities--then they would have a better understanding of why the NAACP has fought for such things as Fair Employment Practice Commissions.

The NAACP is accused of being radical because it, first, wants integration in education and, second, doesn't want to wait indefinitely. The NAACP is abiding by the laws and asking simply that people obey the law. How can you criticize younger people, juvenile delinquents, for breaking laws when our Southern governors are openly defying laws? We want compliance with the Supreme Court decision, which is the basic law of the land.

The segregationists say they don't want to mongrelize the race. I always wonder what "race" they are talking about. Every time I look in the mirror I see I am already "mongrelized." There has already been a great deal of mongrelization and it was not caused by Negro men raping white women--it was the other way 'round. The Negro woman has never been free. She has been exploited by white men since the days of slavery because she has not been in a position to stop it.

Then there is the cultural level argument that is used to bolster segregation. Many Negroes haven't had the opportunity to acquire any culture and they may not do so well at first, but given a chance Negroes will do as well as anyone else. All the avenues of culture have been closed--the museums and the libraries have not been open to Negroes and the schools have been pathetic. There is no way for Negroes to acquire culture when there is no opportunity for them to be exposed to it. The school and the branch libraries in so much of the South have nothing in them. Educated Negroes often have more books in their

personal libraries than you find in their branch public library. Negroes who come from families like that have had the opportunity to learn things at home, but not all Negroes have parents who are able to furnish these opportunities.

We are now having a recurrence of violence in the South. It is precipitated by white people who are ignorant and have a lust for power. The violence against Negroes in Mississippi hasn't come about from reaction to school integration. Reverend Lee and Gus Courts were shot because they wanted to register and vote, not because of any attempt to integrate the schools. In places like Mississippi they are still asking Negroes who attempt to register questions like how many bubbles there are in a bar of soap. When I went to register in Birmingham one of the questions I was asked was how many employees the city had dismissed the year before. We are still being asked questions like that in Alabama and Mississippi.

There are so many screwy ideas on both sides. There is the idea many whites have, for example, that all Negroes smell bad. If Negroes are the only ones who need to use soap and deoderant, why is it they always use white models to advertize products in the ads? If Negroes are the only market for these products, it looks like they would find Negro models. The truth of the matter is, of course, that anyone who doesn't bathe and wash frequently smells. Then lots of white people think all Negroes are lazy and love fried chicken and shoot crap on Saturday night. Not all Negroes like fried chicken and plenty of white people like it too. Negroes do stand on the corners a lot and they get all cut up in certain parts of town. We have to remember there are reasons for that. Negroes are a frustrated people

and they have no outlets for their frustrations in many instances, except to cut each other up. We don't have the movies, the parks, and the other recreational and leisure time facilities that whites have--they are closed to us--and Negroes take out their frustrations on each other. When Negroes beat and cut each other up, they are often fighting the white boss and the white policeman they can't get back at directly. They can't fight the people they are really mad at, so they fight each other.

At present several Southern states are attempting to halt NAACP activities through banning the organization in their states and placing restrictions on their operations. On June 1, Judge Jones of Montgomery, the same judge who charged the grand jury to investigate the Montgomery bus boycott, said the NAACP was flaunting the state laws of Alabama and issued an injunction restraining the NAACP from operation. We were given no notice of the injunction, but we complied with it when it was issued. ~~They~~ the requested our files and we presented everything except our membership list. We have a membership of 14,000 names and we have found from experience that giving out names exposes people to pressures and intimidation. In Selma, Alabama, for example, 19 of the 29 people who signed a petition asking for school integration lost their jobs, one was run out of town, one had his home burned, and another was accused of molesting a white woman. We complied with the rest of the order but refused to give the membership list, and we are now subject to a fine for contempt of court. over

The operations of the White Citizens Council and the other hate organizations are operating against all people, because when you deny and abridge the rights of Negroes, you cannot maintain the rights of others. The Klan, if you remember, started against the Negro and they

ended up beating whites as well.

All Negroes want is a chance as human beings and children of God. They don't want special privileges and special favors, but just the same chances that other people have.

Desegregation in Louisville

Mrs. ~~Herman~~ G. W. Hummel

When the 1954 school desegregation decision came down, Dr. Carmichael, City Superintendent of Schools, and the school board announced they would obey the law and began a two-year period of thorough preparation. Every available means was utilized: Dr. Carmichael worked with the parents, the teachers, the school principals, the PTA. No pressure was applied on anyone. Teachers, for example, were invited to attend meetings, but no one was required to attend. The same held true with other groups--those who did not want to participate were not forced to. It was all on a voluntary basis.

In 1955, the Louisville Education Association was integrated. Members felt they should work together if they were going to be part of an integrated school system.

During the summer of 1956, letters were sent to all parents with children in the Louisville school system. The children were assigned to the school nearest their home and were offered the privilege of transferring to another school if they did not wish to attend the school to which they were assigned, provided there were vacancies in the schools they preferred. Eighty-five per cent of the white children and forty-five per cent of the Negro children who were redistricted applied for transfers. Some of the white children assigned to schools with Negro students asked to be transferred to schools they thought would be all white and ended up in schools with Negro students.

U. S. News and World Report, October 5, 1956, published an interview on school desegregation in Louisville with Dr. Carmichael under the title, "Is Voluntary Integration the Answer?"

The ground work for school desegregation in Louisville was actually laid over a period of years. Louisville was one of the first United Church Women's organizations in the South to integrate in 1943, and the Urban League, Dr. Bond and others had been working to end segregation in various areas over a period of years.

Implications for Action
Discussion of Workshop Findings
Chairman, John Griffin, Emory University

After hearing reports from recorders of the three workshop groups, participants agreed to focus further discussion of their findings on implications for action, "so we can go home and have some specific ideas of what organized groups can do."

*(If original reports of the workshop groups are wanted they can be furnished upon request)

Background Considerations

A [illegible] needs

Participants agreed ~~they~~ need background information in a number of areas and they need suggestions as to sources and ways to disseminate information. The following areas and sources were listed:

Information needed

1. The Bible and segregation. Need material to counteract charges that certain passages in the Bible support segregation. Dr. Mil~~ler has given some~~ discussion of that in ~~the workshop~~. Other sources:

2. Facts about the NAACP. There are pamphlets on NAACP, its purposes and activities available. ~~Write to Mrs. Ruby Hurley, 859½ Hunter St. NW, Atlanta, Ga., for material.~~

3. Community integration experiences, such as the Louisville, Ky. story. The Anti-Defamation League has recently published a report on desegregation in St. Louis called the St. Louis Story and the Fund for the Advancement of Education may possibly publish a report on Louisville. Much information on school desegregation in Southern School News.

4. White Citizens Councils and similar hate groups. Need intelligence-type reports on who in the community is affiliating with these groups and who is making decisions in them. Reports in the Southern School News should give some general information about them; reports in local newspapers sometimes list officers, board members, and give other helpful information; write to regional Anti-Defamation League office for information; will have to "smell out" a great deal of information yourself in your own community.

5. Own local community. Need better understanding of resources, organization and leadership. Have to gather this sort of information and put it together yourself. Can use guides such as the Southern Regional Council's community self-survey manual, Your Community Looks at Itself for studying educational, health, welfare and housing in the community.

B. Building Lines of Communication Among Like-Minded People

Participants agreed on the following points:

1. Biracial, interfaith groups at the community level are a starting point. Group should cross social as well as racial and religious barriers. Must be willing to face doubt and resistance.

2. You do not have to organize such groups to discuss racial problems or racial barriers. Focus on common problems people from different racial, religious and social groups are concerned with.

3. Do things with other people and not for them.

4. Try to include leadership from different areas of community life; leadership needs to be diversified, should include educated and informed people of the community.

5. Personal commitment is important. The committed person should understand that real communication is two-way traffic --giving as well as taking, learning as well as teaching, sharing.

C. Methods of Community Action

Persons engaging in community action should be aware of the needs and techniques listed below:

1. Ways of overcoming and undermining emotional blocks to understanding and action. The opposition is using emotional appeals--we can counter their appeal by using techniques that will stir emotional interest. The movie "Storm Center,"

which deals with the problem of individual liberties under our present security system is an example of this approach. Democratic and religious values can be appealed to, also economic interests--Americans have great respect for the almighty dollar.

2. Ways of coping with legal barriers in states where laws are being passed to curb and prohibit interracial organizations. First check the laws and know what actually is prohibited; many things are said to be against the law, but actually are not. Second, recognize the difference between private and public meetings; generally speaking, states cannot regulate the composition of private meetings in churches and in peoples' homes. Third, committed people should be willing to defy state laws that run counter to the basic rights of citizens.

3. Finding a way to start. Everyone can engage in positive action on a personal level. Make positive appeals to friends and acquaintances in the course of everyday contacts and informal conversations.

4. Finding a base for organized effort. Local committees should be organized on the basis of common problems that affect all people in the community. Every community has some problems.

5. Handling the opposition. Listen to those with opposite viewpoints express themselves and get their fears and hostilities off their chests. This can have a therapeutic value. After you have heard their side, they will probably be more willing to discuss your point of view. In groups, role playing may be an effective technique. Sometimes we can feel and express in our muscles what we can't understand in our heads.

6. Understanding the opposition. Read their materials; their attitudes are usually revealed in the material they circulate.

7. Conducting effective meetings. Buzz sessions--breaking up into small discussion groups--are a good technique. This is one way of giving people an opportunity to express themselves.

8. Education vs. action. Don't rely completely on educating people to change. Use community action programs based on common needs to get a common denominator and bring about changes in point of view.

9. Reaching large audiences. Mass media--radio and TV--can be utilized in large cities and even in rural communities. Programs on radio and TV reach people that would not take part in meetings and action projects.

10. Extent of commitment. Think out ahead of time how far you want to go. Analyze the depth of your conviction and the risk you are willing to take so that you are prepared to finish what you start.

THE RESISTANCE GROUPS OF THE SOUTH

(Excerpts from a brief speech given by Paul Anthony for the Fellowship of the Concerned, October 30, 1956.)

It is perhaps well that I have only a few minutes to refer to this subject for the tone of your meeting is positive while my information is negative.

Concerning the organized resistance movement in the South, suffice it to say - - from a small beginning in July 1954 in Sunflower County, Mississippi, the White Citizens' Councils and their associates have grown - - by our estimates which we believe to be conservative - - to a movement some 300,000 strong, collecting in membership fees and other formal funds over $2,000,000 annually.

The tone and purpose of this movement is simple - - public opinion is the law and "we" shall mobilize the existing public opinion. Where that opinion does not conform to "our" objectives, we shall change it. Where individuals and groups threaten the existing social order "we" shall defeat them and drive them from the region, subtly or otherwise.

There is one particularly pertinent observation about the White Citizens' Councils. This group is no grass roots movement which swelled up in the region overnight. It is true that the organization, the officers and the formality are new but we have nothing now represented by these groups which has not been that least desirable power structure of the Southern states for a great many years past. This power structure, which has long since been in opposition to the economic, industrial, and political growth of the several states, is merely continuing its fight. The only difference is that this time it may be a last fight and hence we find all the desperation which such a struggle would naturally have.

What can be done about them? There is a large body of decent people in the South. These people have no classification as to economic distinction,

political beliefs or views concerning race and segregation. It does not matter what their opinions may be on these subjects. All that matters is that this great body of Southerners represent decency, fairness, and a sincere respect for law and order. We must appeal to this large body of people, largely unknown but in existence never-the-less. And those rules of decency and honesty by which this group has lived their lives will form a great ally in this coming struggle for a democratic society.

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Mrs. Tilly

EXCERPTS FROM SOME OF THE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THOSE ATTENDING THE WORKSHOP OF THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED, OCTOBER 30-31,1956.

Mrs. Harry Strauss, B'nai B'rith: Knoxville, Tennessee

Since my return home last Wednesday, I have gone over in my mind's eye a number of times the various things that occurred at the two-day meeting of the Southern Regional Council. It was a unique experience for me, for never before have I met with a group such as this whose tempo is geared purely as a religious group.

I found the experience most satisfying. It was thrilling to find a group of women who could dedicate themselves for a better humanity, a firmer democracy and a better way of life for all people and make it, because of their religious convictions, a living and vital part of their own being. My own personal belief is that the effectiveness of a group such as this has no bounds because it is completely selfless and a service of dedication.

My deep appreciation for the privilege that was afforded me in attending your sessions and my earnest hope that the spirit of fellowship that was evident at this meeting will grow until it encompasses all of God's universe.

Dr. A. C. Miller, The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention: Nashville 3, Tennessee

I want to thank you in all sincerity for the very wonderful meeting we had. I have never seen a more earnest group at work. I know that much good will come from this meeting as these poeple who attended go back into their various communities. I think it was a good sign of the "seven thousand who have not bowed their knees unto Baal." I think, too, that the reception given by all who were there to the emphases we brought from the Bible was especially encouraging and indicative of final victory. Thank you for inviting me.

Miss Thelma Stevens, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church: New York, New York

This is just a little note for the privilege of sharing in the meeting in Atlanta.

Mrs. J. A. Warren, Woman's Society of Christian Service; Chapel Hill, N.C.

My admiration for your organization of that wonderful meeting knows no bounds. It was perfectly worked out to meet all of our needs. I would not take anything for being able to attend.

Mrs. Flora D. Supworth, B'nai B'rith: Miami, Florida

I am so very happy that I was asked to attend the conference. The women were inspiring. I, who thought she had a background on the subject of segregation, learned much.

Miss Annie Tait Jenkins, Board of Women's Work, Presbyterian Church in the United States: Atlanta, Georgia

Since being in the conference on October 30th, I have wanted to express appreciation for the opportunity which was given, not only to several of our Staff, but also to some of our chairmen of Inter-Group Work in these several southern states under your jurisdiction.

It is a source of real gratitude to us to know that SRC makes possible such conferences, and I am positive that there is a tremendous value which results during the time of such conferences and following those meetings.

Miss Willa Lindsay, Methodist Rural Worker: Cairo, Georgia

It was a most profitable meeting, as well as inspirational, for it gave me some definite ideas as to how I might work toward better race relations in my own community. The problems of the rural church and community are many, broad, and deep in regards to their race relations, but I was made aware at the meeting that "I" am a key person to answer the challenge it presents.

Mrs. Lawrence Ashley, Chairman Race Relations United Church Women - National Council of Church: Ocala, Florida

I want to say "Thank you most sincerely" for including me in the recent meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in Atlanta. I assure you that I needed the spiritual strength and information gained in that two-day Fellowship.

Mrs. William C. Smith, Virginia Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service The Methodist Church: Portsmouth, Virginia

As I have reflected upon your meeting and workshop held October 30 and 31, I don't believe I have ever attended anything that was such a deep and meaningful spiritual challenge to us all.